# TAXONOMY OF AUSTRALIAN MAMMALS

Stephen Jackson and Colin Groves

# Corrigendum – *Taxonomy of Australian Mammals*

**Page 22, Column 1, Lines 31–51.** The entry for the Family Phalangeridae Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Flannery *et al.*, 1987 [Cuscuses and Brush-tailed Possums] should read:

'Family Phalangeridae Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Ruedas and Morales, 2005 [Cuscuses and Brush-tailed Possums]

Subfamily Phalangerinae Thomas, 1888

*Phalanger mimicus* Thomas, 1922 Southern Common Cuscus

*Spilocuscus nudicaudatus* (Gould, 1850) Australian Spotted Cuscus

Subfamily Trichosurinae Flynn, 1911

*Trichosurus caninus* (W. Ogilby, 1836) Short-eared Brush-tailed Possum

*Trichosurus cunninghami* Lindenmayer *et al.*, 2002 Mountain Brush-tailed Possum

*Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792) Common Brush-tailed Possum

*Wyulda squamicaudata* Alexander, 1919 Scaly-tailed Possum'

**Page 26, Column 1, Lines 14–27 and individual species entries on pages 238–241.** The bats of the genus *Pteropus* are typically referred to as 'Flying-fox' rather than 'Fruit-bat', so these species should read:

*Pteropus alecto* Temminck, 1837 Black Flying-fox

† *Pteropus brunneus* Dobson, 1878 Percy Island Flying-fox

*Pteropus conspicillatus* Gould, 1850 Spectacled Flying-fox

*Pteropus macrotis* Peters, 1867 Large-eared Flying-fox

*Pteropus natalis* Thomas, 1887 Christmas Island Flying-fox

*Pteropus poliocephalus* Temminck, 1825 Grey-headed Flying-fox

*Pteropus scapulatus* Peters, 1862 Little Red Flying-fox

**Page 123, Column 1.** The heading for the Family Phalangeridae entry should include *sensu* Ruedas and Morales, 2005 not Flannery *et al.* 1987, so it should read:

'Family Phalangeridae Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Ruedas and Morales, 2005

Family Phalangeridae Thomas, 1888a: xii, 126.'

**Page 123, Column 2, Paragraph 1, Lines 9–18.** The wording should read:

'Flannery *et al*. (1987: 477, 503) recognised two subfamilies, the Ailuropinae (Flannery *et al*., 1987: 477, 503) that included the genus *Ailurops* Wagler, 1830: 26, and the Phalangerinae that included the tribes Phalangerini and Trichosurini. More recently Ruedas and Morales (2005: 362) proposed that the Family Phalangeridae is composed of the subfamilies Phalangerinae (including *Phalanger* and *Spilocuscus*), Ailuropinae (including *Ailurops* Wagler, 1830: 26 and *Strigocuscus* Gray, 1862a: 319) and Trichosurinae (including *Trichosurus* and *Wyulda*). This arrangement is followed here.'

**Page 124, Column 1.** The entry for the Subfamily Phalangerinae Thomas, 1888 should read:

'Subfamily Phalangerinae Thomas, 1888

Subfamily Phalangerinae Thomas, 1888a: xii, 135.

Type genus: *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.

Comments: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a) and included the subfamilies Tarsipedinae (Thomas, 1888a [ = Tarsipedidae (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a)]), Phalangerinae (Thomas, 1888a) and Phascolarctinae (Thomas, 1888a [ = Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a)]). The inclusion of the possums, gliders and koala within the Family Phalangeridae was followed by Bensley (1903: 125) and Simpson (1945: 46), although the taxa representing the Families Phascolarctidae, Acrobatidae, Burramyidae, Petauridae, Pseudocheiridae and Tarsipedidae were subsequently removed (see individual entries).'

**Page 124.** Delete entry for Tribe Phalangerini Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Flannery *et al.*, 1987.

**Page 126, Column 2 and page 127, Column 1.** The entry for the Tribe Trichosurini T. Flynn, 1911 should read:

'Subfamily Trichosurinae T. Flynn, 1911

Family Trichosuridae T. Flynn, 1911: 120.

Type genus: *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828b.

Comments: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828b. Not recognised subsequently at family rank. Tribe Trichosurini recognised by Flannery *et al.* (1987: 477, 503), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494), Norris (1994: 93), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and Groves (2005b: 49), but not by Strahan (1983: xxi; 1995: 7, 265) or Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 265). Synonymised within Phalangeridae by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 61). Subfamily Trichosurinae recognised by authors including Kirsch (1968a: 420), Marshall (1981: 28; 1984: 98), Kirsch and Wolman (2001: 23, 29) and Ruedas and Morales (2005: 362).'

**Page 239, Column 1, Paragraphs 6 and 7.** Homonym entries should read:

*Pteropus nicobaricus* Fitzinger, 1861, the Black-eared Flying-fox of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Pteropodidae). Taxon is a *nomen nudum* and synonym of *Pteropus melanotus* Blyth, 1863 (see Simmons, 2005a: 341).

*Pteropus nicobaricus* Zelebor, 1869, the Black-eared Flying-fox of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Pteropodidae). Taxon is a synonym of *Pteropus melanotus* Blyth, 1863 (see Simmons, 2005a: 341).

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*Front cover* (*from top left*): Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), Torresian Striped Possum (*Dactylopsila trivirgata*) and Eastern Quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*). Photos by Stephen Jackson.

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# Introduction

The Australian continent, associated islands and territories oceans comprise 411 species (which includes one undescribed native species and 33 introduced species) of mammals that are recognised here. The scientific naming of the mammals of Australia began on 1 January 1758 when many of the cetaceans and animals that would subsequently be introduced into Australia were described by Carl Linnaeus in the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae*, which is the starting point for all modern scientific names. The taxonomy of mammals from Australian soil began in 1785 when the Eastern Ring-tailed Possum was described, which was followed by the Eastern Grey Kangaroo in 1790 and the Yellow-bellied Glider in 1791.

After the colonisation of Australia by Europeans in 1788 there was a rapid increase in the number of native species described, with 165 new species recognised by 1860 and 230 species by 1900 (Fig. 1). Since this time each decade has resulted in the descriptions of many new species, with the most recent decades showing an increase in the rate of new species being discovered. These recent discoveries have included many native dasyurids, bats and rodents as might be expected because of their small size and more cryptic nature, but has also included five macropods. Incredibly, since 2000 a total of four new species of cetaceans have also been described from the waters off the Australian coast, with several others identified and awaiting formal description. With the development of new genetic technology and the reassessment of previously described populations, subspecies or synonyms that had not been adequately recognised (apparently unjustly) there has increasingly been a recognition of many of these as distinct species or subspecies. So it is likely that there are dozens of new species awaiting formal description or re-classification, which include not only the small cryptic species but also other larger species such as the cetaceans.

The rate at which species of the different orders of Australian mammals have been described by science has varied considerably over time (Fig. 2). Some groups such as the monotremes, bandicoots, seals, and exotic species were all described by 1900, while other groups such as the diprotodontians, chiropterans, rodents and dasyurids have continued to steadily increase in number in the last 30 years. Given the current knowledge of the taxonomy of Australian mammals it is clear that groups such as the dasyurids, chiropterans, rodents and the cetaceans will continue to reveal further species well into the future.

Taxonomy is a continually evolving process where the work of each author is built upon as more species are described and as taxonomic studies of species, genera and larger groups reveal a clearer picture of their phylogenetic relationships. With this in mind this present research acknowledges the important and ground-breaking work of its predecessors, especially those by Waterhouse (1841a, 1846), Gould (1845–1863), Thomas (1888a), Lydekker (1894a), Iredale and Troughton (1934), Ride (1970), Walton (1988a), Strahan (1983, 1995), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008) and the enormous number of taxonomic revisions of specific groups that have been undertaken.

Despite the production of various excellent books on Australian mammals over the last few decades there is no current comprehensive checklist that provides a full list of scientific names and a list of agreed common names – indeed, there is no formal system for setting up an agreed list of common names. Therefore an effort has been made here to set and follow several rules in the formation of common names. With respect to higher taxonomic ranks, the absence of an updated checklist in Walton (1988a) has resulted in some authors such as Van Dyck and Strahan (2008) perforce retaining a somewhat outdated higher taxonomy, while Menkhorst and Knight (2011) included only the families within each order without any further division. Therefore an exhaustive effort has been made to include all higher ranks and their associated synonyms.

The taxonomy, common names and phylogenetic sequence used here typically follow Van Dyck and Strahan (2008) for accepted species names and ranks

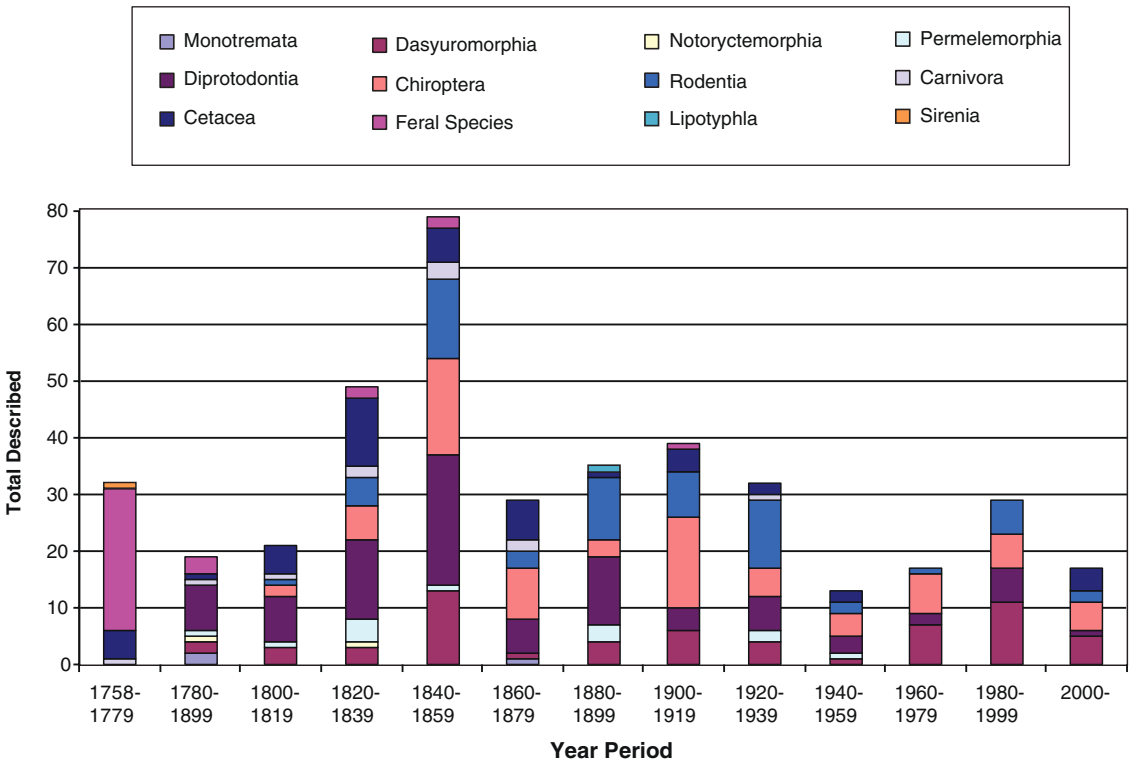


**Fig. 1.** The rate of descriptions of Australian mammals over time.

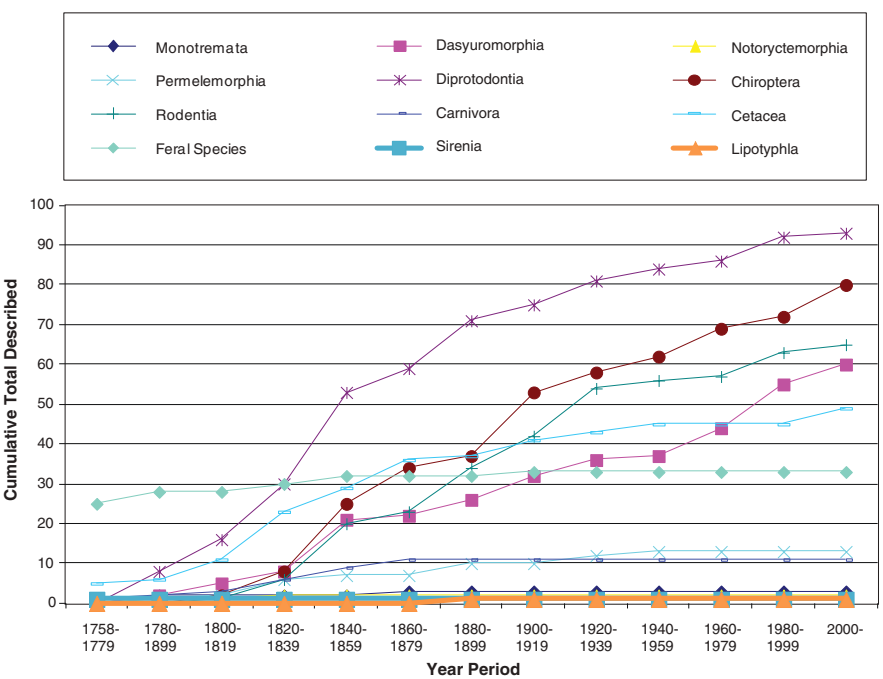


**Fig. 2.** Cumulative description of the different groups of Australian mammals.

up to family, in order to maximise consistency with the most current treatment of all Australian mammals. Ranks above family typically follow Van Dyck and Strahan (2008), although there are some notable exceptions as a result of significant recent research. These include the acceptance of the subordinal division of Chiroptera into Yinpterochiroptera and Yangochiroptera in preference to the old division into Megachiroptera and Microchiroptera (the latter of which is now known to be non-monophyletic), and the placement of the cetaceans within the Artiodactyla. The synonymies of species typically follow Wilson and Reeder (2005), those of genera following Wilson and Reeder (2005) and McKenna and Bell (1997), and those above the generic level following McKenna and Bell (1997), but we have ventured to register our disagreement in many places due to the recognition of appropriate recent research, and we give reasons for this deviation.

Unlike previous taxonomic treatments of Australian mammals, a full list of all known homonyms is provided including their full citation and taxonomic hierarchy. This review is also unique in that it includes subspecies and associated synonyms that are extralimital in order to give a full account of the distribution of species that occur within Australia and its territories. To rationalise the taxa covered, and the volume of the final text, we do not include synonyms at any rank for those species that are introduced to Australia unless the taxa concerned have synonyms based on specimens collected within Australia.

A deliberate attempt has been made to undertake this revision from first principles by making every effort to personally view and obtain a copy of every citation used. This process has revealed many discrepancies within the published literature so it is hoped that this treatment has helped to rectify many of these inconsistencies while at the same time it is hoped to not create many new ones. We also hope that this review helps to identify priority areas for future research so that the cycle of taxonomic research and review can be expedited.

In order to assist in the accuracy of the dates of the references used, and in turn the date priority of names used, an effort has been made to give each reference an exact or approximate date of publication depending on the available information. To undertake this process the primary source or numerous secondary sources were used including the Biodiversity Heritage Library website, journal websites, and numerous secondary papers and books that have been published. Appendix 1 includes a table of references included in the text and sources that have been used to include their dates of publication. Some publications were released over multiple years, and have been referred to in the text by the year the particular information was published along with the range of years in which the book was published. For example, the dates of John Gould's *The Mammals of Australia* spanned from 1845 to 1863 and it was released in 13 parts in three volumes. Taxa that were first described by Gould in that book have been given their specific year of publication using the publication dates proposed by Waterhouse (1885). References to this publication are cited with the year that the plate and associated text were published with [1845–1863] placed immediately afterwards so there is no confusion within the reference list.

The most recent complete review of Australian mammal taxonomy by Walton (1988a) is now well out of date by the description of new species and the major rearrangements of genera, families and even orders that has occurred as a result of subsequent research. Therefore the aims of this publication are to:

- Present an up to date taxonomic list of all Australia mammals and every rank from species (and subspecies and synonyms) up to the Class Mammalia.
- Provide a history of the major taxonomic changes that have occurred during the life of each taxon's name from the time of its initial description, and therefore provide a justification of the taxonomy used in this review.
- Provide an indication of the current stability of names by showing how names have changed over time, and show whether each name has stabilised over time or still shows fluctuation.
- Make taxonomic decisions where appropriate to assist in the stabilisation of names used.
- Include all taxa that occur outside Australia, but which have representative native species within Australia, in order to give a greater context to the Australian taxa.
- Include all species that occur within island territories of Australia including Christmas Island, Torres Strait islands, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Macquarie Island, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, and also the Australian Antarctic Territory, for all that this is not formally recognised internationally.

- Include all species occurring within the territorial waters of Australia and the island territories listed above, and the Australian Antarctic Territory.
- Provide details of all homonyms including non-mammalian names.
- Identify areas where future taxonomic research should be focussed.

## Taxonomic decisions

The aim of this work is to provide a taxonomy that reflects the current state of knowledge and to document the enormous literature that has been published on studies focussed at all ranks within the Class Mammalia down to subspecies, and the synonyms for each rank. For each taxonomic rank an effort has been made to review the primary literature to either support its rank or synonymise it within other taxa. As part of this process the major taxonomic decisions have been identified from the primary literature. The construction of synonyms has endeavoured to follow that developed by Gardner and Hayssen (2004).

## Common names

The first attempt to establish a recommended list of common names, or vernacular names, was published by Strahan (1980a) on behalf of a committee of the Australian Mammal Society. The general principles of the names proposed by the committee were to (where possible) be descriptive, indicate relationships, be memorable, be euphonious and be as short as possible. They also recognised the value of Aboriginal names such as Kultarr, Mulgara, Quoll, Kowari, Dunnart, Numbat, Bilby, Bettong, Pademelon, Potoroo and Quokka.

Common names used here are generally derived from those of Strahan (1980a) and more recently by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008) but with several differences. The names used are typically well known and commonly referred to, ideally descriptive, short and pronounceable. The noun-part of the name should correspond with the genus and the adjectival part should, if possible, refer to a diagnostic external character but may refer to the distribution. Whenever possible, names that are parochial and convey little or no information, for example 'Mitchell's Hopping-mouse', should be avoided. Names such as Monjon for *Petrogale burbidgei* and Nabarlek for *Petrogale concinna* are also not encouraged as they should include 'Rock-wallaby' in the name. With this in mind the names Kakarratul for *Notoryctes caurinus* and Itjaritjari for *Notoryctes typhlops* have been replaced by the Northern Marsupial Mole and Southern Marsupial Mole respectively following Groves (2005a). Familiarity may make terms such as Ringtail and Brushtail, as used by Groves (2005b), acceptable but for clarity are improved by the inclusion of 'Possum' in the group name.

Though common names can cause confusion on occasion, a perhaps unexpected advantage is that they typically remain constant when scientific names are changed. Importantly, common names and scientific names perform different functions, with common names reflecting the phenotype while the scientific names reflect the genotype (Andrew 2008). An example of this is the term Marsupial Mole that is used for the marsupial Order Notoryctemorphia as opposed to the true placental golden moles of the Order Afrosoricida. Common names have generally been restricted to the species rank, although they have been allocated to subspecies in some cases where these have been recognised in the modern literature – usually because the subspecies have extralimital distributions with recognised regional names or have been proposed to potentially warrant being elevated to species rank.

The protocols for the construction, hyphenation and capitalisation of common names used here draws on Duckworth and Pine (2003), Armstrong and Reardon (2006) and Andrew (2008) in an endeavour to give the names a consistent construction. For example, the free-tail bats have been spelt Freetail Bat by Menkhorst and Knight (2011), Free-tailed Bat by Simmons (2005a) and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008), and free-tailed bat by Armstrong and Reardon (2006).

The protocol of compounding group names is well established in some Australian taxa, with names including Rock-wallaby and Tree-kangaroo in common usage. Elsewhere, retaining the adjectival form, where possible, keeps groups large for unfamiliar taxa, for example Bent-winged Bat (rather than Bentwing-bat, but Horseshoe-bat because the adjectival form is too clumsy as in Horse-shoe-marked Bat). Thus the generalised rule adopted by Andrew (2008) and followed here is to compound group names comprising two nouns, but to retain two words when the first part of a group name is adjectival. Thus the group of possums with 'ringtails' (the 'ringtail possum' of Strahan, 1980a) should be compounded as

Ringtail-possum or become adjectival as in Ring-tailed Possum. The latter retains larger groups and is easier to find in an index for those less familiar with, for example, the Pseudocheiridae. This has the added advantage of being grammatically correct but we recognise there are still challenges in Cetacea.

## Species concepts

In the light of the discussions of species concepts over the last 20 years or so, the failure of earlier checklists to specify what precisely they mean by species and subspecies seems a fault; but, given that the Biological Species Concept of Dobzhansky (1937) and Mayr (1942) held sway almost unchallenged for some 50 years since the period of the Evolutionary Synthesis in the 1930s, it was understandable. Today, however, it is mandatory for taxonomists to be clear about what species concept they adopt, and whether or not they recognise the rank of subspecies.

The Dobzhansky/Mayr concept defined species as not interbreeding with each other in nature. It has been pointed out many times that this gives no guidance for allopatric populations: under what circumstances should they be classified as distinct species, and when should they be combined into one species? For this reason alone, taxonomists should be aware that a simple claim to be working with the Biological Species Concept cannot be accurate: they are very evidently using some extra, unspoken criterion or multiple criteria.

We now know, however, that what we have always classed as distinct species, which remain discrete in sympatry, may actually be interbreeding on the sly – introgression, unbeknownst to the taxonomist and even usually to the field worker, may well be occurring or have occurred, its only evidence being the presence of the 'Wrong' mitochondrial or other genetic components in a given population. It would clearly be nonsense to unite two species on such grounds. The Biological Species Concept, defining species as not interbreeding, actually does not work.

Molecular data have been used to create what has become known as the Genetic Species Concept, based on the idea that the amount of genetic difference necessary for reproductive isolation can be measured (Mayden, 1997). Bradley and Baker (2001) tested this using Cytochrome-*b* sequences for several bat and rodent genera, and found that genetic distances do indeed tend to increase in the expected sequence from intrapopulational via intrasubspecific and intraspecific to intrageneric; moreover, distances between presumed sister species were less than between congeneric species in general. In a later paper the same authors amplified this, and offered a definition of the genetic species as 'a group of genetically compatible interbreeding natural populations that is genetically isolated from other such groups. Under our definition of the Genetic Species Concept, speciation is the accumulation of genetic changes in 2 lineages' (Baker & Bradley, 2006). In their accompanying table, they compared the Genetic Species Concept with other concepts, showing that most of the criteria for specific status under the concept were very close to those under the Phylogenetic Species Concept (see below), with this important difference: there must be a certain amount of difference in certain systems (nowadays, this would equate to DNA sequences) between two taxa in order to qualify, which, they argue, would constitute proof that they have entered separate evolutionary trajectories. This amount would have, of necessity, to vary across taxonomic groups, unless it is to be set arbitrarily.

Many authors working with DNA data have either explicitly or (more usually) tacitly used 'amount of difference' in making their taxonomic judgments. This raises the question of precisely what amount of difference would suffice, and, importantly, why. Baker and Bradley (2006) faced this problem and noted that it is a matter of probabilities: there is simply a greater probability that speciation has occurred with genetic distances of >5% than with distances of <2%. When faced with allopatric populations, the response of the Genetic Species Concept is similar to that of the Biological Species Concept: compare the amount of difference between two allopatric populations with that between two acknowledged congenerics (an argument which risks being circular!). There is also the question of how a difference in one DNA sequence (such as the Control Region) would equate to a difference in another (such as 12S or, even more problematic, a nuclear sequence such as an intron or pseudogene). Then there is of course the problem of species for which no genetic data are available, including fossils for which – except for rather recent specimens, preserved under appropriate conditions of fossilisation – no DNA sequencing will ever be possible. Given the arbitrariness of the 'amount of difference' criterion, we cannot follow the Genetic Species Concept, while recognising the enormous

contributions that its adherents have made to the field. In effect, the Genetic Species Concept is less a species concept as such than a recipe for uncovering the existence of cryptic species; Baker and Bradley (2006), indeed, emphasise this role of the concept, and indeed we acknowledge that its considerable merit is its past history of, and future potential for, recognising cryptic evolutionary lineages within what has hitherto been considered a single species.

Our criterion for species status in this work is what has been called the Phylogenetic Species Concept: 'species are populations (or aggregations of populations) that are diagnosably distinct'. In this concept, we often have to assume that our species are populations (although this is often amenable to testing); apart from that, we need make no assumptions, noting only that on the evidence before us the ranges of variation of two species are separate. To put it another way, species have fixed heritable differences between them (Groves and Grubb, 2011). Such differences may be pelage characters, morphometric characters (either single measurements, or separation under Discriminant Analysis), or consistent differences in DNA sequences. It is in this latter area that genetic data are valuable for the delimitation of species.

Above all, the Phylogenetic Species Concept is testable, as a scientific proposition should be: 'the criterion of the scientific status of a theory is its falsifiability, or refutability, or testability' (Popper, 1963). Diagnosability (whether the differences are fixed or not) is testable; the question of whether the candidates for species status are populations (or metapopulations) is in principle testable; and the heritability of the differences is likewise in principle testable, although we must acknowledge that the heritability of morphological differences may well be unproven on the available evidence, but it is clearly best to act on the working hypothesis that they are heritable until breeding or rearing experiments prove otherwise.

In a significant clarification, De Queiroz (2007) proposed what he calls the Unified Species Concept – species are 'separately evolving metapopulation lineages (or, more properly, segments thereof)' (De Queiroz, 2007); there are particular properties, or lines of evidence, by which species may be delimited, but these are not themselves 'species concepts'. This has the effect of transferring the disputes from the question of which 'species concepts' are appropriate to the question of what evidence is appropriate for delimiting species, and it is relevant that De Queiroz goes on to argue that one consequence of this view is that 'any evidence of lineage separation is sufficient to infer the existence of separate species … Although presence of a single property provides evidence for lineage separation, a highly corroborated hypothesis of lineage separation … requires multiple lines of evidence' (De Queiroz, 2007: 884). That is to say, species delimitation relies on what has hitherto been called the Phylogenetic Species Concept.

The De Queiroz model significantly clarifies the discussion: there is only one way of defining species, and that is as evolutionary lineages. The 'phylogenetic species' is the minimal delimitation of species; while not necessarily 'highly corroborated', it offers clear evidence, falsifiable when fresh evidence comes to hand, that lineage separation has occurred.

In this way, the decision of whether two populations are specifically distinct or not is objective; it depends entirely on the evidence to hand, not on an arbitrary 'enough difference' nor on the basis of whether they would interbreed or not if given the chance.

## Subspecies

Subspecies are geographic divisions within a species, which differ to a certain extent from each other in heritable features. The usual criterion is that 75% of individuals of a subspecies should be distinguishable from all individuals of other subspecies within that species, but this is a somewhat arbitrary criterion (Amadon, 1949). Essentially, a subspecies may be regarded as the point on a continuum at which it becomes convenient to dignify a population with a separate name (see, for example, Groves, 2001): the concept is, accordingly, a 'convenience category', and subspecies should on no account be reified. Nonetheless, as argued by Parkes (1982), subspecies serve as a conservative buffer for taxonomic uncertainty; this is especially true for cases where future taxonomic inquiry may demonstrate that currently recognised subspecies should be elevated to specific rank (e.g. Braby *et al*., 2012). In contrast to the more recent support of subspecies, several authors have suggested that they be abandoned because they are often poorly diagnosed, their delimitation is difficult to determine (especially for parapatric populations), and taxonomic decisions made for a particular set of populations are often arbitrary, subjective, and based on too few characters (Wilson and Brown, 1953; Gillham, 1956).

Subspecies are not the only infraspecific category. Evolutionarily Significant Units ('ESU') (Moritz, 1994), are discrete populations of notably divergent evolutionary history and (consequently) genetic composition; very often, they are found to be equivalent to phylogenetic species.

### Genera

A genus is a monophyletic group of species, but where to draw the line is at present arbitrary. Groves (2001) (see also Groves and Grubb, 2011) proposed that, to qualify as genera, two monophyletic groups should have been separated at least since the Miocene–Pliocene boundary. There seems little problem if molecular clock data (in the absence of the fossil record) indicate separation times, between candidates for generic status, of greatly above or below this level, but very often the inferred dates fall quite close to this boundary, and in such a case we would require much firmer data – more loci, better calculations of evolutionary rates, and so on – before proposing to change 'traditional' generic rankings. But it is mandatory that genera, and indeed other higher categories, be monophyletic, and if the evidence indicates otherwise, we have in this research ventured to alter the 'traditional' classification.

### Families

A family is a monophyletic group of genera, but where to draw the line is at present arbitrary, as in the case of genera. Groves (2001, and elsewhere) proposed that, to qualify as families, two monophyletic groups should have been separated since at least the Oligocene–Miocene boundary. As in the case of genera, we have been conservative unless the evidence is strongly in favour of changing a 'traditional' arrangement.

### Subgenera, subfamilies

When a genus or a family is too large and unwieldy in its contents, it may be convenient to divide it into two or more monophyletic groups called subgenera and subfamilies respectively. Their use is optional; for example, if a family contains just two known genera, however well differentiated, there is no need for subfamilies. Frequently the use of subfamilies is not sufficient, and tribes, and below that subtribes, may be used as subordinate (but always monophyletic) divisions. Subgenera, on the other hand, have been all too often used simply as a way of dividing a large and speciose genus without asking whether they are actually monophyletic. The informal term 'species group', which carries no implication other than sheer convenience, performs this function much better, and it is perhaps appropriate that the subgenus category seems to be falling out of use. Given the issues associated with subgenera they are not recognised here, so proposed subgenera including *Notamacropus* and *Osphranter* have been separated from *Macropus*, while *Micronomus*, *Ozimops* and *Setirostris* have been removed from *Mormopterus* as distinct genera.

### Ranks above genus

In order to better understand the phylogeny of the different groups of Australian mammals, an effort has been made to include all ranks above genera and their associated synonyms. To better understand the original scope of each individual rank, the ranks above and below have been included. For family group names this includes all genera.

Given that the composition of most higher taxa has changed considerably since their original description, the current usage of the rank is also attributed to the author(s) from which this revision follows.

### Higher non-Linnean ranks

The increasing research of the higher-order relationships of the different groups of mammals has resulted in a proliferation of names for ranks or clades above family group; as these names are not subject to the rules of priority that are required by the Code of Zoological Nomenclature there has been a degree of confusion as to which ones should be used. In an effort to provide stability to these names the principles of priority and stability as outlined by Simpson (1945), and followed by Brothers (1983) and enhanced by Asher and Helgen (2010), are followed. One of the main principles used is that the older name is retained if the proposed new name retains at least its original families. The senior and junior names of higher ranks of placental mammals advocated by Asher and Helgen (2010) are specifically followed.

### Book outline

Each currently recognised taxon is identified with the relevant author and year of publication under which is

the common name for species (and some subspecies) ranks. This is followed by a complete synonymy including the senior synonym and all known junior synonyms using the spelling and formation as described with the relevant author, year of publication and page number on which the name occurs. Sometimes two page numbers are included and these comprise the first listing of the name in the publication (often in an abstract) followed by the location where the name is formally described in the main text. The full citation for each author and year of publication is included within the reference section at the back of the text. Each synonym also includes the type genus for family group names, type species for genus group names and type locality for species group names. Within the comments section for ranks above the genus level an effort has been made to include the placement of the taxon within its taxonomic hierarchy by including the named rank above and ranks below, if they were provided, in order to give the reader a sense of the scope and context in which the proposed name was established. For convenience, the taxa that have individual entries do not typically have page numbers included when they are mentioned elsewhere in the text (only author and year). The comments section also outlines a broad taxonomic history of each taxon based on the major reviews. The synonymy for each taxon includes any unique name combination applied by any author for the first time to that taxon. This includes taxon names that have been made in error.

A future taxonomic research section is also included where appropriate. It very often happens that a particular genus or species has not been revised for many years, if ever, since its original description, and we point out if this has occurred and seems to be potentially a problem. We also take the liberty of pointing out, on occasion, when work of taxonomic relevance (especially a DNA phylogeny) has been published but the authors have not themselves ventured to tamper with the 'accepted classification' or where further confirmation of a taxonomic decision may be needed. Finally, a list of known homonyms is included within a taxonomic hierarchy for not only mammal groups but also other animal groups.

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# Definitions of nomenclatural and bibliographic terms

**Absolute tautonomy:** The identical spelling of a generic or subgeneric name and the specific or subspecific name of one of its originally included species or subspecies.

**Abtheilung (Abth.):** Part (German).

**Available:** Available to be used in nomenclature.

**Available name:** A scientific name that satisfies the nomenclatural requirements set forth in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (the current Code is the 4th edition, 1999; see ICZN in References). An available name may or may not be the valid name for a taxon.

**Band (Bd.):** Volume (German).

**Berolini:** of Berlin, Germany (Latin).

**Binominal (binomial) name:** The combination of two names, the first being the generic name and the second being the specific name, that together constitute the scientific name of a species. Any interpolated name (i.e. subgeneric name) is not counted as a component of a binominal name.

**The Code:** International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. First edition, 1961; 2nd edition, 1964; 3rd edition, 1985a; 4th edition, 1999.

**Combination (or name combination):** The association of a generic name and a specific name to form the name of a species, or of both with a subspecific name to form the name of the subspecies. In synonymy, new combinations do not constitute new names as such.

**The Commission:** International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Executive Secretary, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, United Kingdom; email: iczn@nhm.ac.uk.

**Conditionally proposed names (or nomenclatural acts):** Conditional proposal of a name means that the author used language to the effect that if the subject specimen or sample proved in the future to represent a different taxon, it should be known as (*Scientific name*). Names or nomenclatural acts proposed conditionally after 1960 are not thereby made available (ICZN, 1999: Art. 15.1).

**Definition:** A statement in words that purports to give those characters that, in combination, uniquely distinguishes a taxon.

**Description:** A statement in words of taxonomic characters of a specimen or a taxon. A description of a nominal taxon when it is established is called an original description.

**Diagnosis:** A statement in words that purports to give those characters that differentiates the taxon from other taxa with which it is likely to be confused.

**Ed./Eds.:** editor/editors

**Editio:** Edition (Latin).

**Edn.:** Edition

**Emendation (emend.):** Any intentional change in the original spelling of an available name that is not mandated by the Code.

**emend. pro:** emendation for [a particular name].

**errore pro:** inadvertent error for [a particular name].

**extralimital:** Of an occurrence or a taxon, beyond the geographic limits of this work.

***fide*:** According to.

**First reviser:** The 1st author to subsequently cite names (including different original spellings of the same name) or nomenclatural acts published on the same date and to select one of them to have precedence over the other(s).

**First use of a name:** The oldest use of a name.

**Genus group:** In the hierarchy of classification the group of taxa ranked between the family group and the species group. Contains taxa at the ranks of genus and subgenus. Holmiae: Stockholm, Sweden (Latin).

**Haplotype:** A combination of alleles that are closely linked on the same chromosome (or in mtDNA), and are [almost invariably] inherited together.

**Holotype:** A single specimen designated as the name-bearing type of a species or subspecies when it is established, or the single specimen on which such a taxon was based when no type was specified.

**Homonym:** Each of two or more available names having the same spelling, or differing only in suffix, and denoting different nominal taxa, whether in the family group, the genus group, or the species group.

Junior homonyms are unavailable in nomenclature. Homonyms in the species group apply only within the same genus, and may be either primary or secondary; homonyms in the genus and family groups apply throughout the animal kingdom. Variant spellings of what is essentially the same word are deemed to be identical (ICZN, 1999: Art. 58).

**Homonymy:** The relationship between homonyms; that is to say, the situation when one name is a homonym of another.

**ICZN:** International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see the Commission).

***Incertae sedis*:** Of uncertain taxonomic position.

**Incorrect original spelling:** An original spelling that is incorrect because of a misspelling or printer's error, one of two or more different spellings of the same name in the original description, or a spelling requiring a mandatory change.

**Incorrect subsequent spelling:** Any change in the spelling of an available name other than a mandatory change or emendation (ICZN, 1999: Art. 33.3). An inadvertent alteration of an available name. Incorrect subsequent spellings are not available names unless an author purposely uses the misspelling for a previously undescribed taxon.

**Indication:** A reference to a description, definition, or figure in another publication, including pre-Linnaean (pre-1758) works. Using a reference in place of a description was a common practice in the late 18th century and during the 19th century, but is not permissible in literature after 1930.

**Invalid name:** An available name that is not in current use (i.e. for any recognised taxon).

**Junior:** A more recent name, comparative to previous use or older name.

**Junior objective synonym:** Of two synonyms, the one that was established at a later date.

**Justified emendation:** The correction of an incorrect original spelling.

**Lapsus calami (pl. lapsus calamarum):** 'A slip of the pen'; when an author uses a name other than the name intended as opposed to a misspelling, typographical error, or printer's error.

**Lectotype:** A syntype designated as the single name-bearing type specimen subsequent to the establishment of a nominal species or subspecies. If the original description of a species group name was based on two or more specimens, and no specimen was identified as the holotype, these specimens are syntypes (previously referred to as cotypes). When one of these syntypes is selected as the name-bearing type specimen, it is referred to as the lectotype.

**Lieferung (Lfg.):** Fascicle (German).

**Linnaean tautonomy:** The identical spelling of a new generic or subgeneric name established before 1931 and a pre-1758, one-word name cited as a synonym of one of the species or subspecies originally included in that genus.

**Livr.:** Livraison. Part of a serial issued from time to time.

**Logotype:** The type by subsequent determination. The historical type of a genus, selected from two or more original species. A genus whose type is selected from two or more original species is logotypic (see O. Cook, 1914: 314).

**Lugduni:** Lyons, France (Latin).

**Mandatory change:** A change in the original spelling mandated by the Code: (1) a change in the ending of a specific or subspecific name (such as agreement in gender with the generic name or in number such as a change from *-ii* to *-orum* when the species-group name was intended to honour two or more individuals of the same name instead of a single individual); or (2) the dropping of hyphens or diacritical marks such as accents, the separation of diphthongs (e.g. æ or oe), or a change of spelling required (for names published before 1985) such as converting *-ü* - to *-ue-* (e.g. *mülleri* to *muelleri*).

**Monotypic:** Represented by a single taxon. A taxon that includes only one subordinate taxon of the next lower rank.

**Monotypy:** A situation where: (1) the author does not explicitly indicate a type species for a genus or subgenus but lists a single species by an available name (type species by monotypy), or (2) when a species description is based on a single specimen not explicitly designated the holotype (holotype by monotypy). This is not to be confused with the term 'monotypic', a term in taxonomy denoting that a genus has only one species, or a species is not divided into subspecies.

**Multiple original spellings:** Two or more different original spellings for the same name (ICZN 1999: Art. 32.2.1).

**Nec:** Preoccupied by.

**Neotype:** The single specimen designated as the name-bearing type of a nominal species or

subspecies when a need arises to objectively define the nominal taxon and no name-bearing type is believed to exist.

**New combination:** The first combination of a generic name and a previously established species-group name.

**Nomenclatural act:** Any published act that affects the status of a scientific name or its type. Description of a taxon, revision of a species, designation of a type species, restriction of a type locality, designation of a neotype, selection of a lectotype, and so on, are examples of a nomenclatural act.

**Nomenclature:** A system of names and provisions for their formation and use. Binomial nomenclature is the system of nomenclature whereby species, but no other taxon, are denoted by a binomen, a combination of two names, the first being the generic name and the second the specific name. Nomenclature is a man-made system, designed to serve taxonomy, which is a reflection of the natural world. The two should not be confused.

***Nomen dubium* (pl. nomina dubia):** A Latin term meaning a name of unknown or doubtful application.

***Nomen novum* (pl. nomina nova):** A Latin term used for a new replacement name. A new name that is published to replace an earlier name (and valid only if the latter is preoccupied) and which is expressively proposed as a replacement name; a new name, not to be confused with a new species, or a new genus, etc., which represent new taxa. Commonly applied to names proposed to replace junior homonyms.

***Nomen novum pro*:** New name for [some other name, either a homonym or for some reason 'preferred', this being in the older literature].

***Nomen nudum* (nom. nud):** A naked name, a name that has not met the criteria for availability as outlined in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature; a name that, if published before 1931, was not accompanied by a description, definition, or indication, or if published after 1930, is not accompanied by a statement that purports to give characters differentiating the taxon; or is not accompanied by a definitive bibliographic reference to such a statement; or is not proposed expressly as a replacement for a pre-existing name. A *nomen nudum* is not an available name, and therefore the same name may be made available later for the same or a different concept; in such a case it would take authorship and date from that act of establishment, not from any earlier publication as a *nomen nudem*.

***Nomen oblitum* (pl. nomina oblita):** A Latin term meaning a forgotten name. A name that has not been used since 1899; such a name is not allowed to displace a junior synonym or homonym in prevailing usage.

**Nominal taxon:** A taxon denoted by an available name.

**Nominotypical:** The nominal taxon at a subordinate rank within the family group, the genus group, or the species group that contains the name-bearing type of that group.

**Non:** Not.

**nov. = *novus*, *novum*:** New.

**Objective synonym:** A name whose synonymy with another is not merely a matter of opinion, because the two are based on the same type material.

**Original designation:** The designation of the type of a nominal taxon when it is established.

**Original description:** See Description.

**Operational Taxonomic Unit:** A group, or sample, or single specimen, for the time being assumed to be a valid taxon for purposes of an analysis.

***Pace*:** 'With peace', meaning with all due respect.

**Polytypic:** A taxon represented by two or more subordinate taxa of the next lower rank. This is not to be confused with its use in taxonomy, referring to a taxon which has two or more subordinate taxa.

**Preoccupied name:** A name that is unavailable because it is: (1) a generic name of the same spelling (junior homonym) as a generic name previously used for a different animal; or (2) a species or subspecies name of the same spelling originally combined with the same generic name as an earlier described name, even if that species-level name is now used with a different genus.

**Preoccupied:** A homonym.

**Primary homonym:** Each of two or more homonyms in the species group, originally combined with the same generic name.

**Principle of Priority:** The principle that the valid name of a taxon is the oldest available name applied to it provided that the name is not invalidated by any provision of the Code or by any ruling by the Commission.

**Pro:** Before.

***Recte*:** Correctly.

**Renaming:** The act of providing a replacement name for a preoccupied name. Note that a different name combination does not constitute a renaming.

**Scientific name:** A name treated as a Latinised name for a taxon (usually cited in combination with the author and date of publication).

**Secondary homonym:** Each of two or more homonyms in the species group, originally combined with different generic names but subsequently combined with the same generic name.

**Senior:** An older name, comparative with a more recent name

**Senior synonym:** Of two synonyms, the one that was established at an earlier date

***Sensu*:** In the sense of.

***Sensu lato*:** In the broad sense.

***Sensu stricto*:** in the strict (narrow) sense.

**Separate:** A copy (reprint or offprint) of an article printed separately from the journal or periodical in which the article appears. If separates are printed and distributed before the printing and distribution of the journal or periodical, they are referred to as preprints and usually bear an earlier date and different pagination. Today scientific publications normally print separates (usually called reprints) after the printing and distribution of the book, journal, or periodical in which the article appears. Separates qualifying as reprints have the same pagination found in the publication in which they appear. The advance distribution of separates after 1999 does not constitute publication for the purposes of zoological nomenclature.

**Species group:** In zoological classification, the lowest-ranking group of taxa, the names of which are regulated by the Code. The species group includes all taxa at the ranks of species and subspecies.

**Subjective synonym:** A name based on a type specimen thought to belong to the same taxon as another name.

**Subsequent designation:** Designation of type species for a genus group taxon in another publication after the genus-group taxon was described.

**Subsequent spelling:** A subsequent spelling that is not the same as the original spelling is an emendation, an incorrect subsequent spelling, or a mandated change.

**Syntype:** Each specimen of a type series from which a holotype (at time of publication) or a lectotype (subsequent to publication) has not been selected. The syntypes collectively constitute the name-bearing type. Syntypes are sometimes referred to as cotypes, a term that should not now be used in zoological nomenclature.

**Tautonymy:** The use of the same word for the name of a genus and of one of its originally included nominal species or subspecies. Linnean tautonomy is the identical spelling of a new generic or subgeneric name and pre-1758 name cited as a synonym of only one of the species or subspecies originally included in that genus.

**Tautotype:** The type of a genus designated because its [species-group] name is identical in spelling with the genus-group name.

**Taxon (pl. taxa):** A taxonomic unit, whether named or not, considered to comprise a population or group of populations of organisms usually inferred to be phylogenetically related and have characters in common that differentiate the unit from other such units. A taxon encompassing all included taxa of lower rank.

**Taxonomy:** The theoretical study of classification, including its bases, principles, procedures, and rules. It includes the classification and naming of animals.

**Tome:** Volume (French).

**Tomus:** Volume (Latin).

**Type:** A tern used alone, or forming part of a compound term, to denote a particular kind of specimen or taxon.

**Type locality:** The geographical place of capture or collection of the name-bearing type of a nominal species or subspecies.

**Typotypical:** [of a specimen] originating from the type locality of the species or subspecies to which it is thought to belong.

**Unavailable:** Not available for use in nomenclature.

**Unavailable work:** A publication in which names and nomenclatural acts are rejected for nomenclatural purposes. The work may be unavailable because it was published before 1758, or because the author was not consistently binomial, or (after 1950) was published anonymously, or contained a disclaimer, or because the Commission has ruled it to be unavailable.

**Unjustified emendation:** An intentional alteration of the original spelling of an available name that is not mandated.

**Valid name:** An available name that is used as the current name for a taxon. A valid name is a term applied in nomenclature to mean only the name by which a taxon is currently identified.

**Vernacular name:** A name of an animal or animals in a language used for general purposes as opposed

to a Latinised name proposed only for zoological nomenclature.

**Vide:** See.

**Virtual tautonomy:** The nearly identical spelling, or of the same origin or meaning, of a generic or subgeneric name and the specific or subspecific name in a binomen or trinomen. The term virtual tautonomy is not regulated by the Code.

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# Abbreviations

†: Extinct.
Φ: Extralimital taxon.
Ω: Introduced taxon.

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# Taxonomy of the mammals of Australia

**CLASS MAMMALIA** Linnaeus, 1758

**SUBCLASS PROTOTHERIA** Gill, 1872

**ORDER MONOTREMATA** Bonaparte, 1832 *sensu* Bonaparte, 1838

**Family Ornithorhynchidae** J. Gray, 1825 *sensu* Burnett, 1830 [Platypus]
*Ornithorhynchus anatinus* (Shaw, 1799) Platypus
**Family Tachyglossidae** Gill, 1872 [Echidnas]
*Tachyglossus aculeatus* (Shaw, 1792) Short-beaked Echidna
† *Zaglossus bruijni* (Peters & Doria, 1876) Western Long-beaked Echidna

**SUBCLASS THERIA** Parker & Haswell, 1897

**SUPERLEGION TRECHNOTHERIA** McKenna, 1975

**LEGION YANGOTHERIA** Chow & Rich, 1982

**SUBLEGION CLADOTHERIA** McKenna, 1975

**INFRALEGION ZATHERIA** McKenna, 1975

**INFRACLASS TRIBOSPHENIDA** McKenna, 1975

**SUPERCOHORT MARSUPIALIA** Illiger, 1811 *sensu* Cuvier, 1816

**COHORT AUSTRALIDELPHIA** Szalay, 1982

**ORDER DASYUROMORPHIA** Gill, 1872 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987
**Superfamily Dasyuroidea** Goldfuss, 1820 *sensu* Marshall *et al*., 1990
**Family Dasyuridae** Goldfuss, 1820 *sensu* Owen, 1839 [Dasyurids]
**Subfamily Dasyurinae** Goldfuss, 1820 *sensu* Marshall *et al*., 1990
*Dasycercus blythi* (Waite, 1904) Brush-tailed Mulgara
*Dasycercus cristicauda* (Krefft, 1867) Crest-tailed Mulgara
*Dasykaluta rosamondae* (Ride, 1964) Kaluta
*Dasyuroides byrnei* Spencer, 1896 Kowari
*Dasyurus geoffroii* Gould, 1841 Western Quoll
*Dasyurus hallucatus* Gould, 1842 Northern Quoll
*Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792) Spotted-tailed Quoll [Tiger Quoll]
*Dasyurus viverrinus* (Shaw, 1800) Eastern Quoll
*Parantechinus apicalis* (J. Gray, 1842) Dibbler
*Pseudantechinus bilarni* (Johnson, 1954) Sandstone Pseudantechinus
*Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis* (Spencer, 1895) Fat-tailed Pseudantechinus
*Pseudantechinus mimulus* (Thomas, 1906) Carpentarian Pseudantechinus
*Pseudantechinus ningbing* Kitchener, 1988 Ningbing Pseudantechinus
*Pseudantechinus roryi* N. Cooper *et al*., 2000 Tan Pseudantechinus
*Pseudantechinus woolleyae* Kitchener & Caputi, 1988 Woolley's Pseudantechinus
*Sarcophilus harrisii* (Boitard, 1841) Tasmanian Devil
**Subfamily Phascogalinae** Gill, 1872 *sensu* Marshall, 1990
*Antechinus adustus* (Thomas, 1923) Rusty Antechinus
*Antechinus agilis* Dickman *et al*., 1998 Agile Antechinus
*Antechinus argentus* Baker *et al*., 2013 Silver-headed Antechinus
*Antechinus arktos* Baker *et al*., 2014 Black-tailed Antechinus
*Antechinus bellus* (Thomas, 1904) Fawn Antechinus

*Antechinus flavipes* (Waterhouse, 1838) Yellow-footed Antechinus
*Antechinus godmani* (Thomas, 1923) Atherton Antechinus
*Antechinus leo* Van Dyck, 1980 Cinnamon Antechinus
*Antechinus minimus* (É. Geoffroy, 1803) Swamp Antechinus
*Antechinus mysticus* Baker *et al*., 2012 Buff-footed Antechinus
*Antechinus stuartii* Macleay, 1841 Brown Antechinus
*Antechinus subtropicus* Van Dyck & Crowther, 2000 Subtropical Antechinus
*Antechinus swainsonii* (Waterhouse, 1840) Dusky Antechinus
*Phascogale calura* Gould, 1844 Red-tailed Phascogale
*Phascogale pirata* Thomas, 1904 Northern Phascogale
*Phascogale tapoatafa* (Meyer, 1793) Brush-tailed Phascogale

**Subfamily Planigalinae** Archer, 1982 *sensu* Marshall *et al*., 1990
*Planigale gilesi* Aitken, 1972 Gile's Planigale
*Planigale ingrami* (Thomas, 1906) Long-tailed Planigale
*Planigale maculata* (Gould, 1851) Common Planigale
*Planigale tenuirostris* Troughton, 1928 Narrow-nosed Planigale

**Subfamily Sminthopsinae** Archer, 1982 *sensu* Marshall *et al*., 1990
*Antechinomys laniger* (Gould, 1856) Kultarr
*Ningaui ridei* Archer, 1975 Wongai Ningaui
*Ningaui timealeyi* Archer, 1975 Pilbara Ningaui
*Ningaui yvonnae* Kitchener *et al*., 1983 Southern Ningaui
*Sminthopsis archeri* Van Dyck, 1986 Chestnut Dunnart
*Sminthopsis bindi* Van Dyck *et al*., 1994 Kakadu Dunnart
*Sminthopsis butleri* Archer, 1979 Butler's Dunnart
*Sminthopsis crassicaudata* (Gould, 1844) Fat-tailed Dunnart
*Sminthopsis dolichura* Kitchener, *et al*., 1984 Little Long-tailed Dunnart
*Sminthopsis douglasi* Archer, 1979 Julia Creek Dunnart
*Sminthopsis fuliginosus* (Gould, 1852) Grey-bellied Dunnart
*Sminthopsis gilberti* Kitchener *et al*., 1984 Gilbert's Dunnart
*Sminthopsis granulipes* Troughton, 1932 White-tailed Dunnart
*Sminthopsis hirtipes* Thomas, 1898 Greater Hairy-footed Dunnart
*Sminthopsis leucopus* (J. Gray, 1842) White-footed Dunnart
*Sminthopsis longicaudata* Spencer, 1909 Large Long-tailed Dunnart
*Sminthopsis macroura* (Gould, 1845) Stripe-faced Dunnart
*Sminthopsis murina* (Waterhouse, 1838) Common Dunnart
*Sminthopsis ooldea* Troughton, 1965 Ooldea Dunnart
*Sminthopsis psammophila* Spencer, 1895 Sandhill Dunnart
*Sminthopsis virginiae* (de Tarragon, 1847) Red-cheeked Dunnart
*Sminthopsis youngsoni* McKenzie & Archer, 1982 Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart

**Family Myrmecobiidae** Waterhouse, 1841 [Numbat]
*Myrmecobius fasciatus* Waterhouse, 1836 Numbat

**Family Thylacinidae** Bonaparte, 1838 [Thylacine]
† *Thylacinus cynocephalus* (Harris, 1808) Thylacine

**ORDER NOTORYCTEMORPHIA** Kirsch, 1977 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

**Family Notoryctidae** J. Ogilby, 1892 [Marsupial Moles]
*Notoryctes caurinus* Thomas, 1920 Northern Marsupial Mole
*Notoryctes typhlops* (Stirling, 1889) Southern Marsupial Mole

**ORDER PERAMELEMORPHIA** Ameghino, 1889 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

**Superfamily Perameloidea** J. Gray, 1825 *sensu* Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008

**Family Chaeropodidae** Gill, 1872 *sensu* Groves, 2005 [Pig-footed Bandicoot]
† *Chaeropus ecaudatus* (W. Ogilby, 1838) Pig-footed Bandicoot

**Family Peramelidae** J. Gray, 1825 *sensu* Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008 [Bandicoots]
**Subfamily Echymiperinae** McKenna & Bell, 1997 *sensu* Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008
*Echymipera rufescens* (Peters & Doria, 1875) Long-nosed Echymipera
**Subfamily Peramelinae** J. Gray, 1825 *sensu* Kirsch *et al*., 1997
*Isoodon auratus* (Ramsay, 1887) Golden Bandicoot
*Isoodon macrourus* (Gould, 1842) Northern Brown Bandicoot
*Isoodon obesulus* (Shaw, 1797) Southern Brown Bandicoot
*Isoodon peninsulae* Thomas, 1922 Cape York Brown Bandicoot
*Perameles bougainville* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 Western Barred Bandicoot
† *Perameles eremiana* Spencer, 1897 Desert Bandicoot
*Perameles gunnii* J. Gray, 1838 Eastern Barred Bandicoot
*Perameles nasuta* É. Geoffroy, 1804 Southern Long-nosed Bandicoot
*Perameles pallescens* Thomas, 1923 Northern Long-nosed Bandicoot
**Family Thylacomyidae** Bensley, 1903 *sensu* Archer & Kirsch, 1977 [Bilbies]
*Macrotis lagotis* (Reid, 1837) Greater Bilby
† *Macrotis leucura* (Thomas, 1887) Lesser Bilby

**ORDER DIPROTODONTIA** Owen, 1877

**SUBORDER VOMBATIFORMES** Woodburne, 1984 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

**INFRAORDER PHASCOLARCTOMORPHIA** Aplin & Archer, 1987
**Family Phascolarctidae** Owen, 1839 [Koala]
*Phascolarctos cinereus* (Goldfuss, 1817) Koala

**INFRAORDER VOMBATOMORPHIA** Aplin & Archer, 1987
**Family Vombatidae** Burnett, 1830 *sensu* Dawson, 1983 [Wombats]
*Lasiorhinus krefftii* (Owen, 1872) Northern Hairy-nosed Wombat
*Lasiorhinus latifrons* (Owen, 1845) Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat
*Vombatus ursinus* (Shaw, 1800) Bare-nosed Wombat

**SUBORDER PHALANGERIDA** Aplin & Archer, 1987
**Superfamily Burramyoidea** Broom, 1898 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987
**Family Burramyidae** Broom, 1898 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987 [Pygmy-possums]
*Burramys parvus* Broom, 1895 Mountain Pygmy-possum
*Cercartetus caudatus* (Milne-Edwards, 1877) Long-tailed Pygmy-possum
*Cercartetus concinnus* (Gould, 1845) Western Pygmy-possum
*Cercartetus lepidus* (Thomas, 1888) Little Pygmy-possum
*Cercartetus nanus* (Desmarest, 1817) Eastern Pygmy-possum
**Superfamily Petauroidea** Bonaparte, 1832 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987
**Family Petauridae** Bonaparte, 1832 *sensu* Baverstock, 1984 [Striped Possum, Leadbeater's Possum, and Lesser Gliders]
**Subfamily Dactylopsilinae** Kirsch, 1977 *sensu* Edwards & Westerman, 1992
*Dactylopsila trivirgata* J. Gray, 1858 Torresian Striped Possum
*Gymnobelideus leadbeateri* McCoy, 1867 Leadbeater's Possum
**Subfamily Petaurinae** Bonaparte, 1832 *sensu* Edwards & Westerman, 1992
*Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791 Yellow-bellied Glider
*Petaurus breviceps* (Waterhouse, 1838) Sugar Glider
*Petaurus gracilis* (De Vis, 1883) Mahogany Glider
*Petaurus norfolcensis* (Kerr, 1792) Squirrel Glider
**Family Pseudocheiridae** Winge, 1893 *sensu* Kirsch *et al*., 1997 [Ring-tailed Possums and Greater Gliders]
**Subfamily Hemibelideinae** Kirsch *et al*., 1997
*Hemibelideus lemuroides* (Collett, 1884) Lemuroid Ring-tailed Possum
*Petauroides armillatus* Thomas, 1923 Central Greater Glider
*Petauroides minor* (Collett, 1887) Northern Greater Glider

*Petauroides volans* (Kerr, 1792) Southern Greater Glider

**Subfamily Pseudocheirinae** Winge, 1893 *sensu* Kirsch *et al*., 1997

*Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Thomas, 1888) Western Ring-tailed Possum

*Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddaert, 1785) Eastern Ring-tailed Possum

*Pseudochirulus cinereus* (Tate, 1945) Daintree River Ring-tailed Possum

*Pseudochirulus herbertensis* (Collett, 1884) Herbert River Ring-tailed Possum

**Subfamily Pseudochiropsinae** Kirsch *et al*., 1997 *sensu* Meredith *et al*., 2010

*Petropseudes dahlii* (Collett, 1895) Rock Ring-tailed Possum

*Pseudochirops archeri* (Collett, 1884) Green Ring-tailed Possum

**Family Tarsipedidae** Gervais & Verreaux, 1842 [Honey Possum]

*Tarsipes rostratus* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842 Honey Possum

**Family Acrobatidae** Aplin (in Aplin and Archer), 1987 [Feather-tailed Gliders]

*Acrobates frontalis* (De Vis, 1887) Broad-toed Feather-tailed Glider

*Acrobates pygmaeus* (Shaw, 1794) Narrow-toed Feather-tailed Glider

**Superfamily Phalangeroidea** Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

**Family Phalangeridae** Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Flannery *et al*., 1987 [Cuscuses and Brush-tailed Possums]

**Subfamily Phalangerinae** Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Flannery *et al*., 1987

**Tribe Phalangerini** Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Flannery *et al*., 1987

*Phalanger mimicus* Thomas, 1922 Southern Common Cuscus

*Spilocuscus nudicaudatus* (Gould, 1850) Australian Spotted Cuscus

**Tribe Trichosurini** Flynn, 1911 *sensu* Flannery *et al*., 1987

*Trichosurus caninus* (W. Ogilby, 1836) Short-eared Brush-tailed Possum

*Trichosurus cunninghami* Lindenmayer *et al*., 2002 Mountain Brush-tailed Possum

*Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792) Common Brush-tailed Possum

*Wyulda squamicaudata* Alexander, 1919 Scaly-tailed Possum

**SUBORDER MACROPODIFORMES** Kirsch *et al*., 1997

**Superfamily Macropodoidea** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Kear & Cooke, 2001

**Family Hypsiprymnodontidae** Collett, 1887 [Musky Rat-kangaroo]

**Subfamily Hypsiprymnodontinae** Collett, 1887 [Musky Rat-kangaroo]

*Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Ramsay, 1876 Musky Rat-kangaroo

**Family Potoroidae** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Kear & Cooke, 2001 [Bettongs and Potoroos]

**Subfamily Potoroinae** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Flannery, 1989 [Potoroos]

**Tribe Bettongini** Flannery & Archer, 1987 [Bettongs]

*Aepyprymnus rufescens* (J. Gray, 1837) Rufous Bettong

† *Bettongia anhydra* Finlayson, 1957 Desert Bettong

*Bettongia gaimardi* (Desmarest, 1822) Eastern Bettong

*Bettongia lesueur* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) Burrowing Bettong

*Bettongia penicillata* J. Gray, 1837 Brush-tailed Bettong

† *Bettongia pusilla* McNamara, 1997 Nullarbor Dwarf Bettong

*Bettongia tropica* Wakefield, 1967 Northern Bettong

† *Caloprymnus campestris* (Gould, 1843) Desert Rat-kangaroo

**Tribe Potoroini** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Flannery, 1989 [Potoroos]

*Potorous gilbertii* (Gould, 1841) Gilbert's Potoroo

*Potorous longipes* Seebeck & Johnston, 1980 Long-footed Potoroo

† *Potorous platyops* (Gould, 1844) Broad-faced Potoroo

*Potorous tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792) Long-nosed Potoroo

**Family Macropodidae** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Kear & Cooke, 2001 [Kangaroos and Wallabies]

**Subfamily Macropodinae** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Kear & Cooke, 2001

**Tribe Dendrolagini** Flannery, 1989 *sensu* Baverstock *et al*., 1989

*Dendrolagus bennettianus* De Vis, 1887 Bennett's Tree-kangaroo

*Dendrolagus lumholtzi* Collett, 1884 Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroo
*Petrogale assimilis* Ramsay, 1877 Allied Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale brachyotis* (Gould, 1841) Western Short-eared Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale burbidgei* Kitchener & Sanson, 1978 Monjon Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale coenensis* Eldridge & Close, 1992 Cape York Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale concinna* Gould, 1842 Nabarlek Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale godmani* Thomas, 1923 Godman's Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale herberti* Thomas, 1926 Herbert's Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale inornata* Gould, 1842 Unadorned Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale lateralis* Gould, 1840 Black-footed Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale mareeba* Eldridge & Close, 1992 Mareeba Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale penicillata* (J. Gray, 1827) Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale persephone* Maynes, 1982 Proserpine Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale purpureicollis* Le Souef, 1924 Purple-necked Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale rothschildi* Thomas, 1904 Rothschild's Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale sharmani* Eldridge & Close, 1992 Mount Claro Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale wilkinsi* Thomas, 1926 Eastern Short-eared Rock-wallaby
*Petrogale xanthopus* J. Gray, 1855 Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby
*Thylogale billardierii* (Desmarest, 1822) Rufous-bellied Pademelon
*Thylogale stigmatica* (Gould, 1860) Red-legged Pademelon
*Thylogale thetis* (Lesson, 1827) Red-necked Pademelon

**Tribe Macropodini** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Flannery, 1989
†*Lagorchestes asomatus* Finlayson, 1943 Central Hare-wallaby
*Lagorchestes conspicillatus* Gould, 1842 Spectacled Hare-wallaby
*Lagorchestes hirsutus* Gould, 1844 Rufous Hare-wallaby
† *Lagorchestes leporides* (Gould, 1841) Eastern Hare-wallaby
*Macropus fuliginosus* (Desmarest, 1817) Western Grey Kangaroo
*Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790 Eastern Grey Kangaroo
*Notamacropus agilis* (Gould, 1842) Agile Wallaby
*Notamacropus dorsalis* (J. Gray, 1837) Black-striped Wallaby
*Notamacropus eugenii* (Desmarest, 1817) Tammar Wallaby
† *Notamacropus greyi* (Waterhouse, 1846) Toolache Wallaby
*Notamacropus irma* (Jourdan, 1837) Western Brush Wallaby
*Notamacropus parma* (Waterhouse, 1846) Parma Wallaby
*Notamacropus parryi* (Bennett, 1835) Whip-tailed Wallaby
*Notamacropus rufogriseus* (Desmarest, 1817) Red-necked Wallaby
*Onychogalea frenata* (Gould, 1840) Bridled Nail-tailed Wallaby
† *Onychogalea lunata* (Gould, 1840) Crescent Nail-tailed Wallaby
*Onychogalea unguifera* (Gould, 1840) Northern Nail-tailed Wallaby
*Osphranter antilopinus* (Gould, 1842) Antilopine Wallaroo
*Osphranter bernardus* (Rothschild, 1904) Black Wallaroo
*Osphranter robustus* (Gould, 1840) Common Wallaroo
*Osphranter rufus* (Desmarest, 1822) Red Kangaroo
*Wallabia bicolor* (Desmarest, 1804) Swamp Wallaby

**Tribe Setonichini** Jackson & Groves, 2015 New
*Setonix brachyurus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) Quokka

**Subfamily Lagostrophinae** Flannery, 1989
*Lagostrophus fasciatus* (Péron & Lesueur, 1807) Banded Hare-wallaby

**SUPERCOHORT PLACENTALIA** Bonaparte, 1838

**COHORT AFROTHERIA** Stanhope *et al*., 1998

**ORDER PAENUNGULATA** Simpson, 1945

**SUBORDER SIRENIA** Iliger, 1811
**Family Dugongidae** J. Gray, 1821 [Dugong]
**Subfamily Dugonginae** J. Gray, 1821
*Dugong dugon* (P. Müller, 1776) Dugong

**COHORT EUARCHONTOGLIRES** Murphy *et al*., 2001

**SUPERORDER ARCHONTA** Gregory, 1910 *sensu* Waddell *et al*., 1999

**ORDER PRIMATES** Linnaeus, 1758
**Family Hominidae** J. Gray, 1825
Ω *Homo sapiens* Linnaeus, 1758 Human

**SUPERORDER GLIRES** Linnaeus, 1758

**ORDER RODENTIA** Bowdich, 1821

**SUBORDER MYOMORPHA** Brandt, 1855
**Superfamily Muroidea** Illiger, 1811
**Family Muridae** Illiger, 1811 [Rats and Mice]
**Subfamily Murinae** Illiger, 1811
**Tribe Hydromyini** Alston, 1876 *sensu* Lecompte *et al*., 2008
† *Conilurus albipes* (M. Lichtenstein, 1829) White-footed Rabbit-rat
† *Conilurus capricornensis* Cramb & Hocknull, 2010 Capricorn Rabbit-rat
*Conilurus penicillatus* (Gould, 1842) Brush-tailed Rabbit-rat
*Hydromys chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy, 1804 Water Rat
*Leggadina forresti* (Thomas, 1906) Central Short-tailed Mouse
*Leggadina lakedownensis* Watts, 1976 Northern Short-tailed Mouse
† *Leporillus apicalis* (Gould, 1853) Lesser Stick-nest Rat
*Leporillus conditor* (Gould, 1848) Greater Stick-nest Rat
*Mastacomys fuscus* Thomas, 1882 Broad-toothed Rat
*Melomys burtoni* (Ramsay, 1887) Grassland Melomys
*Melomys capensis* Tate, 1951 Cape York Melomys
*Melomys cervinipes* (Gould, 1852) Fawn-footed Melomys
† *Melomys rubicola* Thomas, 1924 Bramble Cay Melomys
*Mesembriomys gouldii* (J. Gray, 1843) Black-footed Tree-rat
*Mesembriomys macrurus* (Peters, 1876) Golden-backed Tree-rat
*Notomys alexis* Thomas, 1922 Spinifex Hopping-mouse
† *Notomys amplus* Brazenor, 1936 Short-tailed Hopping-mouse
*Notomys aquilo* Thomas, 1921 Northern Hopping-mouse
*Notomys cervinus* (Gould, 1853) Fawn Hopping-mouse
*Notomys fuscus* (Wood Jones, 1925) Dusky Hopping-mouse
† *Notomys longicaudatus* (Gould, 1844) Long-tailed Hopping-mouse
† *Notomys macrotis* Thomas, 1921 Big-eared Hopping-mouse
*Notomys mitchellii* (W. Ogilby, 1838) Mitchell's Hopping-mouse
† *Notomys mordax* Thomas, 1922 Darling Downs Hopping-mouse
† *Notomys robustus* Mahoney *et al*., 2008 Broad-cheeked Hopping-mouse
*Pogonomys* sp. undescribed Tree Mouse
*Pseudomys albocinereus* (Gould, 1845) Ash-grey Mouse
*Pseudomys apodemoides* Finlayson, 1932 Silky Mouse
† *Pseudomys auritus* Thomas, 1910 Long-eared Mouse
*Pseudomys australis* J. Gray, 1832 Plains Mouse
*Pseudomys bolami* Troughton, 1932 Bolam's Mouse
*Pseudomys calabyi* Kitchener & Humphreys, 1987 Kakadu Pebble-mouse
*Pseudomys chapmani* Kitchener, 1980 Western Pebble-mouse
*Pseudomys delicatulus* (Gould, 1842) Delicate Mouse
*Pseudomys desertor* Troughton, 1932 Desert Mouse
*Pseudomys fieldi* (Waite, 1896) Shark Bay Mouse
*Pseudomys fumeus* Brazenor, 1934 Smoky Mouse

† *Pseudomys glaucus* Thomas, 1910 Blue-grey Mouse
† *Pseudomys gouldii* (Waterhouse, 1839) Gould's Mouse
*Pseudomys gracilicaudatus* (Gould, 1845) Eastern Chestnut Mouse
*Pseudomys hermannsburgensis* (Waite, 1896) Sandy Inland Mouse
*Pseudomys higginsi* (Trouessart, 1897) Long-tailed Mouse
*Pseudomys johnsoni* Kitchener, 1985 Central Pebble-mouse
*Pseudomys nanus* (Gould, 1858) Western Chestnut Mouse
*Pseudomys novaehollandiae* (Waterhouse, 1843) New Holland Mouse
*Pseudomys occidentalis* Tate, 1951 Western Mouse
*Pseudomys oralis* Thomas, 1921 Hastings River Mouse
*Pseudomys patrius* (Thomas & Dollman, 1909) Eastern Pebble-mouse
*Pseudomys shortridgei* (Thomas, 1907) Heath Mouse
*Uromys caudimaculatus* (Krefft, 1867) Giant White-tailed Rat
*Uromys hadrourus* (Winter, 1984) Pygmy White-tailed Rat
*Xeromys myoides* Thomas, 1889 Water Mouse
*Zyzomys argurus* (Thomas, 1889) Common Rock-rat
*Zyzomys maini* Kitchener, 1989 Arnhem Land Rock-rat
*Zyzomys palatalis* Kitchener, 1989 Carpentarian Rock-rat
*Zyzomys pedunculatus* (Waite, 1896) Central Rock-rat
*Zyzomys woodwardi* (Thomas, 1909) Kimberley Rock-rat

**Tribe Murini** Illiger, 1811 *sensu* Lecompte *et al*., 2008
Ω *Mus musculus* Linnaeus, 1758 House Mouse

**Tribe Rattini** Burnett, 1830 *sensu* Lecompte *et al*., 2008
*Rattus colletti* (Thomas, 1904) Dusky Rat
Ω *Rattus exulans* (Peale, 1848) Pacific Rat
*Rattus fuscipes* (Waterhouse, 1839) Bush Rat
*Rattus leucopus* (J. Gray, 1867) Cape York Rat
*Rattus lutreolus* (J. Gray, 1841) Swamp Rat
† *Rattus macleari* (Thomas, 1887) Maclear's Rat
† *Rattus nativitatis* (Thomas, 1889) Bulldog Rat
Ω *Rattus norvegicus* (Berkenhout, 1769) Brown Rat
Ω *Rattus rattus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Black Rat
*Rattus sordidus* (Gould, 1858) Canefield Rat
Ω *Rattus tanezumi* Temminck, 1844 Oriental House Rat
*Rattus tunneyi* (Thomas, 1904) Pale Field Rat
*Rattus villosissimus* (Waite, 1898) Long-haired Rat

**SUBORDER SCIUROMORPHA** Brandt, 1855
**Family Sciuridae** G. Fischer, 1814 [Squirrels]
**Subfamily Sciurinae** G. Fischer, 1814
**Tribe Sciurini** G. Fischer, 1814
Ω *Funambulus pennantii* Wroughton, 1905 Northern Palm Squirrel
Ω *Sciurus carolinensis* Gmelin, 1788 Eastern Grey Squirrel

**ORDER LAGOMORPHA** Brandt, 1855
**Family Leporidae** G. Fischer, 1814 [Hares and Rabbits]
Ω *Lepus europaeus* Pallas, 1778 European Brown Hare
Ω *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Linnaeus, 1758) European Rabbit

**COHORT LAURASIATHERIA** Waddell *et al*., 1999

**ORDER LIPOTYPHLA** Haeckel, 1866

**SUBORDER SORICOMORPHA** Gregory, 1910
**Superfamily Soricoidea** G. Fischer, 1814
**Family Soricidae** G. Fischer, 1814 [Shrews]
**Subfamily Crocidurinae Milne-Edwards,** 1872
† *Crocidura trichura* Dobson, 1889 Christmas Island Shrew

**SUBCOHORT SCROTIFERA** Waddell *et al*., 1999

**ORDER CHIROPTERA** Blumenbach, 1779

**SUBORDER YINPTEROCHIROPTERA** Springer *et al*., 2001
**Superfamily Pteropodoidea** J. Gray, 1821

**Family Pteropodidae** J. Gray, 1821 [Old World Fruit Bats]
**Subfamily Macroglossinae** J. Gray, 1866
*Macroglossus minimus* (É. Geoffroy, 1810) Northern Blossom-bat
*Syconycteris australis* (Peters, 1867) Eastern Blossom-bat
**Subfamily Nyctimeninae** Miller, 1907
*Nyctimene robinsoni* Thomas, 1904 Eastern Tube-nosed Bat
**Subfamily Pteropodinae** J. Gray, 1821
*Dobsonia magna* Thomas, 1905 Bare-backed Fruit-bat
*Pteropus alecto* Temminck, 1837 Black Fruit-bat
† *Pteropus brunneus* Dobson, 1878 Percy Island Fruit-bat
*Pteropus conspicillatus* Gould, 1850 Spectacled Fruit-bat
*Pteropus macrotis* Peters, 1867 Large-eared Fruit-bat
*Pteropus natalis* Thomas, 1887 Christmas Island Fruit-bat
*Pteropus poliocephalus* Temminck, 1825 Grey-headed Fruit-bat
*Pteropus scapulatus* Peters, 1862 Little Red Fruit-bat
**Superfamily Rhinolophoidea** J. Gray, 1825
**Family Megadermatidae** H. Allen, 1864 [Ghost Bat]
*Macroderma gigas* (Dobson, 1880) Ghost Bat
**Family Rhinolophidae** J. Gray, 1825 [Horseshoe Bats]
*Rhinolophus megaphyllus* J. Gray, 1834 Eastern Horseshoe-bat
*Rhinolophus robertsi* Tate, 1952 Large-eared Horseshoe-bat
**Family Hipposideridae** Flower & Lydekker, 1891 [Leaf-nosed Bats]
*Hipposideros ater* Templeton, 1848 Dusky Leaf-nosed Bat
*Hipposideros cervinus* (Gould, 1854) Fawn Leaf-nosed Bat
*Hipposideros diadema* (É. Geoffroy, 1813) Diadem Leaf-nosed Bat
*Hipposideros inornatus* McKean, 1970 Arnhem Leaf-nosed Bat
*Hipposideros semoni* Matschie, 1903 Semon's Leaf-nosed Bat
*Hipposideros stenotis* Thomas, 1913 Northern Leaf-nosed Bat
**Family Rhinonycteridae** J. Gray, 1866 [Orange Leaf-nosed Bat]
*Rhinonicteris aurantia* (J. Gray, 1845) Orange Leaf-nosed Bat

**SUBORDER YANGOCHIROPTERA** Koopman, 1985
**Family Emballonuridae** Gervais, 1855 [Sheath-tailed Bats]
**Subfamily Taphozoinae** Jerdon, 1867
*Saccolaimus flaviventris* (Peters, 1867) Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat
*Saccolaimus mixtus* Troughton, 1925 Cape York Sheath-tailed Bat
*Saccolaimus saccolaimus* (Temminck, 1838) Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat
*Taphozous australis* Gould, 1854 Coastal Sheath-tailed Bat
*Taphozous georgianus* Thomas, 1915 Common Sheath-tailed Bat
*Taphozous hilli* Kitchener, 1980 Hill's Sheath-tailed Bat
*Taphozous kapalgensis* McKean & Friend, 1979 Arnhem Sheath-tailed Bat
*Taphozous troughtoni* Tate, 1952 Troughton's Sheath-tailed Bat
**Family Molossidae** Gervais, 1855 [Free-tailed Bats]
**Subfamily Molossinae** Gervais, 1855
*Austronomus australis* (J. Gray, 1838) White-striped Free-tailed Bat
*Chaerephon jobensis* (Miller, 1902) Greater Northern Free-tailed Bat
*Micronomus norfolkensis* (J. Gray, 1839) Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat
*Ozimops cobourgianus* (Johnson, 1959) Northern Coastal Free-tailed Bat
*Ozimops halli* (Reardon *et al*., 2014) Cape York Free-tailed Bat
*Ozimops kitcheneri* (McKenzie *et al*. 2014) Western Free-tailed Bat
*Ozimops lumsdenae* (Reardon *et al*. 2014) Northern Free-tailed Bat
*Ozimops petersi* (Leche 1884) Inland Free-tailed Bat
*Ozimops planiceps* (Peters, 1866) Southern Free-tailed Bat

*Ozimops ridei* (Felten, 1964) Ride's Free-tailed Bat
*Setirostris eleryi* (Reardon & McKenzie, 2008) Bristle-faced Free-tailed Bat
**Family Miniopteridae** Dobson, 1875 [Bent-winged Bats]
*Miniopterus australis* (Tomes, 1858) Little Bent-winged Bat
*Miniopterus orianae* Thomas, 1922 Large Bent-winged Bat
**Family Vespertilionidae** J. Gray, 1821 [Vespertilionid Bats]
**Subfamily Kerivoulinae** Miller, 1907
*Phoniscus papuensis* (Dobson, 1878) Golden-tipped Bat
**Subfamily Murininae** Miller, 1907
*Murina florium* Thomas, 1908 Flute-nosed Bat
**Subfamily Nyctophilinae** Peters, 1865
*Nyctophilus arnhemensis* Johnson, 1959 Arnhem Long-eared Bat
*Nyctophilus bifax* Thomas, 1915 Eastern Long-eared Bat
*Nyctophilus corbeni* Parnaby, 2009 Corben's Long-eared Bat
*Nyctophilus daedalus* Thomas, 1915 Pallid Long-eared Bat
*Nyctophilus geoffroyi* Leach, 1821 Lesser Long-eared Bat
*Nyctophilus gouldi* Tomes, 1858 Gould's Long-eared Bat
† *Nyctophilus howensis* McKean, 1975 Lord Howe Long-eared Bat
*Nyctophilus major* J. Gray, 1844 Greater Long-eared Bat
*Nyctophilus sherrini* Thomas, 1915 Tasmanian Long-eared Bat
*Nyctophilus walkeri* Thomas, 1892 Pygmy Long-eared Bat
**Subfamily Vespertilioninae** J. Gray, 1821
**Tribe Vespertilionini** J. Gray, 1821
*Chalinolobus dwyeri* Ryan, 1966 Large-eared Wattled Bat
*Chalinolobus gouldii* (J. Gray, 1841) Gould's Wattled Bat
*Chalinolobus morio* (J. Gray, 1841) Chocolate Wattled Bat
*Chalinolobus nigrogriseus* (Gould, 1856) Hoary Wattled Bat
*Chalinolobus picatus* (Gould, 1852) Little Pied Wattled Bat
*Falsistrellus mackenziei* Kitchener *et al*., 1986 Western Falsistrelle
*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis* (Gould, 1858) Eastern Falsistrelle
**Tribe Pipistrellini** Tate, 1942
*Pipistrellus adamsi* Kitchener *et al*., 1986 Forest Pipistrelle
† *Pipistrellus murrayi* Andrews, 1900 Christmas Island Pipistrelle
*Pipistrellus westralis* Koopman, 1984 Northern Pipistrelle
**Tribe Nycticeiini** Gervais, 1855
*Scoteanax rueppellii* (Peters, 1866) Greater Broad-nosed Bat
*Scotorepens balstoni* (Thomas, 1906) Inland Broad-nosed Bat
*Scotorepens greyii* (J. Gray, 1843) Little Broad-nosed Bat
*Scotorepens orion* (Troughton, 1937) Eastern Broad-nosed Bat
*Scotorepens sanborni* (Troughton, 1937) Northern Broad-nosed Bat
*Vespadelus baverstocki* (Kitchener *et al*., 1987) Inland Forest-bat
*Vespadelus caurinus* (Thomas, 1914) Northern Cave-bat
*Vespadelus darlingtoni* (G. Allen, 1933) Large Forest-bat
*Vespadelus douglasorum* (Kitchener, 1976) Yellow-lipped Cave-bat
*Vespadelus finlaysoni* (Kitchener *et al*., 1987) Finlayson's Cave-bat
*Vespadelus pumilus* (J. Gray, 1841) Eastern Forest-bat
*Vespadelus regulus* (Thomas, 1906) Southern Forest-bat
*Vespadelus troughtoni* (Kitchener *et al*., 1987) Eastern Cave-bat
*Vespadelus vulturnus* (Thomas, 1914) Little Forest-bat
**Subfamily Myotinae** Tate, 1942
*Myotis macropus* (Gould, 1855) Large-footed Myotis

**SUPERORDER FEREUUNGULATA** Waddell *et al*., 1999

**ORDER CARNIVORA** Bowdich, 1821

**SUBORDER CANIFORMIA** Kretzoi, 1943

**INFRAORDER CYNOIDEA** Flower, 1869
**Family Canidae** G. Fischer, 1817 [Dogs]
Ω *Canis familiaris* Linnaeus, 1758 Domestic Dog and Dingo
Ω *Vulpes vulpes* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Fox

**INFRAORDER ARCTOIDEA** Flower, 1869 *sensu* Tedford, 1976
**Superfamily Phocoidea** J. Gray, 1821
**Family Otariidae** J. Gray, 1825 [Eared Seals]
*Arctocephalus pusillus* (Schreber, 1775) Cape Fur Seal
*Arctophoca forsteri* (Lesson, 1828) Long-nosed Fur Seal
*Arctophoca gazella* Peters, 1875 Antarctic Fur Seal
*Arctophoca tropicalis* (J. Gray, 1872) Subantarctic Fur Seal
*Neophoca cinerea* (Péron, 1816) Australian Sea-lion
*Phocarctos hookeri* (J. Gray, 1844) New Zealand Sea-lion
**Family Phocidae** J. Gray, 1821 [Earless Seals]
**Subfamily Monachinae** J. Gray, 1869
*Hydrurga leptonyx* (de Blainville, 1820) Leopard Seal
*Leptonychotes weddellii* (Lesson, 1826) Weddell Seal
*Lobodon carcinophaga* (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1842) Crabeater Seal
*Mirounga leonina* (Linnaeus, 1758) Southern Elephant Seal
*Ommatophoca rossii* J. Gray, 1844 Ross Seal

**INFRAORDER MUSTELIDA** Tedford, 1976
**Family Mustelidae** G. Fischer, 1814 [Weasels, Badgers, Skunks & Otters]
**Subfamily Mustelinae** G. Fischer, 1814 [Grison, Polecats, Weasels and Ferrets]
Ω *Mustela putorius* Linnaeus, 1758 European Polecat

**SUBORDER FELIFORMIA** Kretzoi, 1945
**Family Felidae** G. Fischer, 1817 [Cats]
**Subfamily Felinae** G. Fischer, 1817
Ω *Felis catus* Linnaeus, 1758 Domestic Cat

**SUPERORDER EUUNGULATA** Waddell *et al*., 2001

**ORDER PERISSODACTYLA** Owen, 1848
**Family Equidae** J. Gray, 1821 [Horses and Asses]
Ω *Equus asinus* Linnaeus, 1758 Donkey
Ω *Equus caballus* Linnaeus, 1758 Horse

**ORDER ARTIODACTYLA** Owen, 1848 *sensu* Montgelard *et al*., 1997

**SUBORDER SUINA** J. Gray, 1868
**Family Suidae** J. Gray, 1821 [Pigs]
Ω *Sus scrofa* Linnaeus, 1758 Pig

**SUBORDER TYLOPODA** Illiger, 1811
**Family Camelidae** J. Gray, 1821 [Camels and relatives]
Ω *Camelus dromedarius* Linnaeus, 1758 One-humped Camel
Ω *Lama glama* (Linnaeus, 1758) Llama
Ω *Lama pacos* (Linnaeus, 1758) Alpaca

**SUBORDER RUMINANTIA** Scopoli, 1777
**Family Bovidae** J. Gray, 1821 [Cattle, Sheep and Goats]
**Subfamily Bovinae** J. Gray, 1821
Ω *Bos bison* Linnaeus, 1758 American Bison
Ω *Bos javanicus* d'Alton, 1823 Banteng
Ω *Bos taurus* Linnaeus, 1758 Cattle
Ω *Bubalus bubalis* (Linnaeus, 1758) Swamp Buffalo
**Subfamily Antilopinae** J. Gray, 1821
**Tribe Antilopini** J. Gray, 1821
Ω *Antilope cervicapra* (Linnaeus, 1758) Blackbuck
**Tribe Caprini** J. Gray, 1821
Ω *Capra hircus* Linnaeus, 1758 Goat
Ω *Ovis aries* Linnaeus, 1758 Sheep
**Family Cervidae** Goldfuss, 1820 [Deer]
**Subfamily Cervinae** Goldfuss, 1820
Ω *Axis axis* (Erxleben, 1777) Chital Deer
Ω *Axis porcinus* (Zimmermann, 1780) Hog Deer
Ω *Cervus elaphus* Linnaeus, 1758 Red Deer
Ω *Cervus timorensis* de Blainville, 1822 Rusa Deer
Ω *Cervus unicolor* Kerr, 1792 Sambar Deer
Ω *Dama dama* (Linnaeus, 1758) Fallow Deer

**SUBORDER WHIPPOMORPHA** Waddell *et al*., 1999

**INFRAORDER CETACEA** Brisson, 1762

**PARVORDER MYSTICETI** J. Gray, 1864
- **Family Neobalaenidae** J. Gray, 1873 [Pygmy Right Whale]
  - *Caperea marginata* (J. Gray, 1846) Pygmy Right Whale
- **Family Balaenidae** J. Gray, 1821 [Right Whales]
  - *Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins, 1822) Southern Right Whale
- **Family Balaenopteridae** J. Gray, 1864 [Rorquals]
  - *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804 Common Minke Whale
  - *Balaenoptera bonaerensis* Burmeister, 1867 Antarctic Minke Whale
  - *Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson, 1828 Sei Whale
  - *Balaenoptera brydei* Olsen, 1913 Bryde's Whale
  - *Balaenoptera edeni* Anderson, 1879 Eden's Whale
  - *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Blue Whale
  - *Balaenoptera omurai* Wada *et al*., 2003 Omura's Whale
  - *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Fin Whale
  - *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781) Humpback Whale

**PARVORDER ODONTOCETI** Flower, 1867
- **Superfamily Physeteroidea** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Bianucci & Landini, 2006
- **Family Physeteridae** J. Gray, 1821 [Sperm Whales]
  - *Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 Sperm Whale
- **Family Kogiidae** Gill, 1871 [Pygmy and Dwarf Sperm Whales]
  - *Kogia breviceps* (de Blainville, 1838) Pygmy Sperm Whale
  - *Kogia sima* (Owen, 1866) Dwarf Sperm Whale
- **Superfamily Ziphioidea** J. Gray, 1865 *sensu* Rice, 2009
- **Family Ziphiidae** J. Gray, 1865 [Beaked Whales]
  - *Berardius arnuxii* Duvernoy, 1851 Arnoux's Beaked Whale
  - *Hyperoodon planifrons* Flower, 1882 Southern Bottle-nosed Whale
  - *Indopacetus pacificus* (Longman, 1926) Longman's Beaked Whale
  - *Mesoplodon bowdoini* R. Andrews, 1908 Andrews' Beaked Whale
  - *Mesoplodon densirostris* (de Blainville, 1817) Blainville's Beaked Whale
  - *Mesoplodon ginkgodens* Nishiwaki & Kamiya, 1958 Ginkgo-toothed Beaked Whale
  - *Mesoplodon grayi* Haast, 1876 J. Gray's Beaked Whale
  - *Mesoplodon hectori* (J. Gray, 1871) Hector's Beaked Whale
  - *Mesoplodon layardii* (J. Gray, 1865) Strap-toothed Beaked Whale
  - *Mesoplodon mirus* True, 1913 True's Beaked Whale
  - *Tasmacetus shepherdi* Oliver, 1937 Tasman Beaked Whale
  - *Ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier, 1823 Cuvier's Beaked Whale
- **Superfamily Delphinoidea** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Rice, 2009
- **Family Delphinidae** J. Gray, 1821 [Dolphins and Killer Whales]
  - *Delphinus capensis* Gray, 1828 Long-beaked Common Dolphin
  - *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758 Short-beaked Common Dolphin
  - *Feresa attenuata* J. Gray, 1874 Pygmy Killer Whale
  - *Globicephala macrorhynchus* (J. Gray, 1846) Short-finned Pilot Whale
  - *Globicephala melas* (Traill, 1809) Long-finned Pilot Whale
  - *Grampus griseus* (G. Cuvier, 1812) Risso's Dolphin
  - *Lagenodelphis hosei* Fraser, 1956 Fraser's Dolphin
  - *Lagenorhynchus cruciger* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) Hourglass Dolphin
  - *Lagenorhynchus obscurus* (J. Gray, 1828) Dusky Dolphin
  - *Lissodelphis peronii* (Lacépède, 1804) Southern Rightwhale Dolphin
  - *Orcaella heinsohni* Beasley *et al*., 2005 Australian Snub-finned Dolphin
  - *Orcinus orca* (Linnaeus, 1758) Killer Whale
  - *Peponocephala electra* (J. Gray, 1846) Melon-headed Whale
  - *Pseudorca crassidens* (Owen, 1846) False Killer Whale
  - *Sousa sahulensis* Jefferson & Rosenbaum, 2014 Australian Hump-backed Dolphin
  - *Stenella attenuata* (J. Gray, 1846) Pantropical Spotted Dolphin

*Stenella coeruleoalba* (Meyen, 1833) Striped Dolphin

*Stenella longirostris* (J. Gray, 1828) Spinner Dolphin

*Steno bredanensis* (G. Cuvier, 1828) Rough-toothed Dolphin

*Tursiops aduncus* (Ehrenberg, 1833) Indo-Pacific Bottle-nosed Dolphin

*Tursiops australis* Charlton-Robb *et al*., 2011 Burrunan Bottle-nosed Dolphin

*Tursiops truncatus* (Montagu, 1821) Common Bottle-nosed Dolphin

**Family Phocoenidae** J. Gray, 1825 [Porpoises]

*Phocoena dioptrica* Lahille, 1912 Spectacled Porpoise

## Class Mammalia Linnaeus, 1758

Class Mammalia Linnaeus, 1758: 12.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the orders Primates (Linnaeus 1758: 16, 20) (including *Homo*, *Simia*, *Lemur*, *Vespertilio*), Bruta (Linnaeus 1758: 16, 33) (including *Elephas*, *Trichechus*, *Bradypus*, *Myrmecophaga*, *Manis*), Ferae (Linnaeus 1758: 16, 37) (including *Phoca*, *Canis*, *Felis*, *Viverra*, *Mustela*, *Ursinus*), Bestiae (Linnaeus 1758: 16, 49) (including *Sus*, *Dasypus*, *Erinaceus*, *Talpa*, *Sorex* and *Didelphis*), Glires (Linnaeus 1758: 16, 56) (including *Rhinoceros*, *Hystrix*, *Lepus*, *Castor*, *Mus*, *Sciurus*), Pecora (Linnaeus 1758: 16, 65) (including *Camellus*, *Moschatus*, *Cervinus*, *Capra*, *Ovis* and *Bos*), Belluae (Linnaeus 1758: 16, 73) (including *Equus* and *Hippopotamus*) and Cete (Linnaeus 1758: 16, 75) (including *Monodon*, *Balaena*, *Physeter* and *Delphinus*). McKenna and Bell (1997: 35) identified several pre-Linnean synonyms including Zootoka (Aristotle 330BC; see Gill 1873a: 458) and Vivipera (Ray 1693: 53), along with several other names including Mastodologie (Rafinesque 1814a: 9), Mastodia (Rafinesque 1814b: 47), Thricozoa (Oken 1847: 638), Aistheseozoa (Oken 1847: 563), Pilifera (Bonnet, 1892: 236) and Mammalea (Kinman 1994). Mammalia recognised at cohort rank by Gardiner (1982: 229) but at class rank by most authors including Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 1), Simpson (1945: 39) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 35). The definition of the Class Mammalia was reviewed by Rowe and Gauthier (1992: 372) and Lucas (1992: 370).

Klasse Säugthiere Duméril, 1806a: 4.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the families Bimanen (Duméril, 1806a: 6 [=Hominidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]); Quadrumanen [=Quadrumana (Blumenbach, 1791: 49) [=Primates (Linnaeus, 1758: 16, 20 part)]); Chiropteren (Duméril, 1806a [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and Dermoptera (Illiger, 1811: 63, 116]); Digigraden (Duméril, 1806a: 4, 12 [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]); Plantigraden (Duméril, 1806a: 4, 14 [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part) and Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866 part)]); Pedimanen (Duméril, 1806a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]); Nagethiere (Duméril, 1806a: 4, 18 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part), Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821 part) and Primates (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]); Zahnlose (Duméril, 1806a: 4, 20 [=Pilosa (Flower, 1883: 184 part), Tubulidentata (Huxley, 1872: 288), Pholidota (Weber, 1904: 411), Cingulata (Illiger, 1811: 110 part), Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]); Tardigraden (Duméril, 1806a: 4, 22 [=Pilosa (Flower, 1883: 184 part)]); Pachydermen (Duméril, 1806a: 4, 22 [=Hyracoidea (Huxley, 1869: 101), Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848 part), Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848 part), and Proboscidea (Illiger, 1811: 96)]); Wienerkäuer (Duméril, 1806a: 4, 24 [=Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848 part)]); Solipeden (Duméril, 1806a: 4, 26 [=Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848 part)]); Amphibien (Duméril, 1806a [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part) and Sirenia (Illiger, 1811)]); and Cetaceen (Duméril, 1806a [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]).

Family Zahnlose Duméril, 1806a: 4, 20.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Klasse Säugthiere (Duméril, 1806a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the genera *Myrmecophaga* Linnaeus, 1758: 35; *Orycteropus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796a: 102; *Manis* Linnaeus, 1758: 36; *Dasypus* Linnaeus, 1758: 50; *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797 [=*Tachyglossus* (Illiger, 1811)], and *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

Order Pollicata Illiger, 1811: 58, 66.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the families Quadrumana (Blumenbach, 1779: 49 [=Primates (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]), Prosimii (Illiger, 1811: 72) [=Suborder Strepsirrhini (É. Geoffroy, 1812: 156)]), Macrotarsi (Illiger, 1811: 73 [=Family Tarsiidae (J. Gray, 1825a: 338)]), Leptodactyla (Illiger, 1811: 75 [=Family Daubonentoniidae (J. Gray, 1863a: 151)]) and Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811). Subsequently recognised by Illiger (1815: 64). Synonymised within the Subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 51).

Order Pedimana G. Fischer, 1813a: 14.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Unguiculata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the genera *Didelphis* Linnaeus, 1758: 54; *Sipalus* G. Fischer, 1813b [=*Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b) and *Cheiromys* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Daubentonia* É. Geoffroy, 1795: 195; Order Primates]. Name also recognised by G. Fischer (1813b: xxiii, 569) and G. Fischer (1813b: 569; 1817: 372).

Order Metatarsigrada G. Fischer, 1813a: 14.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Unguiculata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the genera *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; *Wombatus* Desmarest, 1804a [=*Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]; *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [=*Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]; *Kangurus* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [=*Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; *Dipus* Zimmermann, 1780: 354; *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Myoxus* Zimmermann, 1780: 351; *Lepus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Lagomys* Storr, 1780: Table B [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Cavia* Pallas, 1766: 30; *Paca* G. Fischer, 1813a: 14 [=*Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762: 13, 98]; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Brachyurus* G. Fischer, 1813a: 14, 24 [=*Lemmus* Link, 1795: 75]; *Talpoides* Lacépède, 1799a: 10 [=*Spalax* Güldenstädt, 1770: 409]; *Spalax* Güldenstädt, 1770: 409; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Hystrix* Linnaeus, 1758: 56; and *Coandu* [=*Coendou*] Lacépède, 1799a. Name is equivalent to Metatarsii (G. Fischer, 1814).

Order Plantigrada G. Fischer, 1813a: 14.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Unguiculata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the genera *Manis* Linnaeus, 1758: 36; *Dasypus* Linnaeus, 1758: 50; *Myrmecophaga* Linnaeus, 1758: 35; *Oryctopus* G. Cuvier, 1797: 144, † *Onychotherium* G. Fischer, 1809: 253; *Bradypus* Linnaeus, 1758: 18, 34; † *Megatherium* G. Cuvier, 1796: 303, 308; *Echinopus* G. Fischer, 1813a [=*Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811]; *Erinaceus* Linnaeus, 1758: 52; *Tenrecus* [=*Tenrec*] Lacépède, 1799a: 7; *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53; *Talpa* Linnaeus, 1758: 52; *Scalops* Illiger, 1811: 126 [sic=*Scalopus* É. Geoffroy, 1803c: 77]; *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799a: 7; and *Ursus* Linnaeus, 1758: 47. Rank also included within G. Fischer (1814: ix, 106; 1817: 372).

HOMONYMS:

Family Plantigrada Illiger, 1811, are carnivores of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora). See individual entry.

Order Metatarsii G. Fischer, 1814: v, 3.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Unguiculata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the families Marsupio [sic] [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]), Sciuriorum [=Sciuridae (G. Fischer, 1814)], Cricetinorum [=Cricetidae (G. Fischer, 1814: vi, 42)], Murinorum (G. Fischer, 1814 [=Muridae (Illiger, 1811)]), Spalacoidum (G. Fischer, 1814: viii, 71 [=Spalacidae (Gray, 1821: 303]), Caviarum [=Caviidae (G. Fischer, 1814: viii, 81)], Leporinorum [=Leporidae (G. Fischer, 1814)], and Hystricinorum [=Hystricidae (G. Fischer, 1814: viii, 99)]. Name also referred to by G. Fischer (1817: 372).

Class Mastodologie Rafinesque, 1814a: 9.

COMMENTS: Name used in preference to Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758). Synonymised within the Class Mammalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Class Mastodia Rafinesque, 1814b: 47.

COMMENTS: Name used in preference to Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758). Also referred to by Rafinesque (1814a: 12) who gives the spelling as Mastodologie on page 9. Reviewed by Paclt (1960: 47). Synonymised within the Class Mammalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Order Carnassiers G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxx, 119.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammifères (G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxix, 70 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the families Cheiroptères (G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxx, 121 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]), Insectivores (G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxx, 131 [=Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]), Carnivores (G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxx, 138 [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821)]), and Marsupiaux (G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxxi, 169 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]).

HOMONYMS:

Order Carnassiers de Blainville, 1816a, mammals of the Class Mammalia in part (Subclass Placentalia). See individual entry.

Order Sarcophaga Bowdich, 1821: 7, 23.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the families Cheiroptera (J. Gray, 1821 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]), Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]), Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821), and genus *Didelphis* Linnaeus, 1758: 54.

HOMONYMS:

Sarcophaga Owen, 1839a, carnivorous marsupials of the Class Mammalia (Order Dasyuromorphia). Synonymised within the Superfamily Dasyuroidea (Goldfuss, 1820a) in this work. See individual entry.

Sub-Kingdom Vertebrosa Gray, 1821: 297.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank included the classes Bimanes (J. Gray, 1821: 297 [=Primates (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]), Quadrumanes (J. Gray, 1821: 297 [=Primates (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]), Cheiroptera (J. Gray, 1821 [=Chiroptera Blumenbach, 1779])), Quadripedes (J. Gray, 1821 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]), Pedimanes (J. Gray, 1821 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]), and Cetacea (Brisson, 1762).

Class Pedimanes J. Gray, 1821: 308.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Sub-kingdom Vertebrosa (J. Gray, 1821: 297 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the

orders Ferae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]), Brutae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]), Glires (Linnaeus, 1758) and Rosores (J. Gray, 1821 [=Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821 part)]).

Series Ovovivipara Bonaparte, 1838: 113.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the orders Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832). Name also recognised and further described by Bonaparte (1840: 249).

Class Thricozoa Oken, 1847: xi, 563, 566.

COMMENTS: Constituents of this class not clear. Synonymised within the Class Mammalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Class Aistheseozoa Oken, 1847: 563.

COMMENTS: Constituents of this class not clear. Synonymised within the Class Mammalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Subclass Lyencephala Owen, 1858a: 14.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the orders Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832). Followed by Owen (1859: 24).

Subclass Ditremata Ameghino, 1889: xvii, 43.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the 'grandes ramas' Heterodonta (Ameghino, 1889 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and Homalodonta (Ameghino, 1889 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]).

Grandes Ramas Heterodonta Ameghino, 1889: xvii, 43.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subclass Ditremata (Ameghino, 1889 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the seccions Planungulata (Ameghino, 1889: xvii, 44 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]), Unguiculata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]), Ungulata (Linnaeus, 1766 part), Ptética (Ameghino, 1889 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]) and † Hydrothereuta (Ameghino, 1889: xxi, 44, 353 [=† Archaeoceti (Flower, 1883: 182)]).

Grandes Ramas Homalodonta Ameghino, 1889: xxiv, 43, 653.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subclass Ditremata (Ameghino, 1889 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the grand seccions Bruta (Ameghino, 1889: xxiv, 653) [non Linnaeus, 1758: 16, 33 and Bruta Ameghino, 1889: xxiv, 653] and Cetacea (Brisson, 1762).

Grand Group Sarcobora Ameghino, 1889: xx, 105, 276.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Seccion Unguiculata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]), and included the orders Phonoctonia (Ameghino, 1889: xx, 276), Pedimana (Van der Hoeven, 1855: xiii, 902 [=Didelphimorphia (Gill, 1872: vi, 26)]), Dasyura (Ameghino, 1889 [=Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872)]), † Creodonta (Cope, 1875: 446), Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]).

Grand Group Alloidea Ameghino, 1889, xx, 105, 263.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Grand Section Unguiculata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the orders Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]), Microbiotheria (Ameghino, 1889: xx, 263), Peramelia (Ameghino, 1889 [=Peramelemorphia (Ameghino, 1889)]), Macropoda (Ameghino, 1889 [=Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877 part)]) and † Plagiaulacoidea (Ameghino, 1889: xx, 263, 268 [=† Multituberculata (Cope, 1884: 687 part)]).

Pilifera Bonnett, 1892: 236.

COMMENTS: Rank unknown. Constituents of this rank not clear. Synonymised within the Class Mammalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Subclass Palaeotherida Broom, 1935: 36.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832), Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811), Edentata (G. Cuvier, 1797: 142 [=Order Cingulata (Illiger, 1811: 110) and Pilosa (Flower, 1883: 184)]), Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848), Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848), Proboscidea (Illiger, 1811: 96), Sirenia (Illiger, 1811) and Chrysochloridea (Broom, 1915: 353) based on having no mesethmoid. Rank criticised by Parrington (1974: 425), who suggested it had no credence whatsoever, and not recognised by subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

† Family Palaeotherida Haeckel, 1866: clviii, of the Class Mammalia (Order Perissodactyla). Synonymised within the † Family Paleotheridae (Bonaparte, 1850a: unpaginated chart) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 472).

Subclass Marsupionta Gregory, 1947: 46.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Orders Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832). The Marsupionta hypothesis was supported by Kühne (1973: 63; 1975: 585; 1977: 225), and subsequently by several genetic studies, though at different degrees of confidence, including Janke *et al*. (1996: 153;

1997: 1276; 2002: 71), Penny and Hasegawa (1997: 550), and Zardoya and Mayer (1998: 14229, 14231). Weak support was provided by Toyosawa *et al*. (1998: 13060) using amino acid sequences and Kirsch and Mayer (1998: 1126) using DNA hybridisation. The Marsupionta hypothesis was reviewed by Musser (2003: 936). The Marsupionta was not supported by Parrington (1974: 425), Marshall (1979: 400), Kuhn and Zeller (1987: 68), Luckett and Zeller (1989: 193, 202), McKenna and Bell (1997: 51), M. Phillips and Penny (2003: 171) or Kullberg *et al*. (2008: 115). Rather than a link between monotremes and marsupials, Kullberg (2008: 115) found unequivocal support for the Monotremata as a sister group to the Marsupialia and Placentalia. Synonymised within the Subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 51).

Mammaliamorpha Rowe, 1988: 245, 249.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new name it was at unknown rank and included the last common ancestor of † Family Tritylodontidae (Cope, 1884: 687) and Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758), and all its descendants.

Mammaliaformes Rowe, 1988: 245, 250.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new name it was at unknown rank as the sister taxon of the † Family Tritylodontidae (Cope, 1884: 687) within the Mammaliamorpha (Rowe, 1988: 249) and comprises the last common ancestor of † Morganucodontidae (Kühne, 1958: 197, 222) and Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758: 12, 14), and all descendants. Name reviewed by McKenna and Bell (1997: 507, 511).

Class Mammalea Kinman, 1994: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included most current mammalian orders with the addition of a 'formes' suffix. Synonymised within the Class Mammalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

## Subclass Prototheria Gill, 1872

Subclass Prototheria Gill, 1872: vi.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758), with Ornithodelphia (de Blainville, 1834 [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]), and included the Order Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832). On page 27 of Gill (1872) only the Subclass Ornithodelphia is referred to. The terms Prototheria, Metatheria and Eutheria used by Huxley (1881: 654, 657) were theoretical terms to designate stages of evolution rather than as taxonomic names (see Gregory, 1910: 94; Aplin & Archer, 1987: xxvi; Simpson, 1945: 164). Rank synonymised within the Monotremata, which was recognised at the subclass rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 1). Prototheria recognised at subclass rank by most authors including Simpson (1945: 39), Strahan (1983: xxi, 1; 1995: 6, 31), McKenna and Bell (1997: 35), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 29).

Order Reptantia Illiger, 1811: 63, 113.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Family Reptantia Illiger, 1811 [=Prototheria (Gill, 1872)]. Synonymised within the Subclass Prototheria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Family Reptantia Illiger, 1811: 114.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Reptantia (Gill, 1872 [=Prototheria (Gill, 1872)]) and included the genera *Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811; *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a; and **?**†*Pamphractus* Illiger, 1811: 115. Reptantia is also a taxon name used in the higher classification of tetrapods (McKenna and Bell (1997: 35). Synonymised within the Subclass Prototheria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Suborder Didelphes de Blainville, 1822a: Table 3.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammifères (G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxix, 70 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) that included the 'Normaux' containing the marsupials as 'les Sarigues' and 'les Phalangers', and the 'Anomaux' containing the monotremes as 'L'Echidné' [=Tachyglossidae Gill, 1872] and 'L'Ornithorhynchque' [=Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825)].

Amasta Haeckel, 1866: cxlii.

COMMENTS: Rank not provided but placed in brackets after Ornithodelphia (de Blainville, 1834 [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]), and included the genera *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a; and *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797. Synonymised within the Subclass Prototheria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Sauropsidelphia Roger, 1887: 4.

COMMENTS: Rank not given but placed above Order Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832). Synonymised within the Subclass Prototheria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Order Ornithostomi Cope, 1889b: 874.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Prototheria (Gill, 1872) and included the families Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and Echidnidae (Burnett, 1830a [=Tachyglossidae (Gill, 1872)]). Synonymised within the Subclass Prototheria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Subclass Atheria Kermack *et al.*, 1973: 108.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) contained the non-therian mammals including the orders † Triconodonta (Osborn 1888: 251), † Multituberculata (Cope, 1884: 687) and Monotremata (Bonaparte 1832. Placed within the Prototheria by Kemp (1983: 354) and subsequently not recognised.

Order Monotremiformes Kinman, 1994: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]). Synonymised within the Subclass Prototheria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Infraclass Australosphenida Luo *et al*., 2001a: 53, 56.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subclass Holotheria (Wible *et al*., 1995: 10, 11 [=Theria (Parker & Haswell, 1897)]) and included the Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832), † Ausktribosphenida (Rich *et al*., 1997: 1439) and † *Ambondro* J. Flynn *et al*., 1999: 58. Recognised at the rank of Superdivision by Benton (2005: 300, 301). The recognition of Australosphenida remains controversial as most taxonomists maintain the name Prototheria as a fitting contrast to the other group of living mammals, the Theria. In theory, the Prototheria is taxonomically redundant, since Monotremata is currently the only order which can still be confidently included, but its retention might be justified if new fossil evidence, or a re-examination of known fossils, enables extinct relatives of the monotremes to be identified and placed within a wider grouping. Clade has since been recognised by several authors including Luo *et al*. (2002: 1, 22), Martin and Rauhut (2005: 414) and Rougier *et al*. (2007: 1, 5). In contrast to these suggestions other authors have criticised the inclusion of Monotremata within Australosphenida and placed this clade close to, or inside, Placentalia (e.g. Rich *et al*., 2002: 467; Woodburne, 2003: 195, 235; Woodburne *et al*., 2003: 360, 372).

## **Order Monotremata** Bonaparte, 1832 *sensu* Bonaparte, 1838

Class Monotremata Bonaparte, 1832: 76.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genus *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797 [=*Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811]. Order rank recognised, with the current spelling, by Bonaparte (1838: 113) who included the families Echidnidae and Ornithorhynchidae. Palmer (1904: 888) gave 'Monotreme' É. Geoffroy (1803a: 226) as the earliest form and use of this name. Recognised as the Suborder Monotremata by J. Gray (1869a: 393) who referred to 'Monotrema, Geoff' [=Geoffroy (1803a: 226)]. Monotremata recognised at family rank by Waterhouse (1841a: 60), within the Order Marsupialia, 'Section' rank by Waterhouse (1846: 18), subclass rank by Ameghino (1889: xvii, 43), suborder rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 1) and ordinal rank by Bonaparte (1838: 113; 1840: 258), Gill (1872: vi, 27), Gregory (1947: 46), Strahan (1983: xxi, 3; 1995: 6, 32), and Van Dyck and Strahan, 2008: 9, 29). Synonymised within Subclass Prototheria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35). Typically recognised at ordinal rank though recognised at the Subcohort rank by Gardiner (1982: 229). Order reviewed by M. Griffiths (1978).

Class Monotrema Bonaparte, 1831: 28.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the orders Tachyglossa (Bonaparte, 1831 [=Tachyglossidae (Gill, 1872)]) and Platypoda (Bonaparte, 1831 [=Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]).

Order Herpornitherae Burnett, 1830a: 362, 365.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was included the 'types' Fissipeda (including the Kind [=Family] Echidnidae (Burnett, 1830a)) and Remipeda (including the Kind [=Family] Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a)).

Subclass Ornithodelphes de Blainville, 1834: 82.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the unranked terms 'Échidné' [=Tachyglossidae (Gill, 1872)] and 'Ornithorhynqué' [=Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]. According to Simpson (1954: 356) the classification used by de Blainville (1834) was copied in Gervais (1836: 619), which has been referred to here. Originally referred to as 'Didelphes – Anomaux' by de Blainville (1816a: 117). Recognised at subclass rank by Haeckel (1866: xi, cxlii), subordinal rank by Gill (1871a: 533; 1872: vi, 27, 46) and infraclass by Hopson (1970: 7). Synonymised within the Monotremata, which was recognised at the subclass rank, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 1), and within the Subclass Prototheria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Order Ornithodelphie Lesson, 1842: 195.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the families Echidneae (Lesson, 1842 [=Tachyglossidae (Gill, 1872)]) and Paradoxideae (Lesson, 1842 [=Ornithorhynchidae J. Gray, 1825a]). Name does not appear to have been recognised by subsequent authors.

Family Biclavulata Wagner, 1844: vii, 226.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genera *Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811 and *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

Order Monotrèmes Gervais, 1854: xx.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included

the suborders Èchidnés (Gervais, 1854 [=Tachyglossidae (Gill, 1872)]) and Ornithorhynqués (Gervais, 1854 [=Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a)].

## **Family Ornithorhynchidae** J. Gray, 1825 *sensu* Burnett, 1830

Tribe Ornithorhyncina J. Gray, 1825a: 343.

TYPE GENUS: *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Dasypidae [=Family Dasypodidae (J. Gray, 1821: 305)] and included the genera *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a and *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797 [=*Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811]. Family rank first recognised by Burnett (1830a: 365), who restricted the family to the genus *Ornithorhynchus*, which was followed by Bonaparte (1838: 113; 1840: 258; 1845: 6) and subsequent authors. Family name often attributed to Burnett (1830a: 365), but J. Gray (1825a) was recognised as the valid family author by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Type Remipeda Burnett, 1830a: 365.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Herpornitherae (Burnett, 1830a [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]) and included the Kind [=Family] Ornithorhynchidae (Burnett, 1830a [=Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]).

Kind Ornithorhynchidae Burnett, 1830a: 365.

TYPE GENUS: *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Type Remipeda (Burnett, 1830a [=Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]) and included the genus *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a. Name synonymised within the Family Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Order Platypoda Bonaparte, 1831: 28.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Monotrema (Bonaparte, 1831 [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]) and included the Family Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a). Author of this name has typically been forgotten in favour of its use by Gill (1872: vi, 27; see individual entry below).

Tribe Ornithorhynchina Bonaparte, 1838: 113.

TYPE GENUS: *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a). Usage subsequently followed by Bonaparte (1840: 258). Synonymised within the Family Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Family Paradoxideae Lesson, 1842: 196.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Ornithodelphie (Lesson, 1842 [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]) and included the genus *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a. Family name not derived from a genus but *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* Blumenbach, 1800a. Does not appear to have been recognised by other authors.

Suborder Ornithorhynqués Gervais, 1854: xx.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Monotrèmes (Gervais, 1854 [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]). Synonymised within Platypoda by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35) but not by other authors.

Family Ornithorhynchidés Gervais, 1855a: 291, 292.

TYPE GENUS: *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Monotrèmes (Gervais, 1854 [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]) and included the genus *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

Suborder Platypoda Gill, 1872: vi, 27.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832) and included the Family Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825a). Elevated to the ordinal rank by McKenna, in Stucky and McKenna (1993: 740) and followed by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35) but not other authors.

HOMONYMS:

Section Pladypoda J. Gray, 1865a: 102, mustelids of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Mustelidae). Invalid family name.

## ***Ornithorhynchus*** Blumenbach, 1800

*Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a: 205.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Platypus* Shaw, 1799.

COMMENTS: Also described by Blumenbach (1800b: 609). Genus recognised by Waterhouse (1841a: 309; 1846: 24), Thomas (1888a: xiii, 387), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 2) and subsequent authors. The taxonomy of this genus has not been examined since Thomas (1923a: 176).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: It is possible that this genus consists of more than one species, or that *O. anatinus* is divisible into subspecies. In the absence of evidence either way, we have placed all platypus in a single taxon, and listed the available names in synonymy.

*Platypus* Shaw, 1799: Text to Plates 385–386.

TYPE SPECIES: *Platypus anatinus* Shaw, 1799 [=*Ornithorhynchus anatinus* (Shaw, 1799)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Junior homonym of *Platypus* Herbst, 1793: vii, 128. Synonymised within *Ornithorhynchus* by Waterhouse (1846: 24), Thomas (1888a: 387), Iredale and Troughton

(1934: 1) as *Platypus* was preoccupied and *Ornithorhynchus* is the next available name.

HOMONYMS:

*Platypus* Herbst, 1793: vii, 128, weevil beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Platypodidae). Currently accepted genus. See Beaver (1998: 182), and Bright and Skidmore (2002: 169).

*Platypus* C. Brehm, 1824a: 805, 828 and 1824b: 28, eider ducks of the Class Aves (Order Anseriformes, Family Anatidae). Genus is junior synonym of *Somateria* Leach, 1819: 61. See Hellmayr and Conover (1948: 385).

*Platypus* Marshall, 1868: 281, bugs of the Class Insecta (Order Hemiptera, Family Pentatomidae). Name proposed as an alternative spelling of *Platynopus* Amyot and Audinet-Serville, 1843: 79.

*Platypus* Faxon, 1878: 13, spiders of the Class Arachnida (Order Acarina, Family Demodecidae**)**. Name arose from incorrectly arranging *Macrogaster platypus* (Miescher, 1943: 198). Genus is a synonym of *Macrogaster* Miescher, 1843: 198.

*Dermipus* Wiedemann, 1800: 180, Plate 4 (as Plate 3).

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Platypus* Shaw, 1799.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ornithorhynchus* by Waterhouse (1846: 24), Thomas (1888a: 387), and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 1).

*Ornithorinchus* Artaud, 1803: 162.

TYPE SPECIES: Unjustified emendation of *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

COMMENTS: Mahoney (1988a: 8) proposed that this spelling was an unjustified emendation of *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a. Spelling not recognised by other authors.

*Ornithorincus* Péron, 1807: Plate 34.

TYPE SPECIES: Unjustified emendation of *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

COMMENTS: Does not appear to have been recognised subsequently.

*Ornithorhynchi* Meckel, 1826: 1.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

COMMENTS: Does not appear to have been recognised subsequently.

*Ornithorynchus* Macgillivray, 1827: 127.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

COMMENTS: Spelling not recognised by other authors.

## ***Ornithorhynchus anatinus*** (Shaw, 1799)

**Platypus**

*Platypus Anatinus* Shaw, 1799: Text to Plates 385–386.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Discussion of the description made by Anderson (1802: 562). Species transferred to *Ornithorhynchus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 315; 1846: 25), J. Gray (1843a: xxviii, 191), Gould (1855 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 1) and followed by most authors including Thomas (1888a: 388), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 1) and subsequent authors. No subspecies are generally recognised.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The taxonomy of the platypus needs to be revisited as several studies have found large genetic differences between mainland and Tasmanian animals, suggesting long-term isolation (Furlan *et al*. 2010: 319; Gongora *et al*. 2012: 110).

*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* Blumenbach, 1800a: 205.

TYPE LOCALITY: Replacement name for *Platypus anatinus* Shaw, 1799.

COMMENTS: Also described by Blumenbach (1800: 609). Name recognised by Waterhouse (1838a: 68; 1841a: 309) but appears to have been synonymised within *anatinus* on page 315. Synonymised within *anatinus* by Waterhouse (1846: 25), Thomas (1888a: 388), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 1) and subsequent authors.

*Ornithorhynchus novae Hollandiae* Lacépède, 1800: 78.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Generic name spelt two ways by Lacépède (1800: 78), including *Ornithorhynchus* by itself and *Ornithorynchus* in conjunction with the specific name *novaehollandiae*. Not included with Iredale and Troughton (1934: 1–2). Description reviewed by Husson and Holthius (1953: 211).

*Ornithorincus Fuscus* Péron, 1807: Plate 34, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at species rank by Waterhouse (1841a: 315), but synonymised within *anatinus* by Waterhouse (1846: 25), Thomas (1888a: 389), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 1) and subsequent authors.

*Ornithorincus Rufus* Péron, 1807: Plate 34, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *anatinus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 315; 1846: 25), Thomas (1888a: 389), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 1) and subsequent authors.

*Ornithorhynchi paradoxi* Meckel, 1826: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *O. paradoxus* Blumenbach, 1800a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *anatinus* by Pasitschniak-Arts and Marineli (1998: 1).

*Ornithorynchus crispus* Macgillivray, 1827: 128.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Genus name misspelt as *Ornithorynchus*. Synonymised within *fuscus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 315),

and within *anatinus* by Waterhouse (1846: 25) and Thomas (1888a: 389). Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2) elevated this taxon to a subspecies of *anatinus* but this has not been subsequently accepted.

*Ornithorynchus laevis* Macgillivray, 1827: 132.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Ornithorhynchus rufus* Péron, 1807.

COMMENTS: Genus name misspelt as *Ornithorynchus*. Synonymised within *anatinus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 315; 1846: 25), Thomas (1888a: 389) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 1) who gave the year of publication as 1832. Mahoney (1988a: 9) correctly established dated the publication date after I. Geoffroy (1827: 408).

*Ornithorhynchus brevirostris* W. Ogilby, 1832: 150.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *anatinus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 31; 1846: 25), Thomas (1888a: 387), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 1) and subsequent authors.

*Ornithorhynchus agilis* De Vis, 1885a: 2, col. 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Creek, in the vicinity of Pilton, Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Initial description was an abstract but was described in greater detail by De Vis (1885b: 35). Subjective synonym of *Ornithorhyncus anatinus* according to M. Archer *et al*. (1978: 9, 18).

*Ornithorhynchus anatinus phoxinus* Thomas, 1923a: 176.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dinner Creek, Ravenshoe, Queensland, Australia. 2900 feet.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *anatinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2), but not subsequently recognised as a subspecies by subsequent authors.

*Ornithorhynchus anatinus triton* Thomas, 1923a: 178.

TYPE LOCALITY: Victorian side of the Murray River, opposite Deniliquin, SW New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *anatinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 1), but not subsequently recognised as a subspecies.

## **Family Tachyglossidae** Gill, 1872

Family Tachyglossidae Gill, 1872: 27.

TYPE GENUS: *Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Tachyglossa (Gill, 1872 [=Tachyglossidae (Gill, 1872)]) and included the genus *Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811. Family name used by Thomas (1888a: 374, 375), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 2) and subsequent authors.

Type Fissipeda Burnett, 1830a: 365.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Herpornitherae (Burnett, 1830a [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]) and included the Kind [=Family] Echidnidae (Burnett, 1830a [=Tachyglossidae (Gill, 1872)]).

HOMONYMS:

Fissipeda Blumenbach, 1791, carnivores of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora). See individual entry.

Kind Echidnidae Burnett, 1830a: 365.

TYPE GENUS: *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Type Fissipeda (Burnett, 1830a [=Tachyglossidae (Gill, 1872)]) and included the genus *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797. Used by Bonaparte (1838: 113; 1840: 258; 1845: 6). Family rank recognised by Bonaparte (1840: 258) and Thomas (1888a: xiii, 375). Synonymised within the Family Tachyglossidae by Simpson (1945: 39), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

HOMONYMS:

Echidnae Hübner, 1806: 1, moths of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Saturniidae).

Order Tachyglossa Bonaparte, 1831: 28.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Monotrema (Bonaparte, 1831 [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]) and included the Family Echidnidae (Burnett, 1830a [=Tachyglossidae (Gill, 1872)]). Author of this name has typically been forgotten in favour of its use by Gill (1872: vi, 27; see individual entry below).

Tribe Echidnina Bonaparte, 1838: 113.

TYPE GENUS: *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Echidnidae (Burnett, 1830a [=Tachyglossidae (Gill, 1872)]). Usage subsequently followed by Bonaparte (1840: 258). Synonymised within the Family Tachyglossidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Family Echidneae Lesson, 1842: 196.

TYPE GENUS: *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Ornithodelphie (Lesson, 1842 [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]) and included the genus *Echidna* (G. Cuvier, 1797 [=*Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811]). Does not appear to have been recognised by other authors.

Suborder Échidnés Gervais, 1854: xx.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Monotrèmes [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]. Synonymised within Tachyglossa by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35) but not by other authors.

Family Échidnidés Gervais, 1855a: 291.

TYPE GENUS: *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Monotrèmes (Gervais, 1855a: 288 [=Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832)]) and included the genus *Echidna* (G. Cuvier, 1797).

Family Echidnida Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

TYPE GENUS: *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832) and included the genus *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797. Synonymised within the Family Tachyglossidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

Suborder Tachyglossa Gill, 1872: vi, 27.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Monotremata (Bonaparte, 1832) and included the Family Tachyglossidae (Gill, 1872). Elevated to the rank of order by McKenna, in Stucky and McKenna (1993: 740). Recognised as the order for Family Tachyglossidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35) but not followed by other authors.

## *Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811

*Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811: 114.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797.

COMMENTS: Illiger (1811: 114), immediately under the heading *Tachyglossus*, lists *Echidna* G. Cuvier, implying perhaps that his new name substitutes for Cuvier's, and gives the species in the genus as '*Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw [1792] et *Echidna setosa* Cuvier [=É. Geoffroy, 1803a]'. As *Echidna novaehollandiae* is the only species listed by Lacépède (1799a: 11) under *Echidna*, it could be maintained that this is the type species of *Tachyglossus*, but Illiger specifically cites a species. The type was given as *Echidna aculeata* by Thomas (1888a: 377), and Palmer (1904: 658) says of the Thomas citation, '(type fixed)'; hence we regard *aculeatus* as the type species of the genus. Genus synonymised within *Echidna* by Waterhouse (1846: 40) and Thomas (1888a: 377), but recognised by Thomas (1897a: 621), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 2) and subsequent authors.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: It seems likely that several distinct taxa are involved in this genus, but whether at species or subspecies level has not been determined, nor is it known how many taxa, and whether there are names for all recognisable forms. Here, we list as subspecies those that have been recognised in the most recent revisions.

*Myrmecophaga* Shaw, 1792: Text to Plate 109.

TYPE SPECIES: *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw, 1792 [=*Tachyglossus aculeatus* (Shaw, 1792)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Name in use until replaced by *Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811.

HOMONYMS:

*Myrmecophaga* Linnaeus, 1758: 35, the Giant Anteater of the Class Mammalia (Order Pilosa, Family Myrmecophagidae). Currently used name. See Gardner (2005a: 102).

*Myrmecophaga* Lacépède, 1799b: 6, ant-thrush birds of the Class Aves (Order Passeriformes, Family Formicariidae). This taxon appears to be a *nomen nudum* and has been listed as a junior synonym of *Formicarius* Boddaert, 1783: 43. See Ridgeway (1893: 669; 1911: 115).

*aculeata* [sic] É. Geoffroy, 1796a: 103.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Myrmecophaga* Shaw, 1792.

COMMENTS: Discussed by Thomas (1897a: 621) who suggested that the name was referrable to a species rather than a genus, but was considered at generic rank by Palmer (1904: 77). Name synonymised within *Tachyglossus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2), but was not considered by Mahoney (1988b: 4). Synonymised within the Family Tachyglossidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 35).

*Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797: 143.

TYPE SPECIES: *Echidna novaehollandiae* Lacépède, 1799a [=*Tachyglossus aculeatus* (Shaw, 1792)] by subsequent monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised as the genus for *hystrix* by Waterhouse (1838a: 68; 1841a: 303) and *aculeatus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 3). Recognised by Waterhouse (1846: 40) and Thomas (1888a: 377) who suggested that *Echidna* Forster, 1788: 81 was not the senior synonym as it is virtually a *nomen nudum*. Discarded with 'regret' in favour of *Tachyglossus* by Thomas (1897a: 621) who noted that the name was previously occupied by *Echidna* Forster (1788: 81). Synonymised within *Tachyglossus* by Palmer (1904: 248), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2) and subsequent authors. An effort was made to suspend the name *Echidna*, but this was denied by Opinion 90 of the ICZN (1926a: 103; see also Cleave, 1943: 231).

HOMONYMS:

*Echidna* Forster, 1788: 81, moray eels of the Superclass Pisces (Order Anguilliformes, Family Muraenidae). Currently recognised name. See G. Allen *et al*. (2006: 245).

*Echidna* Link, 1806: 290, 296, 299, vipers of the Class Reptilia (Order Squamata, Family Viperidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Bitis* J. Gray, 1842a: 69.

*Echidna* Hübner, 1806: 1 and 1807: Plate 172, moths of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Saturniidae). Included in a work rejected for nomenclatural purposes by the ICZN (1926b: 19; 1954a: 140). Genus is junior synonym of *Aglia* Ochsenheimer, 1810: 11.

*Acanthonotus* Goldfuss, 1809: 308.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Tachyglossus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2). Junior homonym of *Acanthonotus* Bloch, 1797: 113, pl. ccccxxxi, which is an unneeded substitute name for *Notacanthus* Bloch, 1788: 278.

HOMONYMS:

*Acanthonotus* Bloch, 1797: 113, pl. ccccxxxi, spiny eels of the Superclass Pisces (Class Actinopterygii, Order Notacanthiformes, Family Notacanthidae). Genus is an objective synonym of *Notacanthus* Bloch, 1788: 278. See Goode (1881: 535) and Paxton *et al*. (2006: 233).

*Acanthonotus* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 4, fish of the Class Pisces (Order Perciformes). Genus is a *nomen nudum*.

*Acanthonotus* J. Gray, 1830a: Plate 85, Fig. 1, glass catfish of the Class Actinopterygii (Order Siluriformes, Family Schilbeidae). Genus is a synonym of *Ailia* J. Gray, 1830a: Plate 85, Fig. 2. See Ferraris (2007: 356).

*Acanthonotus* Swainson & Richardson, 1832: 168, cuckooshrikes of the Class Aves (Order Passeriformes, Family Campephagidae). Genus is a synonym of *Coracina* Vieillot, 1816: 37.

*Acanthonotus* Ross, 1835: xc, amphipods of the Subphylum Crustacea (Order Amphipoda, Family Acanthonotozomatidae). Name is a synonym within *Acanthonotozoma* Boeck, 1876: 237. See Costello and Bellan-Santini (2011).

*Acanthonotus* Koch, 1839: 36, harvestmen the Class Arachnida (Order Opiliones, Family Sclerosomatidae). Junior synonym of *Syleus* Thorell, 1876: 112. See Roewer (1929: 114).

*Acanthonotus* Taczanowski, 1872: 85, crab spiders of the Class Arachnida (Order Araneae, Family Thomisidae). Synonym of *Acentroscelus* Simon, 1886: 185. See Platnick (2013).

*Acanthonotus* Tickell in Day, 1889: 807, carp fish of the Superclass Pisces (Order Cypriniformes, Family Cyprinidae). Genus is a synonym of *Mystacoleucus* Günther, 1868: 206. See Roberts (1989: 45).

*Acanthonotus* Nalepa, 1889: 116, mites of the Class Arachnida (Order Acarina, Family Eriophyidae). Genus is a synonym of *Tegonotus* Nalepa, 1890: 213. See Xiao-Feng and Zhi-Qiang (2009: 60).

*Acanthonotus* Buckton, 1901: 81, tree hoppers of the Class Insecta (Order Hemiptera, Family Membracidae). Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Acanthonota* Buckton, 1901: 77, which is a junior synonym of *Cladonota* Stål, 1869: 273.

*Echinopus* G. Fischer, 1813a: 14.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797.

COMMENTS: Also referred to by G. Fischer, 1814: 691. Synonymised within *Echidna* by Thomas (1888a: 377) and within *Tachyglossus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Echinopus* Schönherr, 1836: 457, true weevils of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Curculionidae). This genus is considered to be a junior synonym of *Peloropus* Schönherr, 1836: 456. See Gattolliat and Jacobus (2010: 159).

*Echinopus* Gattolliat, 2002: 143, 149, mayflies of the Class Insecta (Order Ephemeroptera, Family Baetidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Madaechinopus* Gattolliat and Jacobus, 2010: 159.

*Syphomia* Rafinesque, 1815: 57, 219.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1797.

COMMENTS: Listed as an available name by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2) but this name has no status in nomenclature as Rafinesque withdrew it in the '*Additions et Correction*' to his work (p. 219). Synonymised within *Tachyglossus* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 36).

## ***Tachyglossus aculeatus*** (Shaw, 1792)

**Short-beaked Echidna**

## ***Tachyglossus aculeatus aculeatus*** (Shaw, 1792)

*Myrmecophaga Aculeata* Shaw, 1792: Text to Plate 109.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Echidna Hystrix* by Waterhouse (1841a: 303). Recognised within *Echidna* by Waterhouse (1846: 41) and *Tachyglossus* by Illiger (1811: 114). See comments under *Echidna* and *Tachyglossus* above.

*Echidna novae Hollandiae* Lacépède, 1799a: 11.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown, presumably New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2–3) and considered a synonym of *aculeatus* by Mahoney (1988b: 4), Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1) and subsequent authors.

*Ornithorhynchus Hystrix* Home, 1802: 348; Plates 10–13.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw, 1792.

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Echidna* by Waterhouse (1838a: 68; 1841a: 303) and Gould (1852 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 2). Considered a synonym of *aculeatus* by Waterhouse (1846: 41), Thomas (1888a: 379), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2), Mahoney (1988b: 5), Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1) and subsequent authors.

*E. [chidna] longiaculeata* Tiedemann, 1808: 592.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw, 1792.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *aculeatus* by Waterhouse (1846: 41), Thomas (1888a: 379), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2), Mahoney (1988b: 5), Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1) and subsequent authors.

*Acanthonotus myrmecophagus* Goldfuss, 1809: xix, 309.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw, 1792.

COMMENTS: Considered a synonym of *aculeatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2), Mahoney (1988b: 5), Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1) and subsequent authors.

*Echidna novae Hollandiae* G. Fischer, 1813b: 444.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *aculeatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2) and not considered by other authors including Mahoney (1988b: 4–6) or Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1). Here placed (arbitrarily) as a synonym of *aculeatus*.

*Echidna australiensis* Lesson, 1827a: 318.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw, 1792.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Gervais (1835a: 623). Considered a synonym of *aculeatus* by Thomas (1888a: 379), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 2), Mahoney (1988b: 5), Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1) and subsequent authors.

*ornithorhynchus eracinius* Mudie, 1829: 180.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Considered a synonym of *aculeatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3), Mahoney (1988b: 5), Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1) and subsequent authors.

*Echidna Australis* Lesson, 1836: Plate 52.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw, 1792.

COMMENTS: The full title of Lesson's work is recorded as *Complement des Oeuvres de Buffon, ou histoire naturelle des animalaux rares decouverts par les naturalistes et les voyageurs depuis la mort de Buffon*. Tome V. *Suite des mammifères*, on an added title page. Year recorded as 1838 by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3). Considered a synonym of *aculeatus* by Thomas (1888a: 379), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3), Groves (2005c: 1), though not considered by Mahoney (1988b: 5) or Groves (1993a: 13).

*Echidna Histrix* [sic] Waterhouse, 1838: 68.

TYPE LOCALITY: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ornithorhynchus [=Echidna] Hystrix* Home, 1802.

COMMENTS: Name not subsequently used.

*Echidna brevicaudata* J. Gray, 1865b: 386.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Considered a synonym of *setosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3) but not considered by other authors including Mahoney (1988b: 5) or Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1). Here placed (arbitrarily) as a synonym of *aculeatus*.

*Echidna orientalis* Krefft, 1872a: 808.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Eastern Australia'. Locality given as Cape York, Queensland, Australia by Mahoney (1988b: 5).

COMMENTS: Was not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3) and a synonym of *aculeatus* by Mahoney (1988b: 5) and Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1).

*Echidna corealis* Krefft, 1872a: 808.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape York, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Was not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3) and a synonym of *aculeatus* by Mahoney (1988b: 5), Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1) and subsequent authors.

*Echidna typica* Thomas, 1885: 338; Plate 23, Fig. B.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *aculeatus* by Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1).

*E. [chidna] sydneiensis* Kowarzik, 1909: 214.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Echidna hystrix multiaculeata* Rothschild, 1905a [=*Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeata* (Rothschild, 1905)].

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *aculeatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3) and a synonym by Mahoney (1988b: 6), Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1) and subsequent authors.

### *Tachyglossus aculeatus setosus* (É. Geoffroy, 1803)

*Echidna setosa* É. Geoffroy, 1803a: 226 as 126.

TYPE LOCALITY: Adventure Bay, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank within *Echidna* by Gould (1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 3), Waterhouse (1846: 47) Krefft (1868a: 94), and within *Tachyglossus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 3) and Troughton (1967: 10). Synonymised within *aculeatus* by Ride (1970: 231), Mahoney (1988b: 5) and Groves (1993a: 13). Recognised as a subspecies by Thomas (1888a: 381), Strahan (1983: 8), Flannery (1990: 40; 1995a: 68), Groves (2005c: 1) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 100). A future revision will almost certainly include this presumed subspecies as a valid taxon, given that Tasmanian echidnas are instantly recognisable by pelage features.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: A morphometric and/or genetic examination of the Tasmanian echidnas appear to be warranted.

*E. [chidna] breviaculeata* Tiedemann, 1808: 592.

TYPE LOCALITY: Neighbourhood of Adventure Bay, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a synonym of *setosa* by Waterhouse (1846: 47) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3) and a synonym of *aculeatus* by Mahoney (1988b: 5) and Groves (1993a: 13), and synonym of *setosus* by Groves (2005c: 1).

*Platypus Longirostra* Perry, 1810: Second page of text associated with Plate 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Considered a synonym of *setosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3) and a synonym of *aculeatus* by Mahoney (1988b: 5) and Groves (1993a: 13), and a synonym of *setosus* by Groves (2005c: 1).

*Echidna (Tachyglossus) hobartensis* Kowarzik, 1909: 215.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *setosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3), synonym of *aculeatus* by Mahoney (1988b: 6) and Groves (1993a: 13), and synonym of *setosus* by Groves (2005c: 1).

### Φ *Tachyglossus aculeatus lawesii* Ramsay, 1877

Φ *T. [achyglossus] Lawesii* Ramsay, 1877a: 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3) and a synonym of *aculeatus* by Mahoney (1988b: 5) and Groves (1993a: 13). Recognised as a subspecies by Thomas (1888a: 377), Strahan (1983: 8), Flannery (1990: 40; 1995a: 68) and Groves (2005c: 1).

### *Tachyglossus aculeatus acanthion* (Collett, 1884)

*Echidna acanthion* Collett, 1884a: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gracemore, near Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *aculeatus* by Thomas (1888a: 379) and Mahoney (1988b: 5). Considered a subspecies of *aculeatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3), D. Johnson (1964: 433), Strahan (1983: 8), Flannery (1990: 40; 1995a: 68), Groves (2005c: 1) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 100).

### *Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus* (Rothschild, 1905)

*Echidna hystrix multiaculeata* Rothschild, 1905a: 306.

TYPE LOCALITY: Extreme south of South Australia, Australia. The type locality given as Kangaroo Island, South Australia by Griffiths (1978: 61).

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *aculeatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3) and a synonym by Mahoney (1988b: 5) and Groves (1993a: 13). Recognised as a subspecies by Flannery (1990: 40; 1995a: 68), Groves (2005c: 1) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 100).

*Tachyglossus aculeatus ineptus* Thomas, 1906a: 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Parker Range, SE of Southern Cross, Western Australia, Australia. (About 220 miles E. of Perth, 1163 feet).

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *aculeatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 3) and a synonym by Mahoney (1988b: 6) and synonym of *acanthion* by Groves (1993a: 13; 2005c: 1). Subspecies rank recognised by Flannery (1990: 40; 1995a: 68).

## *Zaglossus* Gill, 1877

*Zaglossus* Gill, 1877: clxxi.

TYPE SPECIES: *Tachyglossus bruijni* Peters & Doria, 1876 [=*Zaglossus bruijni* (Peters & Doria, 1876)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised in preference to other names by authors including Gill (1885: 642), Palmer (1895a: 518), Coues (1895: 610), Rothschild (1905a: 305), Toldt (1906: 1), who established its priority, G. Allen (1912: 253) and Kerbert (1913: 162). Genus reviewed by Toldt (1906: 1), G. Allen (1912: 253), Rothschild (1913: 188), Van Deusen and George (1969: 1), and Flannery and Groves (1998: 367).

*Acanthoglossus* Gervais, 1877a: 838.

TYPE SPECIES: *Tachyglossus bruijni* Peters & Doria, 1876 (as *Acanthoglossus bruijni*) [=*Zaglossus bruijni* (Peters & Doria, 1876)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Taxon further described by Gervais (1877b: 991) and discussed by Gervais (1877c: 377). Date priority given to *Zaglossus* Gill, 1877. Name recognised by various authors including Thomas (1907a: 293) but not recognised or reduced to a synonym of *Zaglossus* by authors including Gill (1885: 642), Palmer (1895a: 518) and Coues (1895: 610), and Rothschild (1905a: 305).

HOMONYMS:

*Acanthoglossa* Kraatz, 1859: 144, rove beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Staphylinidae).

*Proechidna* Gervais, 1877d: 43.

TYPE SPECIES: New name for *Acanthoglossus* Gervais, 1877a.

COMMENTS: Date priority given to *Zaglossus* Gill, 1877. Genus recognised by Toldt (1905: 5), but synonymised within *Zaglossus* by Kerbert (1913: 162) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 36).

*Bruynia* Dubois 1882: 267.

TYPE SPECIES: *Bruynia tridactyla* Dubois 1882: 267 [=*Zaglossus bruijni* (Peters & Doria, 1876)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: New name for *Acanthoglossus* Gervais, 1877a. Synonymised within *Zaglossus* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 36).

*Bruijnia* Thomas, 1883: 40.

TYPE SPECIES: New name for *Acanthoglossus* Gervais, 1877a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Zaglossus* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 36).

*Prozaglossus* Kerbert, 1913: 166.

TYPE SPECIES: *Acanthoglossus bruijnii bartoni* Thomas, 1907a: 294 (as *Prozaglossus bartoni*) [=*Zaglossus bartoni* (Thomas, 1907a: 294)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Zaglossus* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 36).

### † ***Zaglossus bruijni*** (Peters & Doria, 1876)

Western Long-beaked Echidna

*Tachyglossus bruijni* Peters & Doria, 1876: 183.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vogelkop, Manokwari Division, Arfak Mountains, Province of Papua (=Irian Jaya), Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Recent occurrence within Australia suggested by Helgen *et al*. (2012: 103) who describe a specimen apparently collected from Mount Anderson in the Western Kimberley region of northern Western Australia in 1901 by John Tunney that is now located within the Natural History Museum, London. Though this species appears to be extinct in Australia there may be some chance that it still occurs in the Western Kimberley, so efforts should be made to search for it as a matter of urgency. Species is still extant in western New Guinea, though is considered an endangered species under the IUCN (see Groves, 2005c: 2).

## **Subclass Theria** Parker & Haswell, 1897

Subclass Theria Parker & Haswell, 1897: 448.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the sections Metatheria (Marsupialia) (Huxley, 1881 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and Eutheria (Huxley, 1881 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]). Subclass rank recognised by authors including Gregory (1910: 230), Simpson (1945: xi, 40), Turnbull (1971: 176), McKenna (1975: 27), Prothero (1981: 281, 286), Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi) and Szalay (1994: 40). Recognised at subcohort rank by Gardiner (1982: 229) and supercohort by McKenna and Bell (1997: 49). Strong support for the Marsupialia and Placentalia as sister groups has been provided by Killian *et al*. (2001: 513), Kullberg (2008: 115) and Warren *et al*. (2008: 176). The ranks Trechnotheria (McKenna, 1975), Yangotheria (Chow & Rich, 1982), Cladotheria (McKenna, 1975), Zatheria (McKenna, 1975) and Tribosphenida (McKenna, 1975) are listed below with ascribed ranks for completeness sake following Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi), although they are of limited relevance in a work on modern mammals since in each case their sister groups are known only as fossils.

† Order Pappotherida Butler, 1978: 1, 25.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the † Infraclass Tribotheria (Butler, 1978) and included the † Family Pappotheriidae (Slaughter, 1965: 4). Recognised as an Order by Szalay (1994: 40) but synonymised within the Supercohort Theria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 49).

† Infraclass Tribotheria Butler, 1978: 1, 25.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subclass Theria (Parker & Haswell, 1897) and included the orders † Aegialodintidae (Kermack *et al*., 1968: 421) and † Pappotherida (Butler, 1978). Recognised as an infraclass by Szalay (1994: 40) but synonymised within the Supercohort Theria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 49).

Infraclass Holotheria Hopson, 1994: 205, 208.

COMMENTS: Name formalised by Wible *et al*. (1995: 10: 11) who restricted it only to the common ancestor of † *Kuehneotherium* (Kermack *et al*. (1968: 407, 408) and living therians plus all its descendants, which would exclude the monotremes and multituberculates (see McKenna and Bell, 1997: 43). The term Holotheria represents a slightly modified replacement for 'Theria' *sensu lato*, conceived as one of two clades representing an early, fundamental dichotomy in mammalian history (Luo *et al*., 2002: 4). Recognised at infraclass by McKenna and Bell (1997: 43). Given the very incomplete data for *Kuehneotherium*, Luo *et al*. (2002: 17) suggested that any clade defined using this taxon was unstable.

HOMONYMS:

Holotheria Jaeckel, 1911, mammals of the Class Mammalia. Name is a junior synonym of Placentalia (part) (Bonaparte, 1838). See individual entry.

## **Superlegion Trechnotheria** McKenna, 1975

Superlegion Trechnotheria McKenna, 1975: 27, 40.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subclass Theria (Parker & Haswell, 1897) and included the legions † Symmetrodonta (Simpson, 1925: 560) and Cladotheria (McKenna, 1975: 27, 40). Recognised at subclass rank by McKenna in Stucky and McKenna (1993:

742) and at superlegion rank by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 43).

### **Legion Yangotheria** Chow & Rich, 1982

Legion Yangotheria Chow & Rich, 1982: 129.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Superlegion Trechnotheria (McKenna, 1975) and included the sublegions † Symmetrodonta (Simpson, 1925: 560) and Cladotheria (McKenna, 1975). Recognised at legion rank by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi), but synonymised within the Superlegion Trechnotheria (McKenna, 1975) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 43).

### **Sublegion Cladotheria** McKenna, 1975

Legion Cladotheria McKenna, 1975: 27, 40.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was introduced as new and placed in the Superlegion Trechnothera (McKenna, 1975) and included the sublegions † Dryolestoidea (Butler, 1939: 353) and Zatheria (McKenna, 1975). Recognised at infraclass rank by McKenna in Stucky and McKenna (1993: 742), sublegion rank by Chow and Rich (1982: 129), and Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi), and legion rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 45).

### **Infralegion Zatheria** McKenna, 1975

Sublegion Zatheria McKenna, 1975: 27, 40.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Legion Cladotheria and included the infraclasses † Peramura (McKenna, 1975: 27, 40) and Tribosphenida (McKenna, 1975). Recognised at infralegion rank by Chow and Rich (1982: 129), and Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi), and sublegion rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 48).

Infraclass Prototribosphenida Rougier, 1993: 455.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Sublegion Zatheria (McKenna, 1975) and included the † Family Vincelestidae (J. Bonaparte, 1986: 58). Name subsequently recognised by authors including Wible *et al*. (1995: 1, 2) and Rougier *et al*. (1996: 1, 23), but synonymised within the Sublegion Zatheria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 48).

### **Infraclass Tribosphenida** McKenna, 1975

Infraclass Tribosphenida McKenna, 1975: 27, 40.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Sublegion Zatheria and included the supercohorts Marsupialia (Iliger, 1811) and Eutheria (Gill, 1872) as modified by Huxley (1881: 657). Recognised at infraclass rank by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi) and infralegion rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 48).

### **Supercohort Marsupialia** Illiger, 1811 *sensu* Cuvier, 1816

Family Marsupialia Illiger, 1811: 75.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Pollicata (Illiger, 1811 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Didelphys* [sic=*Didelphis*] Linnaeus, 1758: 54; *Chironectes* Illiger, 1811: 76; *Thylacis* Illiger, 1811 [=*Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d]; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; *Amblotis* Illiger, 1811 [=*Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]; *Balantia* Illiger, 1811 [=*Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [=*Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; and *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [=*Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]. Name appears to be derived from *Animalia crumenata* (or purse-bearing animals) of Scaliger (1557: 277b). Recognised as the Order 'Marsupiaux' by G. Cuvier (1816a: 169) who better defined the rank and included the genera *Didelphis*, *Chironectes*, *Dasyurus*, *Perameles*, *Phalangista*, *Petaurus*, *Hypsiprymnus*, *Macropus*, 'Les Koala' and *Phascolomys*. Elevated to ordinal rank by G. Cuvier (1829a: 172), Bonaparte (1838: 113; 1850a: Unpaginated table), Owen (1859: 52), Gill (1871a: 533; 1872: vi, 25) and Gregory (1947: 46), and class by Newman (1843: 120). Superorder rank recognised by Ride (1964a: 99) and Kirsch (1968a: 420; 1977a: 111) and supercohort by McKenna (1975: 27, 40), Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi) and Wroe (1999: 512), while Gardiner (1982: 229) recognised it at infracohort rank and Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 244) recognised it at infraclass rank. McKenna and Bell (1997: 51) created the new rank of cohort. Subclass rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 4), Strahan (1983: xxi, 11; 1995: 6, 45), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 41).

Family Pedimanen Duméril, 1806a: 4, 16.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Klasse Säugthiere (Duméril, 1806a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the genera *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [=*Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Coescoes* Lacépède, 1799a [=*Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Wombatus* Desmarest, 1804a [=*Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; *Didelphis* Linnaeus, 1758: 54; and *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

Family Nagethiere Duméril, 1806a: 4, 18.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Klasse Säugthiere (Duméril, 1806a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the genera *Kangurus* É.

Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [=*Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [=*Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]; *Cheiromys* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Daubentonia* É. Geoffroy, 1795: 195; Order Primates]; rodents of the genera *Coendus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803c: 157 [=*Coendou* Lacépède, 1799a:]; *Hystrix* Linnaeus, 1758: 56; *Cavia* Pallas, 1766: 30; *Sphalax* [=*Spalax* Güldenstaedt, 1770: 409]; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758: 63; *Myoxus* Zimmermann, 1780: 351; *Arvicola* Lacépède, 1799a, 10; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Ondatra* Link, 1795: 76, *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a; and *Fibre* Duméril, 1806a: 18 [=*Castor* Linnaeus, 1758: 58], and the lagomorph genus *Lepus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Subclass Didelphes de Blainville, 1816a: 117.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Mammifères (G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxix, 70 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) that included the 'Normaux' containing the Carnassiers (G. Cuvier, 1816a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and Rongeurs (de Blainville, 1816a: 117 [=Glires (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and the 'Anomaux' containing the 'L'Echidné' [=Tachyglossidae Gill, 1872] and 'L'Ornithorhynchque' [=Ornithorhynchidae (J. Gray, 1825)]. The name was also introduced by de Blainville (1816b: 251) and subsequently recognised by de Blainville (1834), whose taxonomy was copied in Gervais (1836: 619), according to Simpson (1954: 356). Name recognised by Haeckel (1866: xi, cxlii) and Gill (1871a: 532) who both included only the marsupials within the Didelphia, which appears to have been adopted by subsequent authors. Name synonymised within Marsupialia by Simpson (1945: 41) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 51), who give the author as de Blainville (1916a: 109) and recognised at division rank by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi) who give the author as de Blainville (1834).

Family Marsupiaux G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxxi, 169.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnassiers (G. Cuvier, 1816a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Didelphis* Linnaeus, 1758: 54; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [=*Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Hypsyprymnus* [sic=*Hypsiprymnus*] Illiger, 1811 [=*Potorous* Desmarest, 1804]; *Macropus* Shaw, 1790; Les Koala [=*Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a] and *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [=*Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

Order Ferae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Pedimanes (J. Gray, 1821 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the families Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308) and Phalangistadae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Phalangeridae (Thomas, 1888a)]). Synonymised within the Subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 51).

HOMONYMS:

Ferae Linnaeus, 1758, mammals of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora). Recognised as grandorder by McKenna and Bell (1997: 211) and as a superorder here. See individual entry.

Family Marsupiata J. Gray, 1827a: 53, 185.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnassiers (G. Cuvier, 1816a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Didelphis* Linnaeus, 1758: 54; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; *Parameles* J. Gray, 1827a [=*Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d]; *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [=*Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1821 [=*Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a]; *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a; *Kangurus* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [=*Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a; and *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [=*Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]. Recognised at unknown rank by Owen (1834: 333) and Anon (1839: 450), and at ordinal rank by Bell (1829: 121), Richardson (1837: 138, 149) and Waterhouse (1838a: 64; 1841a: 60; 1846: 1). The term does not appear to appear to have been used much by subsequent authors except Turnbull (1971: 176) who elevated it to cohort rank. Synonymised within the Subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 51). The author of the name was given as Richardson (1837: 149) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 51).

Race Feridentiae Burnett, 1830b: 351.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the kinds [=families] Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308), Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and Phalangistadae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Phalangeridae (Thomas, 1888a)]).

Family Genuina Eichwald, 1831: 373.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Didelphis* Linnaeus, 1758: 54; and *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [=*Phalanger* Storr, 1780]. Synonymised within the Family Phalangeridae by Marshal (1981: 27).

Tribe Didelphina Bonaparte, 1838: 113.

TYPE GENUS: *Didelphis* Linnaeus, 1758: 54.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308). Synonymised within the Subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 51).

Tribe Entomophaga Owen, 1839a: 8, 19.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the families Ambulatoria (Owen, 1839a [=Myrmecobiidae

(Waterhouse, 1841a)]), Saltatoria (Owen, 1839a [=Peramelemorphia (Ameghino, 1889)]) and Scansoria (Owen, 1839a: 11 [=Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308)]). Tribe rank recognised by Owen (1840: 318) and family rank recognised by Giebel (1855: xi, 703) and Owen (1859: 52). Recognised as a rank between the Suborder Syndactyli and Family Peramelidae by Gill (1872: 26), but synonymised within the Order Didelphimorphia (Gill, 1872: vi, 26) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 68).

HOMONYMS:

Entomophaga Owen, 1859: 52, 'opossums' of the Class Mammalia (Order Didelphimorphia). Name is a synonym of the Order Didelphimorphia. See McKenna and Bell (1997: 68).

Entomophaga A. Murray, 1866, bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Suborder Microchiroptera). Name is a synonym of the Suborder Yangochiroptera (Koopman, 1985). See individual entry.

Order Mastodidelphie Lesson, 1842: 185.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the families Didelphisideae (Lesson, 1842 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]), Phalangistae (Lesson, 1842 [=Phalangeridae (Thomas, 1888a)]), Petaurusideae (Lesson, 1842 [=Petauridae (Bonaparte, 1832 part) and Pseudocheiridae (Winge, 1893 part)]), Dasyurideae (Lesson, 1842 [=Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820 part) and Thylacinidae (Bonaparte, 1838)]), Myrmecobineae (Lesson, 1842 [=Myrmecobiidae (Waterhouse, 1841a)]), Peramelisideae (Lesson, 1842 [=Peramelemorphia Ameghino, 1889]), Phascolarctideae (Lesson, 1842 [=Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a)]), Phascolomysideae (Lesson, 1842 [=Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830)]) and Macropodineae (Lesson, 1842 [=Macropodoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]). Does not appear to have been recognised by other authors.

Family Didelphisideae Lesson, 1842: 186 (part).

TYPE GENUS: *Didelphis* Linnaeus, 1758: 54.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Mastodidelphie (Lesson, 1842 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Didelphis* Linnaeus, 1758: 54; *Micoureus* Lesson, 1842: 186; *Peramys* Lesson, 1842: 187 [=*Monodelphis* Burnett, 1830b: 351]; *Tarsipes* Gervais and Verreaux, 1842b; and *Chironectes* Illiger, 1811: 76.

Order? Rapacia Wagner, 1843: v, 16.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the families Dasyurina (J. Gray, 1825a [=Dasyuroidea (Goldfuss, 1820)]) (containing the genera *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b and *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824); and Opossina (Wagner, 1843 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]). See entry below.

Family Opossina Wagner, 1843: v, 31.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Rapacia (Wagner, 1843 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genera *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a; *Didelphys* [sic=*Didelphis*] Linnaeus, 1758: 54; *Chironectes* Illiger, 1811: 76; *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; and *Choeropus* J. Gray, 1838a [=*Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a]. Synonymised within Myrmecobiidae and Peramelidae by Marshall (1981: 27) and Marshal *et al*. (1990: 489).

Order Marsupiaux Gervais, 1855a: 263.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammifères (G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxix, 70 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the families Phascolomydés (Gervais, 1855a [=Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830b)]), Macropodés (Gervais, 1855a [=Macropodoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]), Phalangeridés (Gervais, 1855a [=Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987)]), Tarsipédidés (Gervais, 1855a [=Tarsipedidae (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a)]), Péramélidés (Gervais, 1855a [=Perameloidea (J. Gray, 1825)]), Dasyuridés (Gervais, 1855a [=Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872)]), Myrmécobidés (Gervais, 1855a [=Myrmecobiidae (Waterhouse, 1841a)]) and Didelphidés (Gervais, 1855a: 285 [=Didelphimorphia (Gill, 1872: vi, 26)]).

Family Kangeroidae J. Gray, 1858a: 108.

TYPE SPECIES: Not based on a genus group name, although both *Kanguroo* and *Kangurus* are synonyms of *Macropus*.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genera *Cuscus* Lesson, 1827b [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Belideus* Waterhouse, 1839a [= *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791]; *Dactylopsila* J. Gray, 1858a; *Myoictis* J. Gray, 1858a: 111; *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803b; and *Paradoxurus* F. Cuvier, 1821: 5 of Plate 186. Synonymised within the Family Macropodidae by Marshall (1981: 29), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 62), but given the constituents it should not be placed within that family.

Order Cantharophaga Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subclass Didelphia (Haeckel, 1866 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the families † Phascolotherida (Haeckel, 1866: clvii [=† Amphilestidae (Osborn, 1888: 228)]), Myrmecobida (Haeckel, 1866 [=Myrmecobiidae (Waterhouse, 1841a)]) and Peramelida (Haeckel, 1866 [=Peramelidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]).

Subclass Didelphia Haeckel, 1866: cxlii.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811). Name recognised by Gill (1871a: 532). Synonymised within Marsupialia by McKenna

and Bell (1997: 51) who attributed the name to de Blainville (1816a: 117).

Suborder Syndactyli Gill, 1871a: 533.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the families Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821), Tarsipedidae (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a), Phalangistidae (Burnett, 1830b) [=Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987)], Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a), † Diprotodontidae (Gill, 1872: 26), † Thylacoleonidae (Gill, 1872: 26) and Peramelidae (J. Gray, 1825a). The seven families referred to with the original description were provided by Gill (1872: 25). Preference for the terms Syndactyla and Diadactyla ahead of Diprotodontia and Polyprotodontia was made by Bensley (1903: 208). The division of the marsupials into the Di[a]dactyla and Syndactyla was pre-empted by de Blainville (1834; see Gervais, 1836: 619). Recognised as superorder by McKenna, in Stucky and McKenna (1993: 743) and at grandorder rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56). Not recognised by other authors.

Subclass (Eutheria) Didelphia Gill, 1872: v.

COMMENTS: Recorded as 'Sub-Class Placentalia' on page 1. When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and contained the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811). The use of Eutheria by Gill (1872: v, vi) is the first usage of the term and clearly included both the Placentalia and Marsupialia under the one lineage. The history and confusion relating to this name was discussed by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxvi) who advised that it should be considered available and an appropriate taxon for the superdivisional level that unites the marsupials and placental mammals and expressing an understanding of their monophyly. Eutheria recognised at supercohort rank by McKenna (1975: 27, 40).

HOMONYMS:

Eutheria Huxley, 1881, placental mammals of the Class Mammalia. Synonymised within the Infraclass Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838). See individual entry.

Suborder Polyprotodontia Owen, 1877a: xii, 105.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Order Marsupialia and included the Entomophaga (Owen, 1839a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and Sarcophaga (Owen, 1839a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) (see Owen, 1877b: 360; Nicholson, 1880: 661). The rank is derived from Owen (1868: 293) who introduced the term 'Polyprotodont' without a rank, but suggests that marsupial dentition shows them to be divisible into 'two classes: one 'polyprotodont,' or characterised by several pairs of mandibular incisors; the other 'diprotodont,' or by a single pair: these are large, more or less procumbent, and ever growing; the incisors of the first group are small, and of the usual limited growth.' Authorship of the term Polyprotodontia was first given by Gregory (1910: 199) who suggested that 'Owen [1866a], as a result of important studies of *Diprotodon*, *Thylacoleo* and *Nototherim*, proposes the terms 'diprotodont' and 'polyprotodont'', which was further highlighted on page 492 which gives the reference as Owen (1866a) and underneath refers to this as the source of the terms 'polyprotodont' and 'diprotodont'. It appears that this error was subsequently repeated. Recognised at suborder rank by Nicholson (1880: 661) who gives credit for the names to Owen but does not give the year of his work directly but in the reference list he refers to 'Fossil mammalia of Australlia. Owen. 1877a', which appears to be an abbreviated title for this work. The name was subsequently used at subordinal rank by Lydekker (1887: xi, xxiii, 254), Thomas (1888a: xii, 219), Cope (1889b: 876; 1891: 69; 1898: 108, 133), Flower and Lydekker (1891: x, 133), J. Ogilby (1892: 4), Gregory (1910: 197, 200), Osborn (1910: 515), Weber (1904: 348; 1928: xiii) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 4). Recognised at ordinal rank by Haeckel (1895: 466) and Kirsch (1968a: 420; 1977a: 111; 1977b: 45) (as Polyprotodonta) and Strahan (1983: xxi) (as Polyprotodonta). This order has historically included the bandicoots, dasyurids and marsupial moles. The spelling Polyprotodonta has been used by various authors including Kirsch (1977a: 111; 1977b: 45), Strahan (1983: xxi) and M. Archer (1984: 784). Rank not recognised by Krefft (1871a: 3, Introduction), Gill (1872), Flower (1883: 184), Bensley (1903: 208) (who preferred the terms Syndactyla and Diadactyla), Simpson (1945: 43) or subsequent authors. The author has always been given as Owen (1866a), never with page number, by all authors that include the citation for the rank including Gregory (1910: 98, 464, 492), Marshall (1981: 17) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 54). Synonymised within Dasyuromorphia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

Metatheria Huxley, 1881: 654.

COMMENTS: Name does not appear to have been used as a formal taxon but appears to be placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included all marsupials though specific lower ranks not listed. The terms Prototheria, Metatheria and Eutheria used by Huxley (1881: 654, 657) were theoretical terms to designate stages of evolution rather than as taxonomic names (see Gregory, 1910: 94; Aplin & Archer, 1987: xxvi; Simpson, 1945: 164). Recognised as a subclass by J. Ogilby (1892: 4), infraclass by Simpson (1945: 41) and Szalay (1994: 40), and supercohort or infraclass by Shoshani (1992: 108). Synonymised within the Subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 51). This name has been recognised as a clade to include the Marsupialia and all extinct mammals that are more closely related to extant marsupials than to extant placentals according by Rougier *et al*. (1998: 459), Luo *et al*. (2003: 1934) and Black *et al*. (2012: 986).

Suborder Polyprotodonta Thomas, 1896a: 876.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the families Peramelidae (J. Gray, 1825a), Didelphyidae [=Didelphidae] (J. Gray, 1821: 308), Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and Notoryctidae (J. Ogilby, 1892). Name is an incorrect emendation of Polyprotodontia (Owen, 1877a). The spelling Polyprotodonta has been used by various authors at the ordinal rank including Kirsch (1968a: 420; 1977a: 111; 1977b: 45), Strahan (1983: xxi) and M. Archer (1984: 784), and at unknown rank by Deberer (1909: 614).

Family Properamelidae Bensley, 1903: 192.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank was a hypothetical group that included common ancestors of syndactylous Australasian taxa. Discussed by Marshall (1981: 18).

Syndactyla Bensley, 1903: 208, 210.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed the term was not given a rank but included the families Peramelidae (J. Gray, 1825a), Notoryctidae (J. Ogilby, 1892), Phalangeridae (Thomas, 1888a), † Diprotodontidae (Gill, 1872: 26), Phascolomidae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Vombatidae Burnett, 1830]), Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and † Thylacoleontidae [=† Thylacoleonidae] (Gill, 1872: 26).

Suborder Syndactyla Wood Jones, 1923[1923–1925]: 82, 133.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the sections Syndactyla Polyprotodontia (Wood Jones, 1923[1923–1925] [=Peramelemorphia (Ameghino, 1889)]) and Syndactyla Diprotodontia (Wood Jones, 1923[1923–1925] [=Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877 part)]). Recognised at ordinal rank by Szalay (1982: 631; 1994: 42), who also included the Superfamily Notoryctoidea. Synonymised within Diprotodontia by Aplin and Archer (1987: xliii) and within Syndactyli (Gill, 1871a) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56).

Suborder Didactyla Wood Jones, 1923 [1923–1925]: 82, 84.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the families Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308), Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a), † Family Thylacinidae (Bonaparte, 1838), Myrmecobiidae (Waterhouse, 1841a) and Notoryctidae (J. Ogilby, 1892).

Simplicicommissurala Abbie, 1937: 432.

COMMENTS: Rank not specified but placed below the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) at a rank similar to Polyprotodontia. Rank not subsequently recognised.

Suborder Eometatheria Simpson, 1970: 38.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Metatheria (Huxley, 1881 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the superfamilies Dasyuroidea (Goldfuss, 1820), Perameloidea (J. Gray, 1825) and Phalangeroidea (Thomas, 1888a). Recognised at ordinal rank by M. Archer (1984: 786), magnorder by McKenna in Stucky and McKenna (1993: 743), cohort by Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245, 261) and superorder by McKenna and Bell (1997: 53). Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) included the orders Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872), Notoryctemorphia (Kirsch, 1977b), Microbiotheria (Ameghino, 1889: xx, 263), Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a) and † Yalkaparidontia (M. Archer *et al*., 1988: 1528). Composition of this rank discussed by Asher *et al*. (2004: 240) and Beck *et al*. (2014: 5).

Cohort Metadelphia M. Archer, 1984: 786.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included three options for the lower taxa. Synonymised within the Subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 51).

Cohort Eomarsupialia M. Archer, 1984: 787.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subclass Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included all extant Australian marsupial orders. Support for the monophyly of this clade was provided by various authors including Beck (2012: 715). Synonymised within Eometatheria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 53).

Supercohort Notometatheria Kirsch *et al*., 1997: 244.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Infraclass Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the cohorts Didelphidia (J. Gray, 1821: 308), Pseudiprotodontia (Kirsch *et al*., 1997: 244), Parametatheria (Kirsch *et al*., 1997 [=Peramelemorphia (Ameghino, 1889)]) and Eometatheria (Simpson, 1970 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]).

Clade Euaustralidelphia Nilsson, 2010: 4.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Subclass Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the four Australasian orders Notoryctemorphia (Kirsch, 1977b), Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872), Peramelemorphia (Ameghino, 1889), and Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a). Name synonymised within Eomarsupialia by Beck (2012: 716).

Clade Agreodontia Beck *et al*. 2014: 127, 132.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872), Peramelemorphia

(Ameghino, 1889), and Notoryctemorphia (Kirsch, 1977b) to the exclusion of Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a). This clade is supported by the molecular studies of Amrine-Madsen *et al*. (2003a: 190); Phillips *et al*. (2006: 129); Beck (2008: 179, 180, 183; 2012: 723); Meredith *et al*. (2008a: 8–9; 2009a: 559, 564; 2009b: 388, 392) and was recovered in the morphological and total evidence analyses of Beck *et al*. (2008: 3).

## Cohort **Australidelphia** Szalay, 1982

Cohort Australidelphia Szalay, 1982: 629.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Infraclass Metatheria (Huxley, 1881 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the orders Dromiciopsia (Szalay, 1982: 631 [=Microbiotheria Ameghino, 1889: 263]), Dasyurida (Szalay, 1982 [=Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872)]) and Syndactyla (Wood Jones, 1923[1923–1925] [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]). Term used by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi), Szalay (1994: 42), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459), McKenna and Bell (1997: 53) and Wroe (1999: 512). Australidelphia recognised at the rank of magnorder by McKenna and Bell (1997: 53). Szalay (1982: 623) divided the marsupials into two cohorts: the Australidelphia and the Ameridelphia (Szalay, 1982: 623).

Order Gondwanadelphia Szalay, 1993: 237, 240.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Cohort Australidelphia (Szalay, 1982) and included the suborders Microbiotheria (Ameghino, 1889: xx, 263) and Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872). Reiterated as new by Szalay (1994: 42, 348), but synonymised within Australidelphia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 53).

## Order **Dasyuromorphia** Gill, 1872 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

Suborder Dasyuromorphia Gill, 1872: vi, 26.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the families Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a), Myrmecobiidae (Waterhouse, 1841a), Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308), † Plagiaulacidae (Gill, 1872: 27) and † Dromatheriidae (Gill, 1872: 27). Suborder Polyprotodontia used in preference by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 4). Recognised at subordinal rank by Kirsch (1968a: 420), Strahan (1983: xxi) and Szalay (1994: 42), and ordinal rank by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi, xxxviii) who revised the composition of this rank. Subsequently given superordinal rank by McKenna in Stucky and McKenna (1993: 743). Placed in Grandorder Dasyuromorphia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 54). Ordinal rank recognised by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459), Strahan (1995: 6, 50), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245, 261) and Groves (2005d: 23), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 44). McKenna and Bell (1997: 54) noted that although Creatophaga and Creophaga antedate Dasyuromorphia, Dasyura and Dasyurida, priority need not be applied above the family group level.

Family Dasyuridés Gervais, 1855a: 280.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupiaux (Gervais, 1855a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Thylacynus* [=*Thylacinus*] Temminck, 1824; *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837a; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; *Phascogale* E. Geoffr. [=Temminck, 1824]; and *Antechinus* Macleay, 1841.

Family Creatophaga Giebel, 1855: xi, 723.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a; *Thylacotherium* Lund, 1839: 233 [=*Didelphis* Linnaeus, 1758: 54]; † *Phascolotherium* Owen, 1838a: 9; *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; and *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824. Antedates Dasyuromorphia of Gill (1872: vi, 26), but priority need not apply above the family group level (Art. 1.2.2). Synonymised with the Order Dasyuromorphia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

Order Creophaga Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Family Dasyurida (Szalay, 1982 [=Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872)]). Antedates Dasyuromorphia of Gill (1872: vi, 26); but priority need not apply above the family group level (see Article 1.2.2 of the Code; ICZN, 1999: 3). Synonymised within the Order Dasyuromorphia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

Family Dasyurida Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Creophaga (Haeckel, 1866 [=Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872)] and included the genera *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; and *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824.

HOMONYMS:

Order Dasyurida Szalay, 1982, carnivorous marsupials of the Class Mammalia (Order Dasyuromorphia). Synonymised within the Order Dasyuromorphia here.

Order Dasyura Ameghino, 1889: xx, 276, 284.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Grand Group Sarcobora (Ameghino, 1889

[=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included all of the carnivorous marsupials. Rank also discussed by Ameghino (1916: 481). Synonymised within the Order Dasyuromorphia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

Order Marsupicarnivora Ride, 1964a: 97, 99, 101.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Superorder Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the superfamilies Didelphoidea (J. Gray, 1821: 308), † Borhyaenoidea (Ameghino, 1893: 371) and Dasyuroidea (Goldfuss, 1820a) (including the families Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and Thylacinidae (Bonaparte, 1838)). Taxon subsequently recognised by Turnbull (1971: 176), but not Honacki *et al*. (1982: 18) and most other authors.

Order Dasyurida Szalay, 1982: 631.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed within the Cohort Australidelphia (Szalay, 1982). Rank recognised by Woodburne (1984a: 71) but synonymised within the Order Dasyuromorphia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

HOMONYMS:

Family Dasyurida Haeckel, 1866, carnivorous marsupials of the Class Mammalia (Order Dasyuromorphia). Synonymised within the Superfamily Dasyuroidea (Goldfuss, 1820a) in this work. See individual entry.

Order Dasyuriformes Kinman, 1994: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]). Synonymised within the Order Dasyuromorphia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

## **Superfamily Dasyuroidea** Goldfuss, 1820 *sensu* Marshall *et al.,* 1990

Family Dasyurini Goldfuss, 1820a: xxiii, 447.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Thylacis* Illiger, 1811 [=*Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d]; and *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b. Family name spelt Dasyurini on page xxiii and Dosyurini on page 447. Superfamily rank recognised by Simpson (1930: 9) and subsequently by various authors, though these early authors invariably included the Family Notoryctidae. Kirsch (1977a: 112) separated the Notoryctidae into its own order, but he did not include the Family Thylacinidae, which was included within the Superfamily Borhyaenoidea (Ameghino, 1893: 371). Superfamily rank recognised within the Order Dasyurida by M. Archer (1984: 787), and within the Order Dasyuromorphia by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) (who placed it in the Order Dasyuromorphia and included the families Dasyuridae, Thylacinidae and Myrmecobiidae), Strahan (1995: 6, 51), Wroe (1996: 1033), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 44). Synonymised within the Order Dasyuromorphia by Groves (1993b: 29; 2005d: 23).

Tribe Dasyurina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308) and included the genera *Peracyon* J. Gray, 1825a [=*Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824]; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; and *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824. Recognised at tribe rank by J. Gray (1842e: 16; 1843a: xxii, 97) and at family rank by Wagner (1843: v, 17) and Van der Hoeven (1855: xiii, 900; 1858: 619). Synonymised within the Family Dasyuridae by Waterhouse (1846: 393). Family rank recognised by Bonaparte (1845: 6) and Van der Hoeven (1855: xiii, 900; 1858: 619) but not typically by subsequent authors including McKenna and Bell (1997: 55) who synonymised it within Dasyurinae and Dasyuridae.

Tribe Sarcophaga Owen, 1839a: 6, 19.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) (including the genera *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; and *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824. Tribe rank recognised Owen (1840: 316) and as a suborder by Gill (1871a: 533).

HOMONYMS:

Sarcophaga Bowdich, 1821, mammals of the Class Mammalia. Synonymised within the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) in this work. See individual entry.

Family Dasyuridae Owen, 1839a: 19.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: Placed in Tribe Sarcophaga (Owen, 1839a [=Dasyuroidea (Goldfuss, 1820 part)]) and included the genera *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; and *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824. Name also described by Owen (1840: 332) and subsequently used by Waterhouse (1841a: 60, 117; 1846: 11, 393) and other authors, though typically credited with Goldfuss (1820a: xxxiii, 447) as the author. Synonymised within the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

Family Dasyurideae Lesson, 1842: 190.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Mastodidelphie (Lesson, 1842 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; *Tapoa* Lesson, 1842 [=*Phascogale* Temminck, 1824]; *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837a; and *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824.

Family Dasyuridés Gervais, 1855a: 280.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupiaux (Gervais, 1855a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824; *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837a; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824; and *Antechinus* Macleay, 1841.

Family Dasyurida Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Creophaga (Haeckel, 1866 [=Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872)] and included the genera *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; and *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824. Synonymised within the Family Dasyuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

HOMONYMS:

Order Dasyurida Szalay, 1982, carnivorous marsupials of the Class Mammalia (Order Dasyuromorphia). Synonymised within the Order Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872) here. See individual entry.

Subfamily Dasyurinae Thomas, 1888a: xii, 253.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and included the genera *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824; *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837a; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824; *Sminthopsis* Thomas, 1887a; and *Antechinomys* Krefft, 1867a. Synonymised within the Subfamily Dasyurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 55).

Tribe Dasyurini Winge, 1893a: 88, 93.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and included the genera *Phascologale* Thomas, 1888a [=*Antechinus* Macleay, 1841]; *Podabrus* Gould, 1845 [1845–1863] [=*Sminthopsis* Thomas, 1887a]; *Antechinomys* Krefft, 1867a; *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b; *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837a; and *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a. Tribe subsequently recognised by Winge (1941: 69) and more recently, with a modified composition, by authors including Krajewski *et al*. (2000a: 98; 2000b: 375; 2000c: 423), Krajewski and Westerman (2003: 14) and Groves (2005d: 24).

Superfamily Dasyuroidea Simpson, 1930: 9.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the families Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and Notoryctidae (J. Ogilby, 1892). Superfamily rank recognised by Simpson (1931: 262; 1945: 43; 1970: 38), Ride (1964a: 99), Kirsch (1977a: 112; 1977b: 4, 45), Strahan (1983: xxi; 15; 1995: 7, 51), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 44). Included as a synonym of Dasyuromorphia by Groves (1993b: 29; 2005d: 23).

## **Family Dasyuridae** Goldfuss, 1820 *sensu* Owen, 1839

Family Dasyurini Goldfuss, 1820a: xxiii, 447.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Thylacis* Illiger, 1811 [=*Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d]; and *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b. Family name spelt Dasyurini on page xxiii and Dosyurini on page 447. Winge (1941: 69) recognised the family and included the tribes Dasyurini (Goldfuss, 1820a), Thylacinini [sic] (Bonaparte, 1838), and Notoryctini (J. Ogilby, 1892). Simpson (1945: 43) gives Waterhouse (1838a) as the citation but this name does not appear in this publication, similarly Cramb and Hocknull (2010a: 128) gives the citation as *sensu* Waterhouse (1838b) but the name does not occur in that publication either. The confusion appears to be because Waterhouse (1841a: 60) suggests that the arrangement adopted in that work follows Waterhouse (1838b), even though it is not actually listed in this earlier work. The current spelling of the Family Dasyuridae was used by Waterhouse (1838c: 152; 1841a: 60, 117; 1846: 11, 393), Owen (1839a: 19; 1840: 332), Bonaparte (1845: 6), Krefft (1866a: 6), Thomas (1888a: xii, 253), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 4), Marshall (1981: 26), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 14) and subsequent authors. The current subfamilies follow Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459).

Family Macropidae J. Gray, 1842b: 261.

TYPE GENUS: Usage of the name appears to be in error.

COMMENTS: Included the description of *Phascogale leucopus* J. Gray, 1842b: 261 [=*Sminthopsis leucopus*] with no other taxa discussed under the family name.

HOMONYMS:

Family Macropidae J. Gray, 1821, macropods of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia). Rank is equivalent to the Superfamily Macropodoidea J. Gray, 1821. See individual entry.

Subfamily Macropodinae Liem, 1963: 47, fish of the Class Osteichthyes, Perciformes, Family Osphronemidae, Belontiidae or Anabantidae). The spelling of this name was emended to Macropodusinae by Opinion 2058 (Case 2661) to remove homonymy with Macropodinae J. Gray, 1821 (ICZN, 2001: 297; 2003a: 253).

Diadactyla [sic] Bensley, 1903: 208, 210.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed the term was not given a rank but included the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a). The division of the marsupials into the Di[a]dactyla

and Syndactyla was pre-empted by de Blainville (1834; see Gervais, 1836: 619). The terms Syndactyla and Diadactyla [sic] were given favour ahead of the terms Diprotodontia and Polyprotodontia by Bensley (1903: 208).

## **Subfamily Dasyurinae** Goldfuss, 1820 *sensu* Marshall *et al.*, 1990

Family Dasyurini Goldfuss, 1820a: xxiii, 447.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Thylacis* Illiger, 1811 [=*Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d]; and *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b. Simpson (1945: 43) designated Thomas (1888a: xii, 253) as the author of this subfamily. Subfamily rank attributed to Goldfuss (1820a) by M. Archer (1982a: 439) who also introduced the tribes Parantechini (nova) and Dasyurini (Goldfuss, 1820a). Subfamily rank recognised by Gill (1872: 26), Bensley (1903: 91), Osborn (1910: 516), Troughton (1967: 39), Marshall (1981: 26), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459, 488), M. Archer (1982a: 439; 1984: 635), Strahan (1995: 6, 54), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and followed by most subsequent authors. Tribe Dasyurini recognised within the Family Dasyuridae by Marshall (1984: 83) and within the Subfamily Dasyurinae by Marshall (1981: 26), M. Archer (1982a: 439; 1984: 635), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), Krajewski and Westerman (2003: 15) and Groves (2005d: 24). Tribe synonymised within the Subfamily Dasyurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 55). Subfamily classification reviewed by Krajewski *et al*. (1993: 158) and Krajewski and Westerman (2003: 3).

Tribe Antechini A. Murray, 1866: vx, 286, 362.

TYPE GENUS: *Antechinus* Macleay, 1841.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Entomophaga (Owen, 1839a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]), at unknown rank, and included the genus *Antechinus* Macleay, 1841. Synonymised within the Subfamily Dasyurinae by Marshall (1981: 26), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55).

Subfamily Sarcophilinae Gill, 1872: 26.

TYPE GENUS: *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a). Synonymised within the Subfamily Dasyurinae by Marshall (1981: 26), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55). Tribe rank recognised by Marshall (1981: 26; 1984: 83).

Tribe Dasyurini Moeller, 1973: 300.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Dasyurinae (Thomas, 1888a) [=Goldfuss, 1820a) and included the genera *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b and *Myoictis* J. Gray, 1858a: 111.

Tribe Sarcophilini Moeller, 1973: 300.

TYPE GENUS: *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Dasyurinae (Thomas, 1888a [=Goldfuss, 1820a] and included the genus *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837a. Tribe rank recognised by Marshall (1981: 26; 1984: 83) but typically not other authors.

Subfamily Murexinae M. Archer, 1982a: 438.

TYPE GENUS: *Murexia* Tate & Archbold, 1937: 331, 335, 339.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and included the genus *Murexia* Tate and Archbold, 1937: 331, 335, 339. Synonymised within the Subfamily Dasyurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 55).

Subfamily Phascolosorexinae M. Archer, 1982a: 438.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolosorex* Matschie, 1916: 263.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and included the genera *Phascolosorex* Matschie, 1916: 263; and *Neophascogale* Stein, 1933: 87. Synonymised within the Subfamily Dasyurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 55).

Tribe Parantechini M. Archer, 1982a: 439.

TYPE GENUS: *Parantechinus* Tate, 1947.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Dasyurinae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and included the genera *Parantechinus* Tate, 1947; *Dasykaluta* M. Archer, 1982a; and *Pseudantechinus* Tate, 1947. Tribe rank recognised by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488). Synonymised within Dasyurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 55) and confirmed by Westerman *et al*. (2008: 207).

Subfamily Phascolosoricinae M. Archer, 1989: 67.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolosorex* Matschie, 1916: 263.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank was introduced as a replacement name for Phascolosorexinae M. Archer (1982a). Synonymised within the Subfamily Dasyurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 55).

## ***Dasycercus*** Peters, 1875

*Dasycercus* Peters, 1875a: 73.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Chaetocercus* Krefft, 1867a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascogale* by Thomas (1888a: 273), but recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 8), Simpson (1945: 43), Troughton (1967: 28), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 28), Marshall (1984: 83), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 56). Genus recognised in preference to *Dasyuroides* Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 18) and reviewed by Adams *et al*. (2000: 2).

*Chaetocercus* Krefft, 1867a: 434.

TYPE SPECIES: *Chaetocercus cristicauda* Krefft, 1867a [=*Dasycercus cristicauda* (Krefft, 1867a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascogale* by Thomas (1888a: 273) and *Dasycercus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 8), Simpson (1945: 43), Wood Jones (1949: 409), Ride (1970: 242), Marshall (1981: 26), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488), Groves (1993b: 31) and other authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Chaetocercus* G. Gray, 1855: 22, hummingbirds of the Class Aves, Order Apodiformes, Family Trochilidae). Currently accepted name. See Freyman and Schuchmann (2005: 61).

*Amperta* Cabrera, 1919: 65.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Chaetocercus* Krefft, 1867a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Dasycercus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 8), Wood Jones (1949: 409), Marshall (1981: 26), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488), Groves (1993b: 31) and subsequent authors.

## ***Dasycercus blythi*** (Waite, 1904)

**Brush-tailed Mulgara**

*Phascogale blythi* Waite, 1904: 123.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pilbara district, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a full species within *Dasycercus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 8), Tate (1947: 142) and Troughton (1967: 29). Synonymised within *cristicauda* by Ride (1970: 242), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 19) and Groves (1993b: 31; 2005d: 24). Recognised as a species by Woolley (2005: 213; 2006: 117), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 47) and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 15).

*Phascogale blighi* Woodward, 1902: 213.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pilbara district, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Incorrectly designated to Shortridge (1910: 804, 840) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 8). Synonymised within *Dasycercus blythi* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 8). Synonymised within *cristicauda* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 19) and Groves (1993b: 31; 2005d: 24), but synonymised within *blythi* by Woolley (2005: 216).

## ***Dasycercus cristicauda*** (Krefft, 1867)

**Crest-tailed Mulgara**

*Chaetocercus cristicauda* Krefft, 1867a: 435; Plate 36.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lake Alexandrina, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: The accuracy of Krefft's description of *cristicauda* was questioned by Spencer (1896a: 20). Placed within *Phascologale* by Thomas (1887a: 509; 1888a: xiii, 276) and *Dasycercus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 8) and most subsequent authors.

*Phascogale Hillieri* Thomas, 1905a: 427.

TYPE LOCALITY: Killalpaninna, east of Lake Eyre, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cristicauda* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 8), Wood Jones (1949: 418), Ride (1970: 242), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 19) and Groves (1993b: 31; 2005d: 24). Subspecies rank, within *cristicauda*, recognised by Finlayson (1933a: 200) and Strahan (1983: 26; 1995: 56). Elevated to species status by Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 2) based on unpublished information (received information from M. Adams of the South Australian Museum) for the species status of *hillieri*. Subsequently Adams *et al*. (2000: 2) confirmed the reasons for the species rank of *hillieri*. Synonymised within *cristicauda* by Woolley (2005: 216) who proposed that Adams *et al*. (2000) misplaced *cristicauda* in the clade containing the syntype *blythi*. Taxon subsequently synonymised within *cristicauda* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 50).

## ***Dasykaluta*** M. Archer, 1982

*Dasykaluta* M. Archer, 1982a: 434, 435.

TYPE SPECIES: *Antechinus rosamondae* Ride, 1964b [=*Dasykaluta rosamondae* (Ride, 1964b)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Antechinus* by Strahan (1983: 44) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55). Synonymised within *Parantechinus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 23), but M. Archer (1982a: 428, 439) and Krajewski *et al*. (2000a: 102) showed that they are distinct groups. Recognised as a valid genus by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488), Groves (1993b: 31; 2005d: 24), Strahan (1995: 57), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 51) and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 15).

## ***Dasykaluta rosamondae*** (Ride, 1964)

**Kaluta**

*Antechinus rosamondae* Ride, 1964b: 58.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pullcunah Hill, Woodstock Station, via Marble Bar, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included in the genus *Antechinus* by Troughton (1967: 20), Ride (1970: 119), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 28) and Strahan (1983: 44). Transferred to *Parantechinus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 24) and *Dasykaluta* by Groves (1993b: 31; 2005d: 24), Strahan (1995: 57), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 51) and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 15).

## ***Dasyuroides*** Spencer, 1896

*Dasyuroides* Spencer, 1896b: 5.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dasyuroides byrnei* Spencer, 1896b by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a valid genus by Cabrera (1919: 65), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 8), Simpson (1945: 43), Tate (1947: 142), Mack (1961: 214), Troughton (1967: 29), Marshall (1981: 26), Baverstock *et al*. (1982: 648), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 28) and Strahan (1983: 24; 1995: 59). Synonymised within *Dasycercus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 18) and Groves (1993b: 31), but Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 262) considered this premature. Further support to synonymise *Dasyuroides* came from N. Cooper *et al*. (2000: 134) who favoured making them congeneric. Despite these studies the genus was recognised for *byrnei* by Groves (2005d: 24), McKenna and Bell (1997: 55), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 52) and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 15).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The relationships of the species comprising *Dasyuroides* and *Dasycercus* need to be assessed to confirm whether *Dasyuroides* is a valid genus.

## ***Dasyuroides byrnei*** Spencer, 1896

**Kowari**

*Dasyuroides byrnei* Spencer, 1896b: 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Charlotte Waters, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon further described by Spencer (1896a: 36). Type designation by Dixon (1970: 106). Included as species within *Dasyuroides* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 9), Tate (1947: 142), Mack (1961: 214) and Ride (1970: 112) and other authors until Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 18) transferred it to *Dasycercus*. Moved back to *Dasyuroides* by Strahan (1995: 59), McKenna and Bell (1997: 55), Groves (2005d: 24), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 52).

*Dasyuroides Byrnei pallidior* Thomas, 1906b: 330.

TYPE LOCALITY: Killalpaninna, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies recognised by Finlayson (1933a: 202). Synonymised within *byrnei* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 9), Mack (1961: 214) and subsequent authors. Strahan (1983: 24; 2005: 60), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 54) considered this a doubtful subspecies.

## ***Dasyurus*** É. Geoffroy, 1796

*dasyurus* [sic] É. Geoffroy, 1796b: 469.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis maculata* Anon, 1791 (as 'Spotted Opossum' of Phillip, 1789: 147) [=*Dasyurus viverrinus* (Shaw, 1800)] by subsequent monotypy. See Thomas (1888a: 261).

COMMENTS: Also described by É. Geoffroy (1796c: 106), which is given as the original description by some authors including Thomas (1888a: 261), who gives the types species as *D. viverrinus*. Genus recognised by Waterhouse (1846: 432) and subsequent authors. See Haltenorth (1958: 20). Krajewski *et al*. (1997a: 217) confirmed that *Dasyurus* is monophyletic using molecular data. The work of Firestone (2000: 1) on the mtDNA Control Region has shown that there are more diagnosable units in this genus than have been hitherto recognised. These include the six species traditionally listed, plus what have been classified as the Queensland population of *D. hallucatus* and the Queensland and Tasmanian populations of *D. maculatus*.

*Viverra* Kerr, 1792: 170.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis maculata* Anon, 1791 (as *Viverra maculata* Kerr, 1792) [=*Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Not typically associated with *maculatus*, or other members of the genus *Dasyurus* since Shaw (1800: 433).

HOMONYMS:

*Viverra* Linnaeus, 1758: 43, civet's of the Subclass Eutheria (Order Carnivora, Family Viverridae). Currently used name. See Wozencraft (2005: 558).

*Mustela* F. Meyer, 1793: 27.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis maculata* Anon, 1791 (as *Mustela NovaeHollandiae* F. Meyer, 1793) [=*Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792)].

COMMENTS: Not typically associated with *Mustela*, or other members of the genus *Dasyurus* since its description.

HOMONYMS:

*Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758, mustelids of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Mustelidae). Currently used name. See Wozencraft (2005: 558).

*Nasira* Harvey, 1841: 210.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis viverrina* Shaw, 1800 [=*Dasyurus viverrinus* (Shaw, 1800)] by subsequent designation. See Zietz (1904: 180).

COMMENTS: Appears to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Naisira* by Harvey (1904: 177). Synonymised within *Dasyurus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 12), Marshall (1981: 26), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488) and subsequent authors.

*Dasurus* Anon, 1845: 743.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Dasyurus* by Palmer (1904: 218).

*Dasyurinus* Matschie, 1916: 262.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dasyurus geoffroii* Gould, 1841a (as *Dasyurus geoffroyi*) by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Dasyurus*. Originally made available as a subgenus *Dasyurus* É. Geoffroy, 1796b. Used as a valid genus for *geoffroii* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 13) and Tate (1947: 143). Synonymised within *Dasyurus* by Simpson (1945: 43),

Marshall (1981: 26), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488) and subsequent other authors.

*Dasyurops* Matschie, 1916: 262.

TYPE SPECIES: *Viverra maculata* Kerr, 1792 [=*Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Dasyurus*. Used as a valid genus for *maculatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 14), Tate (1947: 144) and Troughton (1967: 42). Synonymised within *Dasyurus* by Simpson (1945: 43), Ride (1970: 242), Marshall (1981: 26), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488) and subsequent authors.

*Notoctonus* Pocock, 1926a: 1082.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dasyurus geoffroii* Gould, 1841a (as *Dasyurus geoffroyi*) by original designation.

COMMENTS: Objective synonym of *Dasyurinus*. Was included as a synonym within *Dasyurinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 13). Synonymised within *Dasyurus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 19), Marshall (1981: 26), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488) and subsequent other authors.

*Satanellus* Pocock, 1926a: 1083.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dasyurus hallucatus* Gould, 1842a by original designation.

COMMENTS: Recognised, with *hallucatus*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 13), Tate (1947: 142), D. Johnson (1964: 443), Troughton (1967: 41), M. Archer (1982a: 412, 439), Kirsch and Archer (1982: 597, 604), Baverstock *et al*. (1990a: 278) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488). Synonymised within *Dasyurus* by Simpson (1945: 43), Ride (1970: 247), Marshall (1981: 26), Baverstock *et al*. (1982: 643), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 19), Van Dyck (1988: 145), Kirsch *et al*. (1990a: 673, 692), Krajewski *et al*. (1994: 26), and Wroe and Mackness (1998: 605).

*Stictophonus* Pocock, 1926a: 1083.

TYPE SPECIES: *Viverra maculata* Kerr, 1792 [=*Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Objective synonym of *Dasyurops*. Synonymised within *Dasyurops* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 14) and within *Dasyurus* by Marshall (1981: 26), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 19), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488) and subsequent other authors.

### ***Dasyurus geoffroii*** Gould, 1841

**Western Quoll**

### ***Dasyurus geoffroii geoffroii*** Gould, 1841

*Dasyurus Geoffroii* Gould, 1841a: 151.

TYPE LOCALITY: Liverpool Plains, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed within *Dasyurinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 13) and Tate (1947: 144), but within *Dasyurus* by most other authors including Thomas (1888a: 268). The New Guinea records of this species refer to *Dasyurus spartacus* (Groves, 2005d: 25).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The taxa *fortis* and *spartacus* need to be assessed to determine their relationships to the nominate subspecies of this species, and to each other.

*Dasyurus Geoffroyi* Waterhouse, 1841a: 132.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alternative spelling of *Dasyurus geoffroii* Gould, 1841a.

COMMENTS: Though the two spellings, *geoffroii* and *geoffroyi*, were published in the same year, that of Waterhouse (1841a: 132) gives the author as Gould (1841a: 151). The spelling *geoffroyi* has been used by most authors including Waterhouse (1846: 437), Gould (1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 51), Thomas (1888a, xiii, 268; 1906c: 476), Serventy (1954: 141), Whittell (1954: 105), Finlayson (1961a: 152), Marlow (1965: 40; 1981: 40), Lyne (1967: 19), L. Collins (1973: 124) and Helgen (2007a: 713), while the spelling *geoffroyii* was used by authors including J. Gray (1841: 400) and Parton (1952: 93). McAllan and Bruce (1989: 449) note that this taxon is a junior objective synonym of *geoffroii*.

### ***Dasyurus geoffroii fortis*** Thomas, 1906

*Dasyurus geoffroyi fortis* Thomas, 1906c: 476.

TYPE LOCALITY: Arthur River, near Wagin, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included as a subspecies of *geoffroii* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 13) and Tate (1947: 144). Synonymised within *geoffroii* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 20), Serena *et al*. (1991: 1), Groves (2005d: 25) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 17). Recognised as a subspecies of *geoffroii* by Strahan (1983: 22; 2005: 62), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 100), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 56). The validity of this putative subspecies needs to be carefully re-examined.

### Φ ***Dasyurus geoffroii spartacus*** Van Dyck, 1988

Φ *Dasyurus spartacus* Van Dyck, 1988: 145.

TYPE LOCALITY: Morehead, Trans-Fly Plains, Papua New Guinea. (8°41′S, 141°39′E)

COMMENTS: When the first specimens of this taxon were first discovered in New Guinea in 1972–1973 (Waithman, 1979: 315) it was recognised as *geoffroii* by M. Archer (1979a: 32; 1982a: 416), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 29) and Strahan (1983: 22) until it was formally described as a distinct species by Van Dyck (1988: 145). It has typically been recognised as a distinct species since its description by authors including Flannery (1990: 64; 1995a: 86) and Groves (1993b: 32; 2005d: 25). However Firestone (2000: 11, 18) questioned its specific status, which was supported by the close relationship between *spartacus* and *geoffroii* observed by Krajewski *et al*. (2000b: 388) and the suggestion that it is probably better

recognised as a subspecies of *geoffroii* by Helgen (2007a: 713); we do not agree, as it is still diagnosably distinct, but we list it here because of the controversy.

## ***Dasyurus hallucatus*** Gould, 1842

**Northern Quoll**

*Dasyurus hallucatus* Gould, 1842a: 41.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included within the genus *Satanellus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 13), Tate (1947: 143) and Troughton (1967: 41). Included within *Dasyurus* by most authors including Waterhouse (1846: 434), Thomas (1888a: xiii, 269; 1906d, 540), Baverstock *et al*. (1982: 643), Van Dyck (1988: 145), Kirsch *et al*. (1990a: 673), Krajewski *et al*. (1994: 26), and Wroe and Mackness (1998: 605). The once recognised subspecies *nesaeus*, *exilis* and *predator* are no longer recognised by recent authors (e.g. Strahan, 1995: 66; Maxwell *et al*., 1996: 2)

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Preliminary results suggest strongly divergent lineages between Northern Territory and Queensland populations (at least as great as between *D. geoffroii* and *D. spartacus*) (Firestone, 2000: 18) so the question of whether the species actually consists of two diagnosably distinct species should be examined.

*Mustela Quoll* Zimmermann, 1783: 181.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: It was the quoll referred to in Hawkesworth (1773: 626). Although accepted as an available name by Mahoney and Ride (1984: 57) they suggested it should be suppressed because its acceptance would upset a stable nomenclature. The specific name *quoll* was suppressed under Article 80 of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 175) for *Dasyurus hallucatus* (see Groves, 1993b: 32; 2005d: 25). An application to suppress the name *Mustella quoll* Zimmermann, 1783 was also made by Mahoney and Ride (1986: 50). Synonymised within *hallucatus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 20) and Groves (2005d: 25).

HOMONYMS:

*Mustela quoll* Zimmermann, 1777, Eastern Quolls of the Class Mammalia (Order Dasyuromorphia: Family Dasyuridae). Name is a synonym of *Dasyurus viverrinus* (Shaw, 1800). See individual entry.

*Dasyurus hallucatus exilis* Thomas, 1909a: 152.

TYPE LOCALITY: Parry's Creek, near Wyndham, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 13), Tate (1947: 143) and tentatively by Strahan (1983: 23). Synonymised within *hallucatus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 20) and Groves (1993b: 32; 2005d: 25).

*Dasyurus hallucatus predator* Thomas, 1926a: 543.

TYPE LOCALITY: Utingu, Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 13), Tate (1947: 143) and tentatively by Strahan (1983: 23). Synonymised within *hallucatus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 20) and Groves (1993b: 32; 2005d: 25).

*Dasyurus hallucatus nesaeus* Thomas, 1926a: 544.

TYPE LOCALITY: Groote Eylandt, Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 14), Tate (1947: 143), D. Johnson (1964: 445) and tentatively by Strahan (1983: 23). Synonymised within *hallucatus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 20) and Groves (1993b: 32; 2005d: 25).

## ***Dasyurus maculatus*** (Kerr, 1792)

**Spotted-tailed Quoll**

### ***Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*** (Kerr, 1792)

*Viverra maculata* Kerr, 1792: 170.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: The holotype is described and figured under the name Spotted Martin and Martin Cat of Phillip (1789: 276, pl.). Recognised within *Viverra* by Shaw (1800: 433). Placed in *Dasyurus* by G. Fischer (1813b: 584), J. Gray (1841: 400; 1843a: 98), Waterhouse (1846: 439), Gould (1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 49), Krefft (1868a: 94) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 262, 263). Included within genus *Dasyurops* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 14), Tate (1947: 145) and Troughton (1967: 42). See Haltenorth (1958: 20). Placed in the genus *Dasyurus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 21). Recent genetic analysis by Firestone *et al*. (1999: 1621) suggests the taxonomic status of tiger quolls in Tasmania should be reassessed and elevated to at least subspecies rank to more accurately reflect the significant divergence between the two evolutionary species units. This species was recorded on King Island by Campbell (1888: 136) but is now considered extinct (Hope, 1972: 177).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The research of Firestone *et al*. (1999: 1621) suggests that the existing taxonomic status of *maculata* should be reassessed and the Tasmanian population perhaps elevated to the specific level. Therefore studies are required to formally assess the taxonomy of the Tasmanian and King Island quolls to determine if these groups are distinct. If these prove distinct from those from the mainland, but similar to each other, then the Tasmanian taxon may be given the name *bowlingi*. If the Tasmanian and King Island forms prove to be distinct from each other than the Tasmanian form will need to be given its own name.

*[Mustela] Novae Hollandiae* F. Meyer, 1793: 27.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Viverra maculata* Kerr, 1792.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *maculatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 14) and Tate (1947: 145).

*Dasyurus macrourus* É. Geoffroy, 1803e: 259 as 159.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Viverra maculata* Kerr, 1792.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Temminck (1824: 69) and Waterhouse (1838a: 65; 1841a: 130). Synonymised within *maculatus* by Waterhouse (1846: 439), Thomas (1888a: 263), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 14), Tate (1947: 145) and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 21).

*Dasyurus affinis* McCoy, 1865: Note. Quarter Sheet 7.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bone Cave, Gisborne, central Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *maculatus* by Mahoney (1964: 525). It is possible, given the findings of Firestone *et al*. (1999), that this could represent a distinct species; but larger samples need to be studied and more research is needed.

*Dasyurus ursinus* Giebel, 1874: Key to Plate 18, Fig. 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: This name is not invalidated by *Didelphis ursinus* Harris, 1808. Synonymised within *maculatus* by Thomas (1888a: 264), Groves (1993b: 32; 2005d: 25) and subsequent authors.

† *Dasyurus bowlingi* Spencer & Kershaw, 1910a: 29, 33; Plate 8, Figs. 1–2, 4–5.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Island, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *maculatus* by Marshall and Hope (1973: 225) and Hope (1972: 178). Firestone *et al*. (1999) sequenced the mitochondrial control region, and also some microsatellites, from 91 Spotted-tailed Quolls. They found reciprocal monophyly between the control region haplotypes of mainland and Tasmanian samples, but did not propose any taxonomic changes; there are 13 base-pair substitutions between Tasmanian Spotted-tailed Quolls and the nearest mainland populations.

### *Dasyurus maculatus gracilis* Ramsay, 1888

*Dasyurus gracilis* Ramsay, 1888: 1296.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bellenden-Kerr Range, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Elevated to species rank within *Dasyurops* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 14) and Tate (1947: 145). Synonymised within *maculatus* by Ride (1970: 242). More recent genetic analysis has proposed that the designation of this subspecies does not reflect actual genetic subdivisions present within this species; nonetheless it was proposed that this form be treated as a separate management unit (Firestone *et al*., 1999: 1621). The smaller size was suggested by Firestone *et al*. (1999: 1621) to reflect clinal adaptations to climatic differences (Bergmann's Rule). Recognised as a subspecies of *maculatus* by Tate (1952a: 580), which was accepted by subsequent authors including Strahan (1983: 18; 1995: 68), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 100), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 61).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Given the uniqueness of the mitochondrial control region haplotypes as sequenced by Firestone *et al*. (1999: 1613) further research needs to be undertaken to determine the status of this taxon and whether it should be either reduced to a synonym of *maculatus* or else split up into distinct taxa.

### *Dasyurus viverrinus* (Shaw, 1800)

**Eastern Quoll**

*Didelphis Viverrina* Shaw, 1800: 491.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney region, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: The holotype is described and figured under the name 'Spotted Opossum' of Phillip (1789: 147) and Tapoa Tafa by Anon (in White, 1790: 285). Note the Tapoa Tafa or Tapha referred to on page 281 is *Phascogale tapoatafa*. Placed in *Dasyurus* by É. Geoffroy (1804b: 360), Temminck (1824: 72), Waterhouse (1838a: 65; 1846: 442), Gould (1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 50), Krefft (1868a: 94) and followed by subsequent authors including Thomas (1888a: xii, 265), who reviewed its historic taxonomy. Synonymised within *Dasyurus quoll* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 12) and Tate (1947: 145) but not subsequent authors.

*Mustela quoll* Zimmermann, 1777: 489.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bare Island, Botany Bay, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Dasyurus quoll* Zimmermann, 1777 (not *Mustella quoll* Zimmermann, 1783). Recognised at the species rank within *Dasyurus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 12), and Tate (1947: 144). This work was rejected by Opinion 257 of the ICZN (1954b: 231) so the name *Dasyurus quoll* Zimmermann, 1777 is therefore invalid.

HOMONYMS:

*Mustella quoll* Zimmermann, 1783, Northern Quolls of the Class Mammalia (Order Dasyuromorphia: Family Dasyuridae). Name is a synonym of *Dasyurus hallucatus* Gould, 1842). See individual entry.

*Didelphis maculata* Anon, 1791: 186.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Jackson, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Referred to as the 'Spotted Martin' by Phillip (1789: 276). Suppressed under Article 80 of the Code

(ICZN, 1985a: 175) in favour of *Didelphis viverrina* Shaw, 1800 (see Groves, 1993b: 32; 2005d: 25).

*Dasyurus Maugei* É. Geoffroy, 1803e: 259 as 159.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Name further discussed by É. Geoffroy (1804b: 359). Recognised by Temminck (1824: 71), Waterhouse (1838a: 65; 1841a: 133). Synonymised within *Dasyurus quoll* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 12), and within *viverrinus* by Waterhouse (1846: 444), Thomas (1888a: 266), and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 21).

*Dasyurus guttatus* Desmarest, 1804b: 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Dasyurus quoll* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 12), and within *viverrinus* by Thomas (1888a: 266) and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 22).

*Did. [elphys] [sic] alboguttata* Burmeister, 1854: 340.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil [error = Sydney, Australia]

COMMENTS: Name recognised as described by Thomas (1888: 366), who noted that he has never seen a specimen. Synonymised within *Dasyurus quoll* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 13) and within *viverrinus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 22). Information about the type locality can be found in Goeldi (1894: 466) and also discussed by Pine (1980: 396–397) and Gardner (2007: 83), who questioned whether this was a *Dasyurus*.

### ***Parantechinus*** Tate, 1947

*Parantechinus* Tate, 1947: 137.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phascogale apicalis* J. Gray, 1842c [= *Parantechinus apicalis* (J. Gray, 1842c)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Antechinus* by Ride (1964b: 62), which was followed by M. Archer (1976a: 250), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 27), Marshall (1981: 26) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55). After the publication of new information on genetics by Kirsch (1977a: 54), Kirsch and Archer (1982: 618), and Baverstock *et al*. (1982: 648), and penile anatomy by Woolley and Webb (1977: 316) and Woolley (1982: 780), M. Archer (1982a: 434, 439) reinstated the genus *Parantechinus*. Subsequently recognised as a valid genus by Strahan (1983: 29), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 23), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488), Groves (1993b: 33; 2005d: 26) and Strahan (1995: 72).

### ***Parantechinus apicalis*** (J. Gray, 1842)

**Dibbler**

*Phascogale apicalis* J. Gray, 1842c: 518.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Phascogale* by Waterhouse (1846: 413) and *Phascologale* by Thomas (1888a: 274, 277), who reviewed its early taxonomic history. Included in the subgenus *Antechinus* by Waterhouse (1846: 413) and genus *Antechinus* by J. Gray (1843a: 99), Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 39), Krefft (1867a: 432), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 6) and Troughton (1967: 23). Placed in *Parantechinus* by Tate (1947: 137). It was however subsequently often included in the genus *Antechinus* by authors including Ride (1970: 118), Woolley (1971: 99) and Honacki *et al*. (1982: 27). Placed in the genus *Parantechinus* by M. Archer (1982a: 434) and Strahan (1995: 72), where its position was confirmed by N. Cooper *et al*. (2000: 135) and subsequently followed by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 100), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 65), and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 15).

### ***Pseudantechinus*** Tate, 1947

*Pseudantechinus* Tate, 1947: 139.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phascogale macdonnellensis* Spencer, 1895 [= *Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis* (Spencer, 1895)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Antechinus* by Ride (1964b: 62), which was followed by M. Archer (1976a: 250), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 27), Marshall (1981: 26) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55). After the publication of new information on genetics by Kirsch (1977a: 54) and Baverstock *et al*. (1982: 648), and penile anatomy by Woolley and Webb (1977: 320) and Woolley (1982: 767), the genus was reinstated by M. Archer (1982a: 434, 439) and followed by Strahan (1983: 33). Despite this it was again synonymised within *Parantechinus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 23), but then recognised as a valid genus by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488), Groves (1993b: 34), Strahan (1995: 76) and subsequent authors.

### ***Pseudantechinus bilarni*** (Johnson, 1954)

**Sandstone Pseudantechinus**

*Antechinus bilarni* D. Johnson, 1954: 77.

TYPE LOCALITY: Oenpelli, East Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 15) to separate this species from *A. macdonnellensis* (within *Antechinus*), where it was previously placed by Ride (1970: 241). Recognised within *Antechinus* by Troughton (1967: 22), Calaby and Taylor (1981: 329), and Honacki *et al*. (1982: 27). Species placed in *Parantechinus* by M. Archer (1982a: 434), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 23), Woolley (1995: 83) and Strahan (1995: 74) and Krajewski *et al*. (1997a: 226). Tentatively placed in the genus *Pseudantechinus* by Kitchener and Caputi (1988: 35, 56), which was followed by Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 2), N. Cooper *et al*. (2000: 115), Groves (2005d: 27), Clayton

*et al*. (2006: 100), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 67), and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 15).

### *Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis* (Spencer, 1895)

**Fat-tailed Pseudantechinus**

*Phascogale macdonnellensis* Spencer, 1895: 222.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Discussed further by Spencer (1896c: 84, 85). Included in the genus *Antechinus* as a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 6), Troughton (1967: 22) and Honacki *et al*. (1982: 28). Placed in the genus *Pseudantechinus* by Tate (1947: 139). Placed in the genus *Parantechinus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 24) then in the genus *Pseudantechinus* by Kitchener and Caputi (1988: 35), N. Cooper *et al*. (2000: 115), Groves (2005d: 27), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 69), and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 15).

### *Pseudantechinus mimulus* (Thomas, 1906)

**Carpentarian Pseudantechinus**

*Phascogale mimulus* Thomas, 1906d: 540.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alexandria Station, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included in the genus *Antechinus* as a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 6) and Troughton (1967: 23). Placed in *Pseudantechinus* by Tate (1947: 139), while subsequent authors including Ride (1964b: 62; 1970: 241), Strahan (1983: 33), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 24), and Groves (1993b: 35) synonymised it with *macdonnellensis*. Recognised as a distinct species within *Pseudantechinus* by Tate (1947: 139) and within *Antechinus* by M. Archer (1982a: 431). Doubt was placed on that taxonomic placement of *mimulus* within *macdonnellensis* by Kitchener and Caputi (1988: 46) and was subsequently separated by Kitchener (1991: 192) who placed it in the genus *Pseudantechinus*, which was followed by N. Cooper *et al*. (2000: 115), Groves (2005d: 27), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 71), and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 15).

### *Pseudantechinus ningbing* Kitchener, 1988

**Ningbing Pseudantechinus**

*Pseudantechinus ningbing* Kitchener, 1988: 61, 62.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mitchell Plateau, Kimberley region, Western Australia, Australia. 220 m elevation. (14°53′40″S, 125°45′20″E)

COMMENTS: The uniqueness of the 'ningbing' antechinus was first identified by M. Archer (1979a: 37) and recognised as an undescribed species by Baverstock *et al*. (1982: 648) who included it in the false antechinus group. It was confirmed as a new species by D. Cooper and Woolley (1983: 743); although the specific name was not formalised until Kitchener (1988: 61, 62). It was subsequently included in the genus *Pseudantechinus* by Kitchener and Caputi (1988: 35), N. Cooper *et al*. (2000: 135) and later authors.

### *Pseudantechinus roryi* N. Cooper *et al*., 2000

**Tan Pseudantechinus**

*Pseudantechinus roryi* N. Cooper *et al*., 2000: 117, 125; Figs. 6–11.

TYPE LOCALITY: Woodstock Station, 500 m north of homestead, Pilbara Region, Western Australia, Australia. (21°36′42″S, 118°57′20″E)

COMMENTS: Studies by Westerman *et al*. (2008: 201) failed to demonstrate reciprocal monophyly between *P. macdonnellensis* and *P. roryi* haplotypes and they suggested that recognition of the later taxon may be premature. As a result of this research Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 17) synonymised *roryi* within *macdonnellensis*. Nonetheless, the morphological distinctions of this species as described by N. Cooper *et al*. (2000: 25) seem cogent, and may still warrant species recognition.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Further research is required to confirm whether this taxon should be recognised as a distinct or synonymised within *Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis*.

### *Pseudantechinus woolleyae* Kitchener & Caputi, 1988

**Woolley's Pseudantechinus**

*Pseudantechinus woolleyae* Kitchener & Caputi, 1988: 35, 39.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Newlingunn bore, 10 km 117° from Errabiddy Homestead, Western Australia, Australia. (25°33′00″S, 117°08′00″E)

COMMENTS: Subsequently placed in *Pseudantechinus* by N. Cooper *et al*. (2000: 115) who admitted that the inclusion of this species (and of *P. bilarni*) in *Pseudantechinus* might make the genus paraphyletic.

### *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837

*Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837a: Text to Plate 70.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis ursina* Harris, 1808 (as *Sarcophilus ursinus*) [=*Sarcophilus harrisii* (Boitard, 1841)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Not recognised by Waterhouse (1841a: 128), but placed as a subgenus of *Dasyurus* by Waterhouse (1846: 448). Description attributed to É. Geoffroy and Cuvier by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 14). Genus recognised by Gould (1855: [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 40), Krefft (1868a: 94), Thomas (1888a: xii, 258), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 14), Simpson (1945: 44) and all subsequent authors. Taxonomic decision of Thomas (1912a: 116) for the specific

name of the Tasmanian devil to be *S. harrisii* instead of *satanicus*. This genus includes the fossil taxon † *Sarcophilus laniarius* (Owen, 1838b: 369) from Wellington Caves in New South Wales. The species *laniarius* was placed in *Sarcophilus* by Lydekker (1887: 265; 1894a: 267) and recognised as a separate larger species than modern *harrisii* by authors including Bartholomai (1977: 44), M. Archer (1978: 75), Dawson (1982a: 517, 523) and P. Murray (1991: 1090). It was proposed to be conspecific with *harrisii*, with the specific name *laniarius* proposed ahead of *harrisii,* by Stephenson (1963: 618) and Werdelin (1987: 9). This proposal has been followed by various authors, especially those directly associated with research on the species, such as Groves (1993b: 35), Gerdtz and Archbold (2003: 45), Jones *et al*. (2003: 277), McGlashan *et al*. (2006: 95), Piper (2007: 494) and Cramb *et al*. (2009: 665). The taxon *laniarius* was placed as a subspecies of *harrisii* by Roberts *et al*. (2001: 1889) and Blumstein and Daniel (2003: 591). Groves (2005d: 28), however, separated *laniarius* and *harrisii* as distinct species, which has been followed here.

*Diabolus* J. Gray, 1841: 400.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837a.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1843a: xxii, 97). Synonymised within *Sarcophilus* by Thomas (1888a: 258), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 14) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Diabolus* Karawajew, 1926: 424, ants of the Class Insecta (Order Hymenoptera, Family Formicidae). Genus is a synonym of *Dolichoderus* Lund, 1831: 130. See Brown (1973: 180).

*Ursinus* Boitard, 1841: 290.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ursinus harrisii* Boitard, 1841 [ = *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Boitard, 1841)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Sarcophilus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 14) and subsequent authors.

*Sacrophilus* Boitard, 1842: 204.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837a.

COMMENTS: He also used the spelling *Sacrophius* in the paragraph above. Synonymised within *Sarcophilus* by Palmer (1904a: 615, 618).

### ***Sarcophilus harrisii*** (Boitard, 1841)

**Tasmanian Devil**

### ***Sarcophilus harrisii harrisii*** (Boitard, 1841)

*Ursinus Harrisii* Boitard, 1841: 290.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: A replacement name for *Didelphis ursina* Harris, 1808, which is preoccupied by the common wombat that was originally described as *Didelphis ursina* Shaw, 1800 (e.g. see Thomas, 1912a: 116). Taxonomic decision of Thomas (1912a: 116) for the specific name of the Tasmanian devil to be *S. harrisii* instead of *satanicus*. Werdelin (1987: 9) argued that the Pleistocene taxon *Sarcophilus laniarius* (Owen, 1838b: 369) and the recent *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Boitard, 1841) were only subspecifically distinct, and as Owen's name antedates Boitard's by three years, *laniarius* would take precedence. The specific name *laniarius* was subsequently used by Groves (1993b: 35) for the living form, but Groves (2005d: 28) argued that the information used by Werdelin (1987: Tables 1 and 2) shows that the recent and fossil ranges do not overlap in many variables, so they may be retained as different species. Groves wrote that the Victorian subfossil *dixonae* remains as a subfossil of *S. harrisii*, noting that though it is distinctive its measurements overlap with those of the living form. Recognised as a subspecies of *laniarius* by Werdelin (1987: 1, 10), Gerdtz and Archbold (2003: 45) and Piper (2007: 494), but typically recognised as a distinct taxon.

*Didelphis ursina* Harris, 1808: 176; Plate 19, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Dasyurus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 128; 1846: 448), within *Diabolus* by J. Gray (1841: 400; 1843a: xxii, 97) and within *Sarcophilus* by F. Cuvier (1837a: Text to Plate 70), Gould (1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 48), Krefft (1868a: 94) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 259). Synonymised within *harrisii* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15).

HOMONYMS:

*Didelphis ursina* Shaw, 1800, the Common Wombat of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Vombatidae). Taxon now recognised as *Vombatus ursinus* (Shaw, 1800). See individual entry.

*Sarcophilus satanicus* Thomas, 1903a: 289.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Didelphis ursina* Harris, 1808. Synonymised within *harrisii* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15). Taxonomic decision of Thomas (1912a: 116) for the specific name of the Tasmanian devil to be *S. harrisii* instead of *satanicus*.

### † ***Sarcophilus harrisii dixonae*** Werdelin, 1987

† *Sarcophilus harrisii dixonae* Werdelin, 1987: 1, 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Hamilton, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Described from fossil deposits. Regarded as a synonym of *harrisii* by Groves (1993b: 35) but recognised as a subspecies of *harrisii* by Groves (2005d: 28), who suggested that though it is distinctive its measurements overlap with those of the living Tasmanian form. Taxon recognised as a subspecies of *laniarius* by Piper (2007: 494).

## **Subfamily Phascogalinae** Gill, 1872 *sensu* Marshall, 1990

Subfamily Phascogalinae Gill, 1872: 26.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a). Synonymised within the Subfamily Dasyurinae (Goldfuss, 1820a) by Marshall (1981: 26), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 488) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55). Treated as a distinct subfamily by Osborn (1910: 516), Simpson (1945: 43), Troughton (1967: 17), M. Archer (1982a: 439; 1984: 635), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459, 488), Krajewski *et al*. (1996: 81), Strahan (1995: 6, 85), Wroe (1997: 23; 1999: 512), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 81).

Phascogalina Bonaparte, 1850a: Unpaginated table.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: Rank unknown. Synonymised within the Subfamily Phascogalinae by Simpson (1945: 43), and within the Subfamily Dasyurinae by Marshall (1981: 26) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55).

Tribe Phascogalini Kirsch *et al*. 1997: 245.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank was attributed to Gill (1872: 26) and placed in the Subfamily Dasyurinae (Goldfuss, 1820). Rank recognised by Krajewski *et al*. (Krajewski *et al*., 2000a: 98; 2000b: 375; 2000c: 423), Krajewski and Westerman (2003: 14) and Groves (2005d: 28).

### ***Antechinus*** Macleay, 1841

*Antechinus* Macleay, 1841: 242.

TYPE SPECIES: *Antechinus stuartii* Macleay, 1841 by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subgenus of *Phascogale* by Waterhouse (1846: 411) and synonym of *Phascologale* by Thomas (1888a: 273) and within *Phascogale* by Simpson (1945: 43). Genus recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 4) and most subsequent authors. The genera *Parantechinus* and *Pseudantechinus* were separated by Haltenorth (1958: 18), and despite Ride's (1964b: 62) misgivings of these genera they have become subsequently recognised. The genus *Dasykaluta* was removed from *Antechinus* by M. Archer (1982a: 428).

### ***Antechinus adustus*** (Thomas, 1923)

**Rusty Antechinus**

*Phascogale flavipes adusta* Thomas, 1923a: 175.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dinner Creek (now Charmillan Creek), near Ravenshoe, Queensland, Australia. 885 m elevation. (17°42′S, 145°31′E)

COMMENTS: The year after its description Thomas (1924a: 528) assigned *adusta* to a subspecies of *Phascogale unicolor* [=*A. stuartii*]. Despite this it was subsequently recognised as a subspecies of *flavipes* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 4), Troughton (1941: 24), Tate (1947: 127; 1952a: 572, 579), Brass (1953: 199), Horner and Taylor (1959: 3), Marlow (1965: 19) and Troughton (1967: 18). Wakefield and Warneke (1967: 69) however could not resolve its status because of a lack of material, but demonstrated that it belonged with *A. stuartii*, not *A. flavipes*, and established the name *A. stuartii adustus*. In his detailed taxonomic review Van Dyck (1982: 730) regarded *adustus* as distinctive, but did not formally elevate it to species status. Strahan (1983: 40) recognised it as a subspecies of *stuartii* while Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 17) and Strahan (1995: 96) considered it a synonym of *stuartii*, which was followed by Groves (1993b: 30). Elevated to full species rank by Van Dyck and Crowther (2000: 611, 620) and followed by Groves (2005d: 28), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 81), and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 15).

### ***Antechinus agilis*** Dickman *et al.,* 1998

**Agile Antechinus**

*Antechinus agilis* Dickman *et al*., 1998: 1, 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Corner of Warkes Road and Blundells Creek Road, Near Lees Creek, Brindabella Range, Australian Capital Territory, Australia. 740 m elevation. (35°21′45″S, 148°50; 17″E)

COMMENTS: After it was shown by Dickman *et al*. (1988: 455) that *A. stuartii* in eastern New South Wales is composed of two species, this species was formally described and separated from the *Antechinus stuartii* complex by Dickman *et al*. (1998: 5) and followed by subsequent authors.

### ***Antechinus argentus*** Baker *et al.,* 2013

**Silver-headed Antechinus**

*Antechinus argentus* Baker *et al*., 2013: 201, 208.

TYPE LOCALITY: The plateau, west and north-west of The Lookout on the eastern escarpment of Kroombit Tops NP, 400 km NNW of Brisbane, 60 km SSW of Gladstone, south-east Queensland, Australia. (24°23′36″S, 151°02′34″E)

COMMENTS: Species sympatric with *Antechinus flavipes*.

### ***Antechinus arktos*** Baker *et al.,* 2014

**Black-tailed Antechinus**

*Antechinus arktos* Baker *et al*., 2014: 101, 106.

TYPE LOCALITY: A small gully near Best of All Lookout, Mount Mumdjin, Springbrook National Park, south-east Queensland, Australia. 950 m elevation. (28°14′29.6″S, 153°15′50.6″E)

COMMENTS: Taxon previously known as a northern outlier of the Dusky Antechinus.

### ***Antechinus bellus*** (Thomas, 1904)

**Fawn Antechinus**

*Phascogale bella* Thomas, 1904a: 229.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Antechinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 5) and followed by Tate (1947: 133), Troughton (1967: 19) Baverstock *et al*. (1982: 648), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 15) and subsequent authors. Species reviewed and redescribed by Baker and Van Dyck (2013a: 201).

### ***Antechinus flavipes*** (Waterhouse, 1838)

**Yellow-footed Antechinus**

### ***Antechinus flavipes flavipes*** (Waterhouse, 1838)

*Phascogale flavipes* Waterhouse, 1838b: 75.

TYPE LOCALITY: North of Hunters River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Phascogale* by Waterhouse (1838a: 65; 1841a: 138) and within *Phascologale* by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 289) and subgenus *Antechinus* by Waterhouse (1846: 415). Placed in *Antechinus* by J. Gray (1843a: 99), Gould (1854 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 40), Krefft (1866a: 9; 1967a: 432), and Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 4). Taxonomic decision of Wakefield and Warneke (1967: 69) and Ride in Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 15). Species and subspecies reviewed and redescribed by Baker and Van Dyck (2013b: 1).

Phascogale rufogaster J. Gray, 1841: 407.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vicinity of Adelaide, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Reduced to a subspecies of *flavipes* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 4), Tate (1947: 128) and Marlow (1965: 19). Synonymised within *flavipes* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 15) and subsequent authors.

### ***Antechinus flavipes leucogaster*** (J. Gray, 1841)

*Phascogale leucogaster* J. Gray, 1841: 407.

TYPE LOCALITY: Banks of the Canning River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at species rank within *Antechinus* by J. Gray (1843a: 99), Gould (1854 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 38) and Krefft (1867a: 432), and within *Phascogale* (*Antechinus*) by Waterhouse (1846: 417). Synonymised within *flavipes* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 15) and Groves (2005d: 29). Recognised as a subspecies of *flavipes* by Thomas (1888a: 291), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 4), Tate (1947: 128), Marlow (1965: 19), Wakefield and Warneke (1967: 69), Van Dyck (1982: 730) and Strahan (1983: 38; 1995: 87), Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 2), Crowther *et al*. (2002: 627), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 101), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 88). Subspecies reviewed and redescribed by Baker and Van Dyck (2013b: 1).

### ***Antechinus flavipes rubeculus*** Van Dyck, 1982

*Antechinus flavipes rubeculus* Van Dyck, 1982: 727.

TYPE LOCALITY: Flaggy Creek Forestry barracks, Black Mountain Road, Kuranda, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: The available measurements overlap widely with specimens from New South Wales and Victoria; and there are no electrophoretic differences between it and southern populations (Baverstock *et al*., 1982). Recognised as a subspecies of *flavipes* by Strahan (1983: 38), Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 2), Groves (2005d: 29), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 101), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 88). Subspecies reviewed and redescribed by Baker and Van Dyck (2013b: 1).

### ***Antechinus godmani*** (Thomas, 1923)

**Atherton Antechinus**

*Phascogale godmani* Thomas, 1923a: 174.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dinner Creek, Ravenshoe, Queensland, Australia. 2900 ft (884m) elevation. (17°40′S, 145°30′E)

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Antechinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 5) and followed by subsequent authors including Tate (1947: 128), although Tate (1952a: 572, 579) subsequently reduced *godmani* to a subspecies of *A. flavipes*, which was followed by Horner and Taylor (1959: 3). Also included within *flavipes* by Haltenorth (1958: 18). Separated from *flavipes* by Wakefield and Warneke (1967: 73, 95) as a distinct species, which was followed by Troughton (1967: 19), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 15), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 27), Van Dyck (1982: 726) and subsequent authors. Taxon redescribed by Baker and Van Dyck (2013c: 401).

### ***Antechinus leo*** Van Dyck, 1980

**Cinnamon Antechinus**

*Antechinus leo* Van Dyck, 1980: 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nesbit River, Buthen Buthen, Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland, Australia. (13°21′S, 143°28′E)

COMMENTS: Species has been recognised since its description.

### ***Antechinus minimus*** (É. Geoffroy, 1803)

**Swamp Antechinus**

### ***Antechinus minimus minimus*** (É. Geoffroy, 1803)

*Dasyurus minimus* É. Geoffroy, 1803e: 259 as 159.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia. Probably Waterhouse Island, Bass Strait. See Wakefield and Warneke (1963: 209–210).

COMMENTS: Description extended by É. Geoffroy (1804b: 362). Included within *Phascogale* by Waterhouse (1841a: 140; 1846: 419), within *Phascologale* by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 287) and within *Antechinus* by J. Gray (1843a: 99), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 5) and subsequent authors.

*Phascogale affinis* J. Gray, 1841: 406.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmanian Peninsula, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Antechinus* by Krefft (1867a: 432). Synonymised within *minimus* by Thomas (1888a: 287), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 5), Wakefield and Warneke (1963: 210) and subsequent authors.

*Antechinus Rolandensis* Higgins & Petterd, 1883: 171.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Mt Roland, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *minimus* by Thomas (1888a: 287), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 5), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 16) and subsequent authors.

*Antechinus Concinnus* Higgins & Petterd, 1884a: 184.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia. 'Exact locality unknown'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *minimus* by Thomas (1888a: 287), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 5), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 16) and subsequent authors.

### ***Antechinus minimus maritimus*** (Finlayson, 1958)

*Phascogale (Antechinus) swainsoni maritima* Finlayson, 1958a: 148; Plates 1–2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port MacDonnell, South Australia, Australia. See Aitken (1976: 197) for details about the holotype.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *minimus* by Wakefield and Warneke (1963: 194), A. Smith (1983: 753) and Strahan (1983: 48). Synonym of *minimus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 16) and Groves (2005d: 30). Recognised as a subspecies by Strahan (1983: 48; 1995: 93), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 101), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 94).

### ***Antechinus mysticus*** Baker *et al.*, 2012

**Buff-footed Antechinus**

*Antechinus mysticus* Baker *et al*., 2012: 1, 8.

TYPE LOCALITY: Collected from the kitchen cupboard of Steve Van Dyck, Cedar Creek Road, Samford, south-east Queensland, Australia. (27°19′56″S, 152°48′26″E)

COMMENTS: Taxon found in sympatry with *Antechinus flavipes* and *A. subtropicus*.

### ***Antechinus stuartii*** Macleay, 1841

**Brown Antechinus**

*Antechinus Stuartii* Macleay, 1841: 242.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney. Neotype from Waterfall, Royal National Park, New South Wales, Australia. Neotype selected by Wakefield and Warneke (1967: 69).

COMMENTS: This species was initially synonymised with *Antechinus flavipes* by most authors including Waterhouse (1846: 415), Thomas (1888a: 289), and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 4). Wakefield and Warneke (1967: 69) elevated this taxon to species rank from *Antechinus flavipes*. What was thought to be one species was shown to consist of a northern species (*A. stuartii*) and southern species now known as *A. agilis* by Dickman *et al*. (1988) and Dickman *et al*. (1998: 5). The two species have been found together at Kiola in southern New South Wales.

*Antechinus unicolor* Gould, 1854 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 37.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coast of district north of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Antechinus* by Krefft (1867a: 432). Synonymised within *flavipes* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 4). Synonymised within *stuartii* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 17) and Groves (1993b: 30; 2005d: 30).

*Phascogale flavipes burrelli* Le Souef & Burrell, 1926: 344.

TYPE LOCALITY: Highlands of northern New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Iredale and Troughton (1934: 4) recognised this taxon as a subspecies of *flavipes*. Synonymised within *stuartii* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 17) and Groves (1993b: 30; 2005d: 30).

### ***Antechinus subtropicus*** Van Dyck & Crowther, 2000

**Subtropical Antechinus**

*Antechinus subtropicus* Van Dyck & Crowther, 2000: 611, 613.

TYPE LOCALITY: Emu Creek, SE Queensland, Australia. 38 km east of Warwick (23°13′03″S, 152°24′43″E). This species was separated from *Antechinus stuartii* complex by Van Dyck and Crowther (2000), with the species status subsequently confirmed by Crowther *et al*. (2003: 443, 455).

COMMENTS: Related to *stuartii*, with which it is sympatric in SE Queensland at Wallangarra (28°55′S, 151°55′E) and Pyramid Creek, Wyberba (28°50S, 151°57S).

### ***Antechinus swainsonii*** (Waterhouse, 1840)

**Dusky Antechinus**

### ***Antechinus swainsonii swainsonii*** (Waterhouse, 1840)

*Phascogale Swainsonii* Waterhouse, 1840a: 300.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascogale minimus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 140) but recognised at species rank within *Phascogale* (*Antechinus*) by Waterhouse (1846: 411) and within *Phascologale* by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 285). Species recognised within *Antechinus* by Gould (1854 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 34), Krefft (1867a: 432) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 5), and followed by subsequent authors.

*Antechinus niger* Higgins & Petterd, 1883: 172.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *swainsonii* by Thomas (1888a: 285), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 5) and Groves (1993b: 31; 2005d: 30).

*Antechinus Moorei* Higgins & Petterd, 1884b: 182.

TYPE LOCALITY: Long Plains, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *swainsonii* by Thomas (1888a: 285), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 5) and Groves (1993b: 31; 2005d: 30).

*Antechinus Moorei* Var. *Assimilis* Higgins & Petterd, 1884a: 185.

TYPE LOCALITY: Northern Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *swainsonii* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 5) and Groves (1993b: 31; 2005d: 30).

### ***Antechinus swainsonii mimetes*** (Thomas, 1924)

*Phascogale swainsonii mimetes* Thomas, 1924a: 528.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guy Fawkes district, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *swainsonii* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 17) and Groves (1993b: 31; 2005d: 30). Considered a subspecies of *swainsonii* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 5), Tate (1947: 132), Wakefield and Warneke (1963: 194), A. Smith (1983: 753) and Strahan (1983: 46; 1995: 99), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 101), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 100).

### ***Antechinus swainsonii insulanus*** Davison, 1991

*Antechinus swainsonii insulanus* Davison, 1991: 103, 104.

TYPE LOCALITY: Silverband Falls, Grampians National Park, western Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 101), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 100).

## ***Phascogale*** Temminck, 1824

*Phascogale* Temminck, 1824: 23 footnote, 56.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis penicillata* Shaw, 1800 (as *Dasyurus penicillatus*) [=*Phascogale tapoatafa* (F. Meyer, 1793)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 7), Tate (1947: 126, 135) and Ride in Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 25) to recognise only the species *tapoatafa* and *calura* within *Phascogale*. Synonymised in part within *Antechinus* by Van Dyck (2002: 243).

*Phascologale* Lenz, 1831: 156.

TYPE SPECIES: Invalid emendation of *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 7) and synonymised within *Phascogale* by Palmer (1904: 529), Marshall (1981: 26), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 24), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55).

*Phascalogale* Reichenbach, 1837: xiv.

TYPE SPECIES: Misprint of *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascogale* by Palmer (1904: 529).

*Ascogăle* Gloger, 1841: xxx, 83.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascogale* by Thomas (1888a: 273; 1895a: 190), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 7), Marshall (1981: 26), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 25), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55).

*Tapoa* Lesson, 1842: 190.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dasyurus tafa* White, 1803 (as *Tapoa tafa*) [=*Phascogale tapoatafa* (F. Meyer, 1793)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascogale* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 7), Marshall (1981: 26), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 25), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55).

HOMONYMS:

*Tapoa* Owen, 1839a, possums of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Phalangeridae). Described as a subgenus of *Phalangista*. Relegated to a *nomen nudum* by Palmer (1904: 663). See individual entry.

*Phascogalea* S. Müller & Schlegel, 1845a: 149; Plate 25.

TYPE SPECIES: Invalid emendation of *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: Was not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 7) and synonymised within *Phascogale* by Palmer (1904: 529), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55).

*Phascologale* Thomas, 1888a: 273.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis penicillata* Shaw, 1800 (as *Phascologale penicillata*) [=*Phascogale tapoatafa* (F. Meyer, 1793)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised in part within *Antechinus* by Van Dyck (2002: 243).

*Phascoloictis* Matschie, 1916: 263.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phascogale calura* Gould, 1844a by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824. Synonymised within *Phascogale* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 7), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 25) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 55).

### ***Phascogale calura*** Gould, 1844

**Red-tailed Phascogale**

*Phascogale calurus* Gould, 1844a: 104.

TYPE LOCALITY: Military Station, Williams River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Described further by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 32). Recognised within *Phascologale* by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 296) and within *Phascogale* by Waterhouse (1846: 409), Krefft (1866a: 8; 1867a: 431), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 8), Tate (1947: 136) and subsequent authors.

### ***Phascogale pirata*** Thomas, 1904

**Northern Phascogale**

*Phascogale penicillata pirata* Thomas, 1904a: 228.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *tapoatafa* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 8), Finlayson (1934: 236), Tate (1947: 135), Strahan (1983: 34; 1995: 104, 106), Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 2), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 101) and most subsequent authors, though was synonymised within *tapoatafa* by Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 25) and Groves (1993b: 34; 2005d: 32). Elevated to species rank by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 103), though not Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 15), and confirmed at species rank by Aplin *et al.* (2015).

### ***Phascogale tapoatafa*** (Meyer, 1793)

**Brush-tailed Phascogale**

### ***Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa*** (Meyer, 1793)

*[Viverra] Tapoatafa* F. Meyer, 1793: 28, 177.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Based on the 'Tapoa Tafa, or Tapha' of White (1790: 281). Included within the genus *Phascogale* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 8) and subsequent authors. The phascogales from south-west Western Australia were proposed to be highly distinct by Spencer *et al*. (2001: 374) and as a potential new taxon by Rhind *et al*. (2001: 345, 366), although they did not propose a name. One of us (CPG) has seen the Western Australian specimens concerned, and concurs that a new species is warranted. Another population from the Kimberley region of northern Western Australia was identified as an undescribed subspecies by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 105). These two populations are recognised provisionally as distinct subspecies below, with a potential fourth subspecies/species being found on Cape York but it is not sufficiently known for adequate characterisation.

*Didelphis Penicillata* Shaw, 1800: 502.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Phascogale* by Temminck (1824: 58), Waterhouse (1838a: 65; 1841a: 136; 1846: 407), Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 31), Krefft (1867a: 431; 1868b: 4) and within *Phascologale* by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 294). Synonymised within *tapoatafa* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 7), Tate (1947: 135), Ride (1970: 246), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 25) and subsequent authors.

*Dasyurus tafa* White, 1803: 259 as 159.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney region, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *tapoatafa* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 7), Tate (1947, 135), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 25) and subsequent authors.

### ***Phascogale tapoatafa kimberleyensis*** Aplin & Rhind, in Aplin *et al*., 2015

*Phascogale tapoatafa kimberleyensis* Aplin & Rhind, in Aplin *et al.*, 2015.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pago Mission, Napier Bay, near Broome, Western Australia, Australia. 14°8′S, 126°43′E.

COMMENTS: Taxon represents the geographically isolated north-western Western Australian population.

### ***Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger*** Rhind & Aplin, in Aplin *et al*., 2015

*Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger* Rhind & Aplin, in Aplin *et al.*, 2015

TYPE LOCALITY: Quindalup, Western Australia, Australia. 33°40S′, 115°00′E.

COMMENTS: Taxon represents the geographically isolated south-western Western Australian population.

## **Subfamily Planigalinae** M. Archer, 1982 *sensu* Marshall *et al.*, 1990

Subfamily Planigalinae M. Archer, 1982a: 439.

TYPE GENUS: *Planigale* Troughton, 1928.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and included the genus *Planigale* Troughton, 1928. Revised by M. Archer (1976b: 341) on the basis of morphology and by Painter *et al*. (1995: 406) on the basis of mitochondrial Cytochrome *b* sequencing. Synonymised within Dasyuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 55). Subfamily rank not recognised by Strahan (1983: xxi), but recognised by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459, 489), Strahan (1995: 5, 107), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 107). This subfamily included the genus *Ningaui* by Strahan (1995: 5), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 107), though it has been placed within the Subfamily Sminthopsinae by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and Krajewski *et al*. (1997b: 246; 2000b: 375).

Tribe Planigalini M. Archer, 1984: 635.

TYPE GENUS: *Planigale* Troughton, 1928.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Sminthopsinae (M. Archer, 1982a) and included the genus *Planigale* Troughton, 1928. Synonymised within Dasyuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 55). Rank recognised by several authors including Krajewski and Westerman (2003: 15) and Krajewski *et al*. (1997b: 246; 2000a: 98; 2000b: 375; 2000c: 423; 2012: 266).

### ***Planigale*** Troughton, 1928

*Planigale* Troughton, 1928: 282.

TYPE SPECIES: *Planigale ingrami brunnea* Troughton, 1928 [=*Planigale ingrami* (Thomas, 1906e)] by original description.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a genus by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 6) but synonymised within *Phascogale* by Simpson (1945: 43). Genus recognised by Tate (1947: 133), Troughton (1967: 24), Ride (1970: 119), M. Archer (1976b: 341) who reviewed the genus, and subsequent authors. A review by Blacket *et al*. (2000: 443, 453) found that the currently accepted geographical ranges of many planigale species requires careful re-evaluation and many specimens in collections are apparently misidentified. Blacket *et al*. (2000: 446, 453) also showed that an animal collected from Mount Tom Price in the Pilbara of Western Australia is not closely related to any other sampled population and appears to be an undescribed species. This seems especially true for *P. ingrami*, which appears to have a much greater range than is currently recognised, being present in South Australia. A further undescribed distinct taxon from the Pilbara in Western Australia was referred to as *Planigale* species 1 by Painter *et al*. (1995: 407, 411), with its species distinctiveness confirmed by Blacket *et al*. (2000: 444).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The genus *Planigale* needs revision, with the forms Mount Tom Price [Pilbara] (*sensu* Blacket *et al*. (2000: 446, 453) and *Planigale* species 1 [Pilbara] (Painter *et al*., 1995: 407, 411) needing to be formally described and named.

### ***Planigale gilesi*** Aitken, 1972

**Gile's Planigale**

*Planigale gilesi* Aitken, 1972a: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: No. 3 Bore, Pastoral Property of Anna Creek, South Australia, Australia. (28°18′S, 136°19′40″E)

COMMENTS: Recognised since its description.

### ***Planigale ingrami*** (Thomas, 1906)

**Long-tailed Planigale**

*Phascogale ingrami* Thomas, 1906e: 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Buchanan, Alexandria Station, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: This taxon was included in *Planigale* by Troughton (1928: 282), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 6) and followed by subsequent authors.

*Phascogale subtilissima* Lönnberg, 1913: 9.

TYPE LOCALITY: Noonkambah, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included in *Planigale* by Troughton (1928: 282), which was followed by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 7). Tate (1947: 134) considered this taxon be a subspecies of *Planigale ingrami* which was followed by Marlow (1965: 23). Troughton (1967: 25), Ride (1970: 120) and Woolley (1974: 11) regarded it as a full species within *Planigale*. M. Archer (1976b: 351) included this taxon within *ingrami*. Recognised as a form of *ingrami* by Strahan (1983: 76; 1995: 110) and subspecies by Blacket *et al*. (2000: 454), which was followed by Groves (2005d: 36) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 101). Taxon synonymised within *ingrami* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 111).

*Planigale ingrami brunneus* Troughton, 1928: 282; Plate 39, Figs 1a-h.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wyangarie, Flinders River, Richmond district, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies recognised, as described, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 7). M. Archer (1976b: 351) included this taxon within *ingrami*. Recognised as a form by Strahan (1983: 76; 1995: 110) and subspecies of *ingrami* by Blacket *et al*. (2000: 454) that was followed by Groves (2005d: 36) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 101). Taxon synonymised within *ingrami* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 111).

### ***Planigale maculata*** (Gould, 1851)

**Common Planigale**

### ***Planigale maculata maculata*** (Gould, 1851)

*Antechinus maculata* Gould, 1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 44.

TYPE LOCALITY: Clarence River, near Clarence, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon also described by Gould (1854: 284). Recognised within *Antechinus* by Krefft (1867a: 432) and most modern authors including Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 6), Tate (1947: 131), Troughton (1967: 21) and Ride (1970: 120), until it was placed in the genus *Planigale* by M. Archer (1976b: 346), which was followed by subsequent authors. Considered the most distinctive species of the genus by Painter *et al*. (1995: 410), who thought it may be closer to *Sminthopsis*.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The subspecies *sinualis* needs to be assessed to determine if it is a valid taxon.

*Antechinus minutissimus* Gould, 1851: 923.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cressbrook, near Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Name subsequently described by Gould (1852 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 45) that was published on 1 December 1852 and Gould (1854: 284), which was read before the Zoological Society of London on 9 December 1851 (see discussion of McAllan & Bruce, 1989: 452). Recognised as a species within *Antechinus* by Krefft (1867a: 432), within *Phascologale* by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 292) and within *Phascogale* by Finlayson (1934: 227). Synonymised within *maculata* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 6), Tate (1947: 131) and M. Archer (1976b: 346), who placed *maculata* within *Planigale*. Subsequently considered as synonym of *Planigale maculata*.

*Podabrus minutus* Schmeltz, 1879: 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Error for *minutisimus*. Iredale and Troughton (1852: 6) included it as a synonym of *maculatus*. Not typically considered by subsequent authors.

### ***Planigale maculata sinualis*** (Thomas, 1926)

*Phascogale minutissima sinualis* Thomas, 1926b: 634.

TYPE LOCALITY: Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included as a subspecies of *Antechinus maculatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 6) and Tate (1947: 131). Taxon synonymised within *maculata* by M. Archer (1976b: 346), which was followed by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 18). Recognised as a subspecies of *maculata* by D. Johnson (1964: 440), in *Antechinus*, Strahan (1983: 75; 1995: 112), Painter *et al*. (1995: 410), who thought that it may be specifically distinct, Blacket *et al*. (2000: 454), Groves (2005d: 36), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 101), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 113) who suggested the subspecies need revision.

### ***Planigale tenuirostris*** Troughton, 1928

**Narrow-nosed Planigale**

*Planigale tenuirostris* Troughton, 1928: 285; Plate 285, Figs. 2a-g.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bourke or Wilcannia, near Darling River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised since its description.

## **Subfamily Sminthopsinae** M. Archer, 1982 *sensu* Marshall *et al.*, 1990

Subfamily Sminthopsinae M. Archer, 1982a: 439.

TYPE GENUS: *Sminthopsis* Thomas, 1887a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and included the genera *Sminthopsis* Thomas, 1887a; *Antechinomys* Krefft, 1867a; and *Ningaui* M. Archer, 1975. Rank synonymised within Dasyuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 55). Subfamily rank recognised by M. Archer (1984: 635), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459), Strahan (1995: 6, 121), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), Wroe (1997: 23; 1999: 512), Groves (2005d: 32), Krajewski and Westerman (2003: 14), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 122). Though *Antechinomys* has consistently been placed with *Sminthopsis* (e.g. M. Archer, 1981: 65; 1982a: 439; Baverstock *et al*., 1982: 646), the placement of the genus *Ningaui* has varied. Strahan (1995: 5, 116), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 107) included *Ningaui* in the Subfamily Planigalinae, although it has historically normally been recognised as sister to a *Sminthopsis*-*Antechinomys* clade by authors including M. Archer (1975: 242–243; 1981: 65, 77; 1982a: 439) and Baverstock *et al*. (1982: 646) or even more closely to *Sminthopsis* than *Antechinomys* (e.g. Krajewski *et al*., 1997b: 246; Blacket *et al*., 1999: 140, 150; Krajewski & Westerman, 2003: 12, 14). As a result of this relationship, *Ningaui* has been placed in the Subfamily Sminthopsinae by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) or in the Tribe Sminthopsini (within the Subfamily Sminthopsinae) by several authors (see individual entry below).

Tribe Sminthopsini M. Archer, 1984: 635.

TYPE GENUS: *Sminthopsis* Thomas, 1887a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Sminthopsinae (M. Archer, 1982a) and included the genus *Sminthopsis* Thomas, 1887a.

Synonymised within Dasyuridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 55) but recognised by several authors including Krajewski and Westerman (2003: 15) and Krajewski *et al*. (1997b: 246; 2000a: 98; 2000b: 375; 2000c: 423; 2012: 265).

### ***Antechinomys*** Krefft, 1867

*Antechinomys* Krefft, 1867a: 434.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phascogale lanigera* Gould, 1856 [=*Antechinomys laniger* (Gould, 1856)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Considered a subgenus of *Sminthopsis* by M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 63, 187) and Honacki *et al*. (1982: 31). Genus rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 11), Simpson (1945: 43), Tate (1947: 125), Troughton (1967: 37), Ride (1970: 124, 126), M. Archer (1977a: 17), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 15), Baverstock *et al*. (1982: 643), Lidicker (1983: 1317), Marshall (1984: 83), Woolley (1984: 481), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 14) and most subsequent authors. Genus confirmed by genetic evidence of Krajewski *et al*. (1997b: 236) and Blacket *et al*. (1999: 150) and followed by Groves (2005d: 32). Synonymised within *Sminthopsis* by Groves (1993b: 35) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 56), but recognised as a valid genus by Strahan (1995: 121) and other authors. Genus reviewed by Lidicker and Marlow (1970: 212).

### ***Antechinomys laniger*** (Gould, 1856)

**Kultarr**

### ***Antechinomys laniger laniger*** (Gould, 1856)

*Phascogale lanigera* Gould, 1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 33.

TYPE LOCALITY: Eastern Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Phascogale* by Krefft (1866a: 9) but placed in *Antechinomys* with species name spelt *lanigera* by Krefft (1867a: 434). Spelling of the specific name changed to *laniger* by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 309) and followed by subsequent authors when using *Antechinomys*. Placed within *Antechinomys* by Thomas (1888a: 309), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 12), Tate (1947: 125) and most subsequent authors including the review of *Antechinomys* by M. Archer (1977a: 17) and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 14), though was recognised as a subgenus of *Sminthopsis* by M. Archer (1981: 63, 187) and Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The subspecies *spenceri* needs to be assessed to determine if it is a valid taxon.

### ***Antechinomys laniger spenceri*** Thomas, 1906

*Antechinomys Spenceri* Thomas, 1906b: 331.

TYPE LOCALITY: Charlotte Waters, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a valid species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 12), Tate (1947: 125), Troughton (1967: 38), Lidicker and Marlow (1970: 222), Ride (1970: 126) and Watts and Aslin (1974: 64), but was synonymised within *laniger* by M. Archer (1977a: 19), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 14) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 18). Subspecies rank recognised by Strahan (1983: 73; 1995: 122), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 101), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 123).

### ***Ningaui*** M. Archer, 1975

*Ningaui* M. Archer, 1975: 237, 239.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ningaui timealeyi* M. Archer, 1975 by original designation.

COMMENTS: An undescribed species of *Ningaui* occurs in the Northern Territory, Australia (K. Johnson and Roff, 1980: 127). According to recent authors, including Blacket *et al*. (1999: 140) and Krajewski *et al*. (1997b: 246) the genus *Ningaui* is most closely related to *Sminthopsis*.

### ***Ningaui ridei*** M. Archer, 1975

**Wongai Ningaui**

*Ningaui ridei* M. Archer, 1975: 246.

TYPE LOCALITY: 38.6 km along White Cliffs Road, east-north-east of Laverton, White Cliffs Road, Western Australia, Australia. 28°30′S, 122°47′E.

COMMENTS: Species recognised since its description.

### ***Ningaui timealeyi*** M. Archer, 1975

**Pilbara Ningaui**

*Ningaui timealeyi* M. Archer, 1975: 243.

TYPE LOCALITY: 32.2 km SE of Mt Robinson, north-western Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised since its description. The taxon referred to as *Planigale* 2, from the Pilbara in Western Australia, by Painter *et al*. (1995: 407, 411) was indicated to be *Ningaui timealeyi* by Blacket *et al*. (2000: 444).

### ***Ningaui yvonneae*** Kitchener *et al*., 1983

**Southern Ningaui**

*Ningaui yvonneae* Kitchener *et al*., 1983: 366.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mt. Manning, Western Australia, Australia. (29°58′S, 119°32′E)

COMMENTS: Species recognised since its description.

### ***Sminthopsis*** Thomas, 1887

*Sminthopsis* Thomas, 1887a: 503.

TYPE SPECIES: *Noven novum* for *Podabrus* Gould, 1845 [1845–1863].

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Thomas (1887a: 503) to synonymise *Podabrus* within *Sminthopsis*. Genus reviewed by Troughton (1965: 307), M. Archer (1981, 61), Blacket *et al*. (1999: 140; 2001: 149; 2006: 125) and Krajewski *et al*. (2012: 265). Species groups proposed by Blacket *et al*. (1999: 140), and adopted by Groves (2005d: 33), include the *S. crassicaudata* group (monotypic); *S. macroura* group (containing *S. bindi*, *S. butleri*, *S. douglasi*, *S. macroura* and *S. virginiae*); *S. granulipes* group (monotypic); *S. fuliginosus* group (containing *S. aitkeni*, *S. boullangerensis*, *S. fuliginosus*); *S. longicaudata* group (monotypic); *S. murina* group (*S. archeri*, *S. dolichura*, *S. fuliginosus*, *S. gilberti*, *S. leucopus*, *S. murina*); and *S. psammophila* group (*S. hirtipes*, *S. ooldea*, *P. psammophila*, *S. youngsoni*). These species groups are strongly distinct, and some of them may ultimately be given generic rank (Groves, 2005d: 33). Krajewski *et al*. (2012: 265, 272) suggest *Sminthopsis* is polyphyletic with *Ningaui* nested within *Sminthopsis*.

*Podabrus* Gould, 1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 47.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phascogale crassicaudata* Gould, 1844a [=*Sminthopsis crassicaudata* (Gould, 1844a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus also described by Gould (1845a: 79) and subsequently recognised by Krefft (1867a: 432). Thomas (1888a: xiii, 298) replaced this genus with *Sminthopsis* and subsequently included as a synonym of *Sminthopsis* by Palmer (1904: 553), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 9), Marshall (1981: 26), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Podabrus* G. Fischer, 1821: 36, beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Cantharidae). *Nomen nudum*. See Arnett *et al*. (2002: 211).

*Podabrus* Westwood, 1840: 27, beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Cantharidae). Currently recognised subgenus. See Arnett *et al*. (2002: 211).

*Podabrus* Richardson, 1848: 11, sculpin fish of the Superclass Pisces (Order Scorpaeniformes, Family Cottidae). Genus is a synonym of *Vellitor* Jordan and Starks, 1904: 318. See Iwata (1983: 1).

## ***Sminthopsis archeri*** Van Dyck, 1986

**Chestnut Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis archeri* Van Dyck, 1986: 111, 112.

TYPE LOCALITY: Morehead, Trans-Fly Plains, Papua New Guinea. (8°04′S, 141°39′E)

COMMENTS: Separated from the *Sminthopsis murina* species group. Also known to occur within New Guinea (Flannery, 1990: 65; 1995a: 101).

## ***Sminthopsis bindi*** Van Dyck *et al*., 1994

**Kakadu Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis bindi* Van Dyck *et al*., 1994: 312.

TYPE LOCALITY: Eva Valley Station, Stage 3, Kakadu National Park, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Separated from the *Sminthopsis macroura* species group.

## ***Sminthopsis butleri*** M. Archer, 1979

**Butler's Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis butleri* M. Archer, 1979b: 329.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kalumburu Mission, northern Western Australia, Australia. (14°15′S, 126°40E). The coordinates for the type locality were recorded as 14°18′S, 126°38′E by Kitchener and Vicker (1981: 26).

COMMENTS: Though the name *Sminthopsis butleri* is mentioned numerous times in the text of Kirsch (1977a: 47, 49, 50, 51, 55) without an author, it has been generally attributed to M. Archer (1977b: 137). Despite the mention (without description, hence a *nomen nudum*) of the name in M. Archer (1977b: 137), which McAllan and Bruce (1989: 455) argued to be the first description of the name, there seems no doubt that the formal description dates to M. Archer (1979b: 329). M. Archer (1981: 210) noted that its affinities are probably with the *S. macroura* species group.

## ***Sminthopsis crassicaudata*** (Gould, 1844)

**Fat-tailed Dunnart**

*Phascogale crassicaudata* Gould, 1844a: 105.

TYPE LOCALITY: Military Station, Williams River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Podabrus* by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 47) and Krefft (1866a: 11; 1867a: 433). Transferred to *Sminthopsis* by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 306), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 9), Troughton (1967: 31), M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 65, 176) and subsequent authors. Included in its own species group. Proposed subspecies were not recognised by Morton and Alexander (1982: 698), Hope and Godfrey (1988: 451) or S. Cooper *et al*. (2000: 461).

*Sminthopsis crassicaudata centralis* Thomas, 1902a: 492.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kilalpannina, Lake Eyre, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies within *S. crassicaudata* by Finlayson (1933a: 197), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 9), M. Archer (1981: 185) and Strahan (1983: 61; 1995: 130). Considered a subspecies of *macrura* [=*Sminthopsis macroura*] by Tate (1947: 122).

Synonymised within *S. crassicaudata* by M. Archer (1979b: 329), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 31), Morton and Alexander (1982: 698), Mahogany and Ride (1988a: 29) and S. Cooper *et al*. (2000: 461).

*Sminthopsis crassicaudata ferruginea* Finlayson, 1933a: 199.

TYPE LOCALITY: Macdonnell Range, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Lectotype designation by Morton and Alexander (1982: 698). Synonymised within *S. crassicaudata* by M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 176), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 31), Morton and Alexander (1982: 698), Mahogany and Ride (1988a: 29) and subsequent authors.

### ***Sminthopsis dolichura*** Kitchener *et al.,* 1984

**Little-Long-tailed Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis dolichura* Kitchener *et al*., 1984a: 201, 214.

TYPE LOCALITY: 6 km SSE of Buningonia, Western Australia, Australia. 250 m elevation. (32°28′10″S, 123°36′00″E)

COMMENTS: Separated from the *Sminthopsis murina* species group and recognised by subsequent authors.

### ***Sminthopsis douglasi*** M. Archer, 1979

**Julia Creek Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis douglasi* M. Archer, 1979b: 337.

TYPE LOCALITY: Julia Creek near Cloncurry River, north central, Queensland, Australia. (20°40′S, 141°40′E)

COMMENTS: From the *Sminthopsis macroura* species group.

### ***Sminthopsis fuliginosus*** (Gould, 1852)

**Grey-bellied Dunnart**

### ***Sminthopsis fuliginosus fuliginosus*** (Gould, 1852)

*Antechinus fuliginosus* Gould, 1852 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 41.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'R. Avon' [=Hill sides on the Banks of the Avon, W.A.], Western Australia, Australia. See M. Archer (1981: 85), and Woinarski *et al*. (2014: 899–900). Type locality refined to be King George Sound, near Albany, Western Australia by Woinarski *et al*. (2014: 899–900).

COMMENTS: No type specimen was assigned to this species, but a young male specimen was designated as lectotype by Thomas (1888a: 305). Type locality often given as King Georges Sound, Western Australia, but this appears to be in error (see M. Archer, 1981: 85). The taxon was transferred to *Podabrus* by Krefft (1867a: 433). Considered a subspecies of *Sminthopsis murina* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 10), Tate (1947: 121), M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 95) and Strahan (1983: 52) and synonym of *murina* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32). Separated from *murina* by Kitchener *et al*. (1984a: 245), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 29), and Groves (1993b: 36; 2005d: 34). Taxon reviewed by Crowther *et al*. (1999: 226–227) who also did not use the name *S. fuliginosus* or *S. griseoventer fuliginosus* for a variety of reasons. Taxon not recognised by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102) or Woolley *et al*. (2007: 1381) who suggested this taxon was generally not recognised and assumed it to be synonymous with S. *griseoventer*. Synonymised within *dolichura* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 135) but suggested to have an unclear taxonomic status by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 18). A comprehensive review of this taxon by Woinarski *et al*. (2014: 899–900) suggested that, as the type locality of *S. fuliginosa* is King George Sound, near Albany, on the basis of known distributions, *S. griseoventer* is likely to be a synonym as neither *S. dolichura* nor *S. gilberti* occurs there. Despite this conclusion, this taxon was not recognised by Woinarski *et al.* (2014: 899–900), but based on the information provided in that review it is recognised here as the senior synonym of *Sminthopsis griseoventer* Kitchener *et al.*, 1984a.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: A genetic and/or morphological assessment is required of the type series of this taxon in the Natural History Museum to identify whether it is the same as *S. griseoventer*. Unfortunately Woinarski *et al*. (2014: 900) report there is little likelihood of DNA being obtained from the London specimens; DNA might be extracted from the Leiden specimens, but this would be useful only if they are part of the same series as the London skulls.

*Sminthopsis griseoventer* Kitchener *et al*., 1984a: 201, 225.

TYPE LOCALITY: 13.2 km and 68° from Bindoon, Western Australia, Australia. 150 m elevation. (31°18′15″S, 116°01′00″E)

COMMENTS: Separated from the *Sminthopsis murina* species group and is now its own species group. Though historically confined to Western Australia, specimens allocated to this taxon have been collected on the Eyre Peninsula, South Australia (Brandle, 2010: 50; Kemper *et al*., 2011: 136).

*Sminthopsis caniventer* Baverstock *et al*., 1984: 823.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Sminthopsis griseoventer* Kitchener *et al*., 1984a. Synonymised within *griseoventer* by Mahogany and Ride (1988a: 30) and not recognised by subsequent authors.

*Sminthopsis griseoventer boullangerensis* Crowther *et al*., 1999: 215, 220.

TYPE LOCALITY: Boullanger Island, Western Australia, Australia. (30°19′S, 115°E)

COMMENTS: This subspecies was split from the *S. murina* species group, with the subspecies designation considered 'conservative'. The population on Boullanger Island, Western Australia, first indicated as distinct from genetic analysis by Lynam (1987). Recognised as a full species by Groves (2005d: 33) but as a subspecies of *griseoventer* by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 143). Start *et al*. (2006: 51) explored new taxonomic evidence relating to this taxon and concluded that neither molecular nor the morphological data support differentiation at taxonomic or evolutionarily significant levels. Not recognised as distinct from mainland *griseoventer* by Labrinidis *et al*. (1998: 293) or Start *et al*. (2006: 51), which was followed by Woolley *et al*. (2007: 1381) who suggested that this taxon should no longer be recognised. As a result this taxon is not recognised here.

### *Sminthopsis fuliginosus aitkeni* Kitchener *et al.,* 1984

*Sminthopsis aitkeni* Kitchener *et al*., 1984a: 201, 230.

TYPE LOCALITY: Section 146 Hundreds of Cassini, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia. (35°35′S, 137°19′E)

COMMENTS: Separated from the *Sminthopsis murina* species group. Originally described from Kangaroo Island as *Sminthopsis murina* (Aitken, 1972b: 36). More recent genetic and morphological research by Kemper *et al*. (2011: 138) suggested that *aitkeni* and *griseoventer* were conspecific. As a result they suggested that *aitkeni* perhaps warrants separate subspecies status based on its size and pelage colour differences.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Research is required to resolve the affinities and nomenclature of the *S. fuliginosus*/*S. aitkeni* complex, including re-evaluating the morphology of specimens from Western Australia and South Australia (see Kemper *et al*., 2011: 138). In the Kemper *et al*. (2011) study, control region sequences of *S. aitkeni* were nested within those of Eyre Peninsula *S. griseoventer* (here *S. fuliginosus*), whereas there were fixed allelic differences in three allozyme loci (but there were only two available specimens of *S. aitkeni*). Discrepancies of this nature indicate that further research is needed, although it is admitted that the two species (if they are indeed distinct) are closely related.

### *Sminthopsis gilberti* Kitchener *et al.,* 1984

**Gilbert's Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis gilberti* Kitchener *et al*., 1984a: 201, 221.

TYPE LOCALITY: 10 km and 260° from Mt Saddleback, Western Australia, Australia. 240 m elevation. (32°58′15″S, 116°20′20″E)

COMMENTS: Separated from the *Sminthopsis murina* species group. Blacket *et al*. (2006: 136) found that specimens from the south-west and the extreme south-east of Western Australia are genetically divergent, and this needs further investigation.

### *Sminthopsis granulipes* Troughton, 1932

**White-tailed Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis granulipes* Troughton, 1932a: 350; Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Georges sound, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 9) and subsequent authors. Forms a species group by itself.

*Podabrus albocaudatus* Krefft, 1872b: 598.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Georges Sound, Western Australia.

COMMENTS: This is a valid name that appears to have been forgotten after its description, with the name *Sminthopsis granulipes* Troughton, 1932 being recognised instead. It was proposed by Parnaby *et al*. (2015: 283) that the holotype of *granulipes* is also likely to be the holotype of *albocaudatus* and therefore an objective synonym. In order to maintain nomenclatural stability Parnaby *et al.* (2015: 283, 288) proposed that *Sminthopsis granulipes* should be declared a *nomen protectum* and *Podabrus albocaudatus* be considered a *nomen oblitum*, as required by Article 23.9.2 of the Code (ICZN, 1999: 28) because Article 23.9.1 has been complied with, giving evidence that the condition of 23.9.1.1 applies, and because they were not aware of any published citations of *albocaudatus*.

### *Sminthopsis hirtipes* Thomas, 1898

**Greater Hairy-footed Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis hirtipes* Thomas, 1898a: 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Station Point, Charlotte Waters, Northern Territory, Australia. Considered a subspecies of *murina* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 10).

COMMENTS: Included in the *P. psammophila* species group.

### *Sminthopsis leucopus* (J. Gray, 1842)

**White-footed Dunnart**

### *Sminthopsis leucopus leucopus* (J. Gray, 1842)

*Phascogale leucopus* J. Gray, 1842b: 261.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Phascogale* (*Antechinus*) by Waterhouse (1846: 423), within *Antechinus* by Gould (1860 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 35) and *Podabrus* by

Krefft (1867a: 433). Reduced to a subspecies of *murina* by Tate (1947: 121) and as an apparent synonym of *murina* by Troughton (1965: 315), but recognised as a distinct species within *Sminthopsis* by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 302), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 11), and M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 63, 102), which has been followed by subsequent authors. Two subspecies are currently recognised from both morphological (M. Archer, 1981: 105, 106) and biochemical (A. Smith, 1983: 753; Blacket *et al*., 1999: 143) studies. The *leucopus* population from the Atherton Tablelands is distinct from the south-eastern Australian populations both morphologically (Van Dyck, 1985: 53) and genetically (Baverstock *et al*., 1984: 823), Reinforced by Blacket *et al*. (2006: 134), who indicated from their mtDNA data that it is strongly divergent from other populations, although they did not indicate whether there are fixed differences.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Morphometric and taxonomic studies are required to confirm the taxonomic status of the Atherton Tablelands population and formally name it if warranted.

*Antechinus (Podabrus) leucogenys* Higgins & Petterd, 1883: 172.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ringarooma, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leucopus* by M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 102), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32), and Mahogany and Ride (1988a: 31).

### *Sminthopsis leucopus ferruginifrons* (Gould, 1854)

*Antechinus ferruginifrons* Gould, 1854 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 36.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Antechinus* by Krefft (1867a: 432). Synonymised within *leucopus* by M. Archer (1979b: 329), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32), Mahogany and Ride (1988a: 31), Maxwell (1996: 3) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102). Considered a subspecies of *murina* by Tate (1947: 121), and subsequently a subspecies of *leucopus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 11), M. Archer (1981: 106), A. Smith (1983: 753), Strahan (1983: 55; 1995: 144), Blacket *et al*. (1999: 143), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 147). Usually ranked as a subspecies of *S. leucopus*, but morphological characters, admittedly on small samples ($n = 7$ for both species), do not overlap in several craniodental and bodily ratios, e.g. the tail is shorter than the head and body in Tasmania, longer in Victoria (M. Archer, 1981: Table 2, 105, 106) and in biochemical characters they are also distinct (A. Smith, 1983: 753; Blacket *et al*., 1999: 143).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Morphometric and taxonomic studies are required to confirm the taxonomic status of this taxon and determine if differentiation at species rank is warranted.

*P. [odabrus] mitchelli* Krefft, 1867a: 433.

TYPE LOCALITY: Interior of New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *ferruginifrons* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 11). Synonymised within *leucopus* by M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 102), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32), and Mahogany and Ride (1988a: 31).

*Antechinus ferrugineifrons* Thomas, 1888a: 302.

TYPE LOCALITY: Invalid emendation for *Antechinus ferruginifrons* Gould, 1954.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leucopus* by Thomas (1888a: 302), M. Archer (1981: 102), Mahogany and Ride (1988a: 31) and subsequent authors.

### *Sminthopsis longicaudata* Spencer, 1909

**Large Long-tailed Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis longicaudatus* Spencer, 1909: 449.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pilbara and the desert to east of Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 11) and subsequent authors. Forms a species group by itself.

### *Sminthopsis macroura* (Gould, 1845)

**Stripe-faced Dunnart**

### *Sminthopsis macroura macroura* (Gould, 1845)

*Podabrus macrourus* Gould, 1845a: 79.

TYPE LOCALITY: Open plains, Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed in *Phascogale* (*Antechinus*) by Waterhouse (1846: 426), but transferred to *Podabrus* by Gould (1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 46) and Krefft (1867a: 433). Included as a subspecies of *S. crassicaudata* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 9) and Finlayson (1934: 227). Elevated to species rank by Troughton (1967: 32) (as *macrura*), M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 63, 148) and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 31). This appears to be a species complex according to Blacket *et al*. (2001: 162–163) who recognised *froggatti* and *stalkeri* as distinct species. These subspecies were not recognised by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102), but were accepted by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 152).

*Podabrus macrurus* Thomas, 1888a: 306.

TYPE LOCALITY: Invalid emendation of *Podarus macrourus* Gould, 1845a.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Thomas (1934). Synonymised within *macroura* by M. Archer (1981: 148), and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 31).

*Sminthopsis larapinta* Spencer, 1896a: 33.

TYPE LOCALITY: Charlotte Waters, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species also described by Spencer (1896b: 8), though it is unclear which description was published first. Recognised at species rank by Thomas (1906d: 542), Finlayson (1933a: 199), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 10), Tate (1947: 123), Troughton (1965: 317; 1967: 33). Synonymised with *froggatti* by Ride (1970: 226) and within *macroura* by M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 148), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 31), Strahan (1983: 63; 1995: 148), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 152).

*Sminthopsis monticola* Troughton, 1965: 311.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lawson, 56 road miles west of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. 2403 feet.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by Troughton (1967: 32) and as a subspecies of *macroura* by Strahan (1983: 63). Synonymised within *macroura* by Ride (1970: 248), M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 148), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32) and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 32).

### *Sminthopsis macroura froggatti* (Ramsay, 1887)

*Antechinus (Podabrus) froggatti* Ramsay, 1887a: 552.

TYPE LOCALITY: From near the beach in the 'dindan'[sic] [=pindan] scrub bordering King Sound near Derby, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Abstract of description by Ramsay (1887b: vi). Synonymised with *crassicaudata* the year after its description by Thomas (1888a: 306). Recognised as a subspecies of *macroura* by Tate (1947: 122) and Strahan (1983: 63; 1995: 148). Troughton (1932a: 352) restored this taxon as a valid species, as did Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 10), Troughton (1967: 33), Ride (1970: 124) and Watts and Aslin (1974: 63). Synonymised within *macroura* by M. Archer (1979b: 329), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32), and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 31). Recognised at the species rank using mitochondrial 12S rRNA by Blacket *et al*. (2001: 149) and followed by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102), but reduced to subspecies rank by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 152).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: More research is required, but given the geographic separation a specific distinction seems likely.

### *Sminthopsis macroura stalkeri* Thomas, 1906

*Sminthopsis stalkeri* Thomas, 1906d: 543.

TYPE LOCALITY: SW of Alroy, Western Australia, Australia. 800 ft.

COMMENTS: Included at species rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 10) and Troughton (1965: 318). Lowered to a subspecies of *larapinta* by Tate (1947: 123). Synonymised within *macroura* by M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 148), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32), and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 32). Recognised as a species using mitochondrial 12S rRNA by Blacket *et al*. (2001: 149) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102) but reduced to subspecies rank by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 152).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: As in the case of *froggatti*, more research is needed; at any rate some kind of taxonomic differentiation seems plausible.

## *Sminthopsis murina* (Waterhouse, 1838)

**Common Dunnart**

### *Sminthopsis murina murina* (Waterhouse, 1838)

*Phascogale murina* Waterhouse, 1838b: 76.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hunter River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised within *Phascogale* by Waterhouse (1838a: 65; 1841a: 143; 1846: 425), *Antechinus* by Gould (1852 [1945–1863]: Text to Plate 43) and *Podabrus* by Krefft (1867a: 433). Transferred to *Sminthopsis* by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 303), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 10), Troughton (1967: 35), M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 63, 94–99), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32), Kitchener *et al*. (1984a: 201) and subsequent authors. A genetic assessment by Blacket *et al*. (2006: 135) suggested there are at least two genetically distinct lineages within what is currently recognised as *S. murina murina*. Interestingly, *S. m. murina* from west of the Great Dividing range is distinguishable morphology from eastern and southern *S. m. murina* (Kitchener *et al*., 1984a: 201).

*Phascogale albipes* Waterhouse, 1842: 48.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Adelaide, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Phascogale* (*Antechinus*) by Waterhouse (1846: 421), *Antechinus* by Gould (1852 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 42) and Krefft (1866a: 10), and *Podabrus* by Krefft (1867a: 433). Considered a subspecies of *murina* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 10) and Tate (1947: 121). Synonymised within *murina* by Thomas (1888a: 304), M. Archer (1979b: 329; 1981: 94), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32), and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 32). Kitchener *et al*. (1984a: 241) found that what they referred to as *S. murina* on the western side of the Great Dividing Range (north-eastern Queensland and the Murray/Darling basin district) differed from that on the eastern side, for example having longer tails and more closely spaced palatine vacuities; Blacket *et al*. (2006: 135) found that they were also distinct using two regions of mitochondrial DNA (the Control Region and 12 S) and the nuclear ω-globin gene; those from east of the Divide (that is to say, the true *S. murina*) form a clade with what is here called *S. tatei*, sister to the present species.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Further assessment is required to determine the distinctiveness of this taxon and determine whether those from west and east of the Dividing Range are consistently different, hence distinct species.

### ***Sminthopsis murina tatei*** Troughton, 1965

*Sminthopsis murina tatei* Troughton, 1965: 316.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tolga, Atherton Tableland, Queensland, Australia. Approx. 2460 ft.

COMMENTS: Baverstock *et al*. (1984: 831) were unable to find genetic differences between this taxon and *Sminthopsis murina*. Subsequently synonymised within *murina* by M. Archer (1979b: 329), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 32) and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 32), but made a subspecies of *murina* by M. Archer (1981: 99), Strahan (1983: 52; 1995: 150), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 153). It is nonetheless morphologically fully distinct (Kitchener *et al*., 1984a: 208, 241).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Further assessment is required to determine the distinctiveness of this taxon and determine where it needs to be elevated to species rank as Kitchener *et al*.'s (1984a: 208, 241) findings would seem to require.

### ***Sminthopsis ooldea*** Troughton, 1965

**Ooldea Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis murina ooldea* Troughton, 1965: 316.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ooldea, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Separated as a distinct species by M. Archer (1975: 243; 1979b: 329; 1981: 63, 108) and Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 15) and followed by subsequent authors. Included in the *S. psammphila* species group.

### ***Sminthopsis psammophila*** Spencer, 1895

**Sandhill Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis psammophilus* Spencer, 1895: 223.

TYPE LOCALITY: Between Kurtitina Well and Ayers Rock, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon further described by Spencer (1896a: 35; 1896c, 84). Recognised as a species, with the specific name *psammophila*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 10) and subsequent authors with the exception of Tate (1947: 123), who reduced it to a subspecies of *macrura* [=*Sminthopsis macroura*]. Included in the *S. psammophila* species group. Rediscovered in February 1969 after not having been seen since the collection of the type specimen (Aitken, 1971: 103).

### ***Sminthopsis virginiae*** (de Tarragon, 1847)

**Red-cheeked Dunnart**

### ***Sminthopsis virginiae virginiae*** (de Tarragon, 1847)

*Phascogale Virginiae* de Tarragon, 1847: 177.

TYPE LOCALITY: Herbert Vale, Herbert River, Queensland, Australia. 43 m elevation. (18°30′S, 145°50′E). Type locality designated by M. Archer (1981: 132).

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Phascogale* by Collett (1887a: 548) and then transferred to *Sminthopsis* by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 300) and followed by subsequent authors. Also recorded in New Guinea and the Aru Islands by Flannery (1990: 66; 1995a: 102; 1995b: 63; Helgen, 2007a: 711).

### ***Sminthopsis virginiae nitela*** Collett, 1897

*Sminthopsis nitela* Collett, 1897: 334.

TYPE LOCALITY: Daly River, about miles from the coast, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *larapinta* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 10), recognised as a subspecies of *larapinta* by Tate (1947: 124), and a valid species by Troughton (1965: 318; 1967: 34) and Ride (1970: 122). Recognised as a subspecies of *S. virginiae* by M. Archer (1981: 141), Strahan (1983: 56; 1995: 157) and Flannery (1990: 67; 1995a: 103; 1995b: 63). Synonymised within *virginiae* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 33) and Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 33). Subspecies rank recognised by Blacket *et al*. (2001: 149, 159) who suggested that it is quite distinct from the two other *S. virginiae* subspecies and may warrant recognition as a separate species. Subsequently recognised as a subspecies of *virginiae* by Groves (2005d: 36), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 159).

*Sminthopsis lumholtzi* Iredale & Troughton, 1934: vii, 11.

TYPE LOCALITY: Herbert Vale, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Name introduced as a *nomen novum* for *Phascogale virginiae* specimen referred to by Collett (1887a: 548). Species recognised by Troughton (1941: 40), Tate (1947: 120), who noted that it may be a synonym of *rufigenis*, and Troughton (1965: 319; 1967: 36). Synonymised within *rufigenis* by Ride (1970: 247) and within *virginiae* by M. Archer (1981: 132), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 33), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 33), Flannery (1990: 67; 1995a: 103; 1995b: 63) and Groves (1993b: 37) and within *nitela* by Groves (2005d: 36).

### Φ ***Sminthopsis virginiae rufigenis*** Thomas, 1922

Φ *Sminthopsis rufigenis* Thomas, 1922b: 265.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aru Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Considered a valid species by Tate (1947: 120) and Ride (1970: 122). Recognised as a subspecies of *S. virginiae* by M. Archer (1981: 139) and Strahan (1983:

56; 1995: 157). Synonymised within *virginiae* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 33), Mahoney and Ride (1988a: 33) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102). Subspecies rank recognised by Flannery (1990: 67; 1995a: 103; 1995b: 63), Blacket *et al*. (2001: 161), Groves (2005d: 36), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 159).

Φ *Phascogale rona* Tate and Archbold, 1936: 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rona, Laloki River, Central Division of Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *virginiae* by M. Archer (1981: 132), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 33), Groves (1993b: 37), Flannery (1990: 67; 1995a: 103; 1995b: 63) and within *rufigenis* by Groves (2005d: 36).

### *Sminthopsis youngsoni* McKenzie & Archer, 1982

**Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart**

*Sminthopsis youngsoni* McKenzie & Archer, 1982: 267.

TYPE LOCALITY: Edgar Ranges, Northern edge of the Great Sandy Desert, Western Australia, Australia. (18°49′50″S, 123°04′30″E)

COMMENTS: Included in the *S. psammophila* species group.

## Incertae Sedis

*Sminthopsis murina* var. *constricta* Spencer, 1896a: 33.

TYPE LOCALITY: Oodnadatta, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *murina* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 11) and a subspecies of *macrorura* by Tate (1947: 122). Type designation by Dixon (1970: 107). Available for homonymy only, see M. Archer (1976c: 127) and ICZN (1981: 274).

## Family Myrmecobiidae Waterhouse, 1841

Family Myrmecobiidae Waterhouse, 1841a: 60, 144.

TYPE GENUS: *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a. Recognised as a subfamily within the Family Dasyuridae by Thomas (1888a: xiii, 311), Bensley (1903: 91, 99), Simpson (1945: 44), Ride (1964a: 97, 111) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 56). Family rank recognised by Gill (1872: 26), Osborn (1910: 516), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 15), Troughton (1967: 46), M. Archer and Kirsch (1977: 20), Kirsch (1977a: 112; 1977b: 4, 45), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 15), Marshall (1981: 27), Szalay (1994: 42), Strahan (1983: xxi, 84; 1995: 6, 159), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and subsequent authors. Groves (1993b: 29) noted that Waterhouse (1838a) is often referred to as the citation for this family, but Myrmecobiidae is not used in this catalogue. This error appears to have arisen as Waterhouse (1841a: 60) stated that the arrangement adopted in that work was originally published in 1838a (Waterhouse), but this is not the case.

HOMONYMS:

Subfamily Myrmecobiinae de Mello-Leitão, 1923: 523 = 3, corinnid sac spiders of the Class Arachnida (Order Araneae, Family Corinnidae) is a junior homonym of the Subfamily Attacobiinae. See Platnick and Baptista (1995: 2).

Family Ambulatoria Owen, 1839a: 9, 19.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Tribe Entomophaga (Owen, 1839a [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genus *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a. Recognised by Owen (1840: 318, 332). Synonymised within Myrmecobiidae by Gill (1872: 26) and within Myrmecobiidae by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and within the Subfamily Myrmecobiinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56).

Family Myrmecobineae Lesson, 1842: 191.

TYPE GENUS: *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Mastodidelphie (Lesson, 1842 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genus *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a. Does not appear to have been recognised by other authors.

Tribe Myrmecobina Bonaparte, 1845: 6.

TYPE GENUS: *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a).

Family Myrmécobidés Gervais, 1855a: 284.

TYPE GENUS: *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupiaux (Gervais, 1855a [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genus *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a.

Family Myrmecobiidae Gill, 1872: 26.

TYPE GENUS: *Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Dasyuromorphia (Gill, 1872). Recognised as the author, at subfamily rank, by Kirsch (1968a: 420). Synonymised within the Subfamily Myrmecobiinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56).

Order Mirmecobia Ameghino, 1889: xxi, 347, 348.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Grand Group Archaeoidea (Ameghino, 1889: xxi, 105, 346) and included the genus *Mirmecobius* [sic] [= *Myrmecobius*] Waterhouse, 1836a. Rank also discussed by Ameghino (1916: 586) as Myrmecobia. Synonymised within the Subfamily Myrmecobiinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56).

### ***Myrmecobius*** Waterhouse, 1836

*Myrmecobius* Waterhouse, 1836a: 69.

TYPE SPECIES: *Myrmecobius fasciatus* Waterhouse, 1836a by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Also described by Waterhouse (1836b: 520; 1838c: 149).

HOMONYMS:

*Myrmecobius* H. Lucas, 1846: 234, round fungus beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Leiodidae) is a junior homonym. Genus is a synonym of *Ptomaphagus* Hellwig, 1795: 358.

*Myrmecobius* de Mello-Leitão, 1923: 524=4, corinnid sac spiders of the Class Arachnida (Order Araneae, Family Corinnidae) is a junior homonym. Genus is a synonym of *Attacobius* de Mello-Leitão, 1925: 455. See Platnick and Baptista (1995: 2).

*Mirmecobius* Ameghino, 1889: 348.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Myrmecobius fasciatus* Waterhouse, 1836a.

COMMENTS: Not subsequently recognised.

### ***Myrmecobius fasciatus*** Waterhouse, 1836

**Numbat**

### ***Myrmecobius fasciatus fasciatus*** Waterhouse, 1836

*Myrmecobius fasciatus* Waterhouse, 1836a: 69.

TYPE LOCALITY: My Kokeby, S of Beverley, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Described in further detail by Waterhouse (1838c: 151). Species recognised by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 4). There appears to be significant doubt over the authorship of the subspecies *rufus* as different authors recognise either Wood Jones (1923 [1923–1925]: 123) or Finlayson (1933b: 203). Species reviewed by C. Cooper (2011: 129).

*M. [yrmecobius] Diemensis* J. Gray, 1843a: 100.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *fasciatus* by Waterhouse (1846: 396), Thomas (1888a: 313) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 16). Subspecies rank recognised by Tate (1951a: 5). Not considered by Mahoney and Ride (1988b).

### ***Myrmecobius fasciatus rufus*** Wood Jones, 1923

*Myrmecobius rufus* Wood Jones, 1923 [1923–1925]: 123.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *fasciatus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988b: 34) who note its difference from the name *rufus* described by Finlayson (1933b: 203), and there appears to be significant doubt over the authorship of the subspecies *rufus* as different authors recognise either Wood Jones (1923[1923–1925]: 123) or Finlayson (1933b: 203). Wood Jones (1923:123) described 'a typical South Australian example, which I proposed to describe in a scientific journal under the name *Myrmecobius rufus*', but later Finlayson (1933b: 203) described 'the central animal which he' 'proposed to separate under the name *Myrmecobius fasciatus* var. *rufus*' from 'mulga and sand dunes south and south-west of the Everard Ranges', inferentially admitting that it was the same as that described by Wood Jones, and thanking the latter for loan of specimens. There seems no doubt that Wood Jones's description makes his use of the name available, and it is not even clear that Finlayson was actually intending to describe a new taxon, rather he was probably validating Wood Jones's name and providing it with a type series (he nominated two specimens in the South Australian Museum as 'co-types', *recte* lectotypes). Aitken (1976: 197) found that the localities of the two lectotypes are different: one is from south of the Musgrave and north of the Everard Ranges, the other is Oolarrinna, north of the Everard Ranges – neither is from south or south-west of the Everard, *contra* Finlayson. Species rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 16) and Troughton (1967: 48), with subspecies rank recognised by Tate (1951a: 5), Groves (2005d: 23), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102), who attributed the name to Finlayson (1933b: 203), and C. Cooper (2011: 129) who correctly attributed the subspecies to Wood Jones (1923[1923–1925]: 123). The name *rufus* was synonymised within *fasciatus* by Ride (1970: 128, 245) and recognised as a subspecies by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 165).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The status of this taxon needs to be confirmed.

*Myrmecobius? rufus* Mitchell, 1838a: xvii.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Species was referred to as the 'red shrew-mouse' by Mitchell (see Waterhouse (1841a: 150) who described it with considerable doubt because he neglected to note any generic characters. Waterhouse (1841a: 149) referred to this description and reiterated hesitation in naming the animal. Doubt also cast by Macleay (1841: 241) who stated that 'the marsupial called by the colonists "the Red Shrew Mouse," and which has been supposed by Sir T.L. Mitchell to be a *Myrmecobius*, proves now to be a new and minute species of *Perameles* ; that is, if I may be allowed to judge from the feet of the two stuffed specimens in the Colonial Museum, the only ones I have seen (the teeth are not visible in either of the specimens).' Because a description of the species was not provided the name was not reconsidered by subsequent authors including Waterhouse (1846: 396) and Thomas (1888a: 312). Name considered a *nomen nudum* by authors including Tate (1951a: 5) and Friend (1989: 583) as well as, inferentially, by Finlayson (1933b: 205).

## † **Family Thylacinidae** Bonaparte, 1838

† Family Thylacinidae Bonaparte, 1838: 113.

TYPE GENUS: *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the Tribe Thylacinina (Bonaparte, 1838). Recognised as the Subfamily Thylacininae (Bensley, 1903: 91, 107), within the Family Dasyuridae, by Simpson (1945: 44). Family rank recognised by Ride (1964a: 105), Kirsch (1968a: 420; 1977a: 112; 1977b: 45), M. Archer and Kirsch (1977: 21), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 15), Marshall (1981: 27), Strahan (1983: xxi, 81), Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 11) and subsequent authors. The relationship of the Australasian thylacinids and the South American borhyaenids has long been the subject of debate from Bensley (1903: 107, 209) onward. Family Thylacinidae placed in the † Superfamily Borhyaenoidea (Ameghino, 1893: 371) by Kirsch (1977a: 112), and within the Superfamily Didelphoidea (J. Gray, 1821: 308) by Kirsch (1977b: 45). This relationship was examined by Marshall (1977: 410) who suggested the thylacinids have evolved from a common ancestor shared with the Australian dasyuroids, while the borhyaenoids evolved from a common ancestor shared with didelphoids. Though the conclusions of Marshall were criticised by M. Archer (1982b: 445), the borhyaenids were placed in their own superfamily and the thylacinids included within the Family Dasyuridae by Marshall (1981: 9), which has in this broad sense, been subsequently followed. See review by M. Archer (1982b: 449). The phylogeny of *Thylacinus* was assessed by Krajewski *et al*. (1997c: 911) who showed that they are unambiguously members of the Dasyuromorphia.

† Tribe Thylacinina Bonaparte, 1838: 113.

TYPE GENUS: *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Thylacinidae (Bonaparte, 1838). Not used by subsequent authors.

† Tribe Thylacinini Winge, 1893a: 88, 93.

TYPE GENUS: *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and included the genus *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824. Tribe rank subsequently recognised by Winge (1941: 69).

† Subfamily Thylacininae Bensley, 1903: 91, 107.

TYPE GENUS: *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and included the genus *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824. Subfamily rank, within Dasyuridae, recognised by Troughton (1967: 44). Synonymised within Thylacinidae by Marshall (1981: 27), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

## † ***Thylacinus*** Temminck, 1824

† *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824: 23 (footnote), 60.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis cynocephala* Harris, 1808 [= *Thylacinus cynocephalus* (Harris, 1808)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Waterhouse (1841a: 60, 123), Gould (1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 53–54), Thomas (1888a: xii, 255), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 15) and subsequent authors.

† *Peracyon* J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen nudum*. See Palmer (1904: 512).

COMMENTS: Spelling used by J. Gray (1843a: xxii) but he then uses *Paracyon* on page 97. Synonymised within *Thylacinus* by Waterhouse (1846: 453), Thomas (1888a: 255), and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15). Not considered by Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 11).

† *Paracyon* Brook[e]s, 1827: 192.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by J. Gray (1843a: 97). Synonymised within *Thylacinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15), Marshall (1981: 27), Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 11), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 54). Confusion exists over the author of this name as the description states ‘Mr. Brooks, it is understood; proposed to make this species a type of a new genus, to be named *Paracyon*. Temminck has since done so, and applied to it the name *Thylacynus*’. Author of this name is given as J. Gray, in Griffiths *et al*. (1827: 192) by Marshall (1981: 27), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 54); as Griffith *et al*. (*ex* Brookes MS.)(1827: 192) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15); and to J. Gray (1843a: 97) by Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 11) and Groves (2005d: 23).

HOMONYMS:

† *Paracyon* Arredondo, 1981: 5, Holocene dog fossils of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Canidae). Synonymised within *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758 by McKenna and Bell (1997: 247).

† *Thylacynus* Temminck, 1824: xxiii; 1827: 267.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: The correct spelling *Thylacinus* was used on page 60 that contains the main description of the genus. Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15). Synonymised within *Thylacinus* by Marshall (1981: 27),

Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 11), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

† *Lycaon* Wagler, 1830: 24.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis cynocephalus* Harris, 1808 (as *Didelphys cynocephala*) [=*Thylacinus cynocephalus* (Harris, 1808)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Thylacinus* by Thomas (1888a: 255), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15), and Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 11).

HOMONYMS:

*Lycaon* J. Gray, 1825a: 339, the African Wild Dog of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Canidae). Name attributed to Brook[e]s, 1827: 151. Currently used name. See Wozencraft (2005: 581).

*Lycaon* de Bonvouloir, 1870: Suppl. 718, beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Eucnemidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Hemiopsida* Macleay, 1872: 261.

† *Peralōpex* Gloger, 1841: xxx, 82.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Thylacinus* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Thylacinus* by Thomas (1888a: 255; 1895a: 190), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15), Marshall (1981: 27), Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 11), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

### † *Thylacinus cynocephalus* (Harris, 1808)

**Thylacine**

† *Didelphis cynocephala* Harris, 1808: 174; Plate 19, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Neighbourhood of the highest mountainous pars of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania, Australia).

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Thylacinus* by J. Fischer (1829: 270), Gould (1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 53–54) and followed by subsequent authors. See comments under the Family Thylacinidae.

† *Thylacinus Harrisii* Temminck, 1824: 23–24 (footnote), 63.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cynocephalus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 123; 1846: 456), Thomas (1888a: 256), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15) and Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 12).

† *Dasyurus Lucocephalus* Grant, 1831: 177.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cynocephalus* by Thomas (1888a: 256), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15) and Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 12).

† *Thylacinus striatus* Warlow, 1833: 97.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Didelphis cynocephala* Harris, 1808, as *Didelphis cynocephalus*. Synonymised within *cynocephalus* by Thomas (1888a: 256), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15) and Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 12).

† *Thylacinus communis* Anon, 1859: 147.

TYPE LOCALITY: Name attributed to Temminck, but the reference is unknown. Name may be a *nomen novum* for *Thylacinus harrisii* Temminck, 1824, or *Didelphis cynocephala* Harris, 1808 according to Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 12).

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15) and synonymised *cynocephalus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 12).

† *T. [hylacinus] breviceps* Krefft, 1868c: 296; Plate 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ouse River, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cynocephalus* by Thomas (1888a: 256), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 15) and Mahoney and Ride (1988c: 12).

† *Thylacinus major* Owen, 1877a: 106, 107.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wellington Caves, Wellington, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cynocephalus* by Dawson (1982b: 527, 534).

† *Thylacinus rostralis* De Vis, 1893: v.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ellangowan, near Cambooya, Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia (see De Vis, 1894: 444).

COMMENTS: Taxon described in greater detail by De Vis (1894: 446). Synonymised within *cynocephalus* by Dawson (1982b: 527, 534).

† *Thylacinus spelaeus* Owen, 1845a: 335.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Wellington Valley', New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cynocephalus* by Lydekker (1887: xxiii, 264), Ride (1964a: 105) and Dawson (1982b: 527, 533).

## **Order Notoryctemorphia** Kirsch, 1977 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

Suborder Notoryctemorphia Kirsch, 1977b: 45.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Polyprotodonta (Thomas, 1896a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the Superfamily Notoryctoidea (Osborn, 1910 [=Notoryctidae (J. Ogilby, 1892)]) with the Family Notoryctidae (J. Ogilby,

1892). Suborder rank also recognised by Kirsch (1977a: 112), Marshall (1981: 17) and followed by Strahan (1983: xxi). Reduced to a family within the Semiorder Peramelina by Szalay (1994: 42), but elevated to ordinal rank by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi, xli), which was followed by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459), Westerman (1991: 529), Strahan (1995: 8, 409), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), McKenna and Bell (1997: 54) and Groves (2005a: 22). The placement of *Notoryctes* has been controversial since its description; it has typically been placed next to the Dasyuridae and Peramelidae, although it was placed adjacent to the Diprotodontia by Strahan (1995: 8, 409), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 409). The Family Notoryctidae, and hence the Order Notoryctemorphia, was placed next to Dasyuromorphia by Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), Cardillo *et al*. (2004: 16) and Beck (2008: 179). Nilsson *et al*. (2004: 191) placed *Notoryctes* adjacent to members of the Dasyuridae, while Thylacinidae was not included in the analysis. The exact position of the marsupial moles has remained difficult.

Order Zalambdadonta [sic] Turnbull, 1971: 175, 176.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Cohort Tribosphenata *nova* and included *Notoryctes* Stirling, 1891a; and the eutherian zalambdodonts from Gill (1883: 119) in the sense of Vandebroek (1961: 308). The highly unusual zalambdodont dentition of the marsupial moles led Turnbull (1971: 175) to propose that *Notoryctes*, † *Necrolestes* Ameghino, 1891: 303 and several species of eutherians belong to the Zalambdodonta, though this has not been accepted as it does not acknowledge the obvious marsupial relationship of *Notoryctes* (K. Johnson & Walton, 1989: 600; Long *et al*. (2002: 66).

HOMONYMS:

Zalambdodonta Gill, 1883: 119, of the Class Mammalia. Order is a synonym of the Superfamily Tenrecoidea J. Gray, 1821: 301, according to McKenna and Bell (1989: 293).

Suborder Syndactyliformes Szalay, 1982: 631.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Order Syndactyla (Wood Jones, 1923[1923–1925] [=Marsupialia (IIliger, 1811 part)]) and included an unknown superfamily and the Superfamily Notoryctoidea (Osborn, 1910 [=Notoryctidae (J. Ogilby, 1892)]). Does not appear to have been used by subsequent authors. Synonymised within Notoryctemorphia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

Order Notoryctiformes Kinman, 1994: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]). Synonymised within Notoryctemorphia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 54).

## Family Notoryctidae J. Ogilby, 1892

Family Notoryctidae J. Ogilby, 1892: 5.

TYPE GENUS: *Notoryctes* Stirling, 1891a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Polyprotodontia (Owen, 1877a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genus Notoryctes Stirling, 1891a. Family rank recognised by Gadow (1892: 370), Bensley (1903: 117), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 16) and most subsequent authors.

Tribe Notoryctini Winge, 1893a: 88, 93.

TYPE GENUS: *Notoryctes* Stirling, 1891a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Dasyuridae (Goldfuss, 1820a) and included the genus *Notoryctes* Stirling, 1891a. Tribe rank subsequently recognised by Winge (1941: 69).

[Family] Pronotoryctidae Gregory, 1910: 204.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: Name was written as 'Pronotoryctids'. When originally proposed this rank was placed in the Superfamily Notoryctoidea (Osborn, 1910 [=Notoryctidae (J. Ogilby, 1892)]) and was proposed to have evolved from the Properamelidae (Bensley, 1903 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and gave rise to the Family Notoryctidae (J. Ogilby, 1892). Discussed by Marshall (1981: 18).

Superfamily Notoryctoidea Osborn, 1910: 516.

TYPE GENUS: *Notoryctes* Stirling, 1891a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Polyprotodontia (Owen, 1877a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the Family Notoryctidae (J. Ogilby, 1892). Superfamily rank recognised, and typically attributed to Ogilby (1892: 5), by Gregory (1910: 204), Calaby *et al.* (1974: 532), Kirsch (1977a: 112; 1977b: 45), Szalay (1982: 631), Strahan (1983: xxi) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459), but not by subsequent authors including Strahan (1995: 8, 409), McKenna and Bell (1997: 54) and Groves (2005a: 22).

## *Notoryctes* Stirling, 1891

*Notoryctes* Stirling, 1891a: 154, Plates 2–9.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Psammoryctes* Stirling, 1889a.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Stirling (1891a: 154, 186) to synonymise *Psammoryctes* within *Notoryctes*. Further described by Stirling (1891b: 283). Subsequently recognised by Trouessart (1891: 290), Lydekker (1895: 276) and subsequent authors.

*Psammoryctes* Stirling, 1889a: 158.

TYPE SPECIES: *Psammoryctes typhlops* Stirling, 1889a [=*Notoryctes typhlops* (Stirling, 1889a)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Notoryctes* by Stirling (1891a: 154, 186), Palmer (1904: 464), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 16), Walton (1988b: 46), Groves (1993c: 43), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 490) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Psammoryctes* Poeppig, 1835: 252, coruro of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Octodontidae). Genus is a synonym of *Spalacopus* Wagler, 1832a: 1219. See Woods and Kilpatrick (2005: 1573).

*Psammoryctes* Vejdovsky, 1876a: 194 and 1876b: 137, oligochaete worms of the Phylum Annelida (Class Clitellata, Order Haplotaxida, Family Tubificidae). Genus is a synonym of *Psammoryctides* Hrabe, 1964: 107.

*Neoryctes* Stirling, 1891a: 186.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Psammoryctes* Stirling, 1889a.

COMMENTS: Stirling suggested the name was 'previously proposed by Dr. Sclater.' Synonymised within *Notoryctes* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 16), Walton (1988b: 46), Groves (1993c: 43), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 490) and subsequent authors.

### ***Notoryctes caurinus*** Thomas, 1920

**Northern Marsupial Mole**

*Notoryctes caurinus* Thomas, 1920a: 111.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wollal [=Wallal, Western Australia], Ninety Mile Beach, north-west Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *typhlops* by Ride (1970: 245), Strahan (1983: 88) and Strahan (1995: 410) who suggested that it warranted separate treatment. Recognised at species rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 16), Troughton (1967: 50), Walton (1988b: 47) and Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 3). Since 1996 this species has received widespread support based on, in part, unpublished morphological studies by Ken Aplin, formerly of the Western Australian Museum, and Penny van Oosterzee at Alice Springs (Benshemesh, 2004: 7). Recognised as a distinct species by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 410). The relationships and distributions of the two species remain to be worked out.

### ***Notoryctes typhlops*** (Stirling, 1889)

**Southern Marsupial Mole**

*Psammorytes typhlops* Stirling, 1889a: 158; Plates 2–5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indracowie Station, 100 miles from Charlotte Waters Telegraph Station, central Australia.

COMMENTS: Preliminary notes of this species, without giving it a name, were described by Stirling (1888: 588; 1889b: 21). A more detailed description was outlined by Stirling (1891a: 154; Stirling, 1894: 1).

## **Order Peramelemorphia** Ameghino, 1889 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

Order Peramelia Ameghino, 1889: xx, 263, 266.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Grand Group Alloidea (Ameghino, 1889, xx, 105, 263) and included the genus *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d. Recognised at the suborder rank Peramelemorphia by Kirsch (1968a: 420), Strahan (1983: xxi) and at order rank by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi, xxxix). Order Peramelemorphia synonymised within Peramelia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56), but recognised by Strahan (1995: 6, 166), Wroe (1999: 512), Groves (2005e: 38), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 169), Meredith *et al*. (2008b: 1, 4), and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 16). The intergeneric relationships were explored by Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 229, 233, 237). Two superfamilies are recognised: Superfamily Perameloidea (J. Gray, 1825) and † Superfamily Yaraloidea (Muirhead, 2000: 512).

Tribe Peramelina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308) and included the genera *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; and *Isodon* [sic=*Isoodon*] Desmarest, 1817a. Recognised within the Family Dasyuridae by Bonaparte (1845: 6). Synonymised within the Family Peramelidae by Simpson (1945: 44) and within the Marsupialia by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 18). Recognised at infraorder rank by M. Archer (1984: 786), semiorder rank by Szalay (1994: 42) and ordinal rank name by Ride (1964a: 97, 112), Turnbull (1971: 176), M. Archer (1984: 787), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459) and Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245, 261). Unlike other authors that included only bandicoots within this rank, the Semisuborder Peramelina used by Szalay (1994: 42) included the Family Notoryctidae as well as the Family Peramelidae.

Family Peramelisideae Lesson, 1842: 191.

TYPE GENUS: *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Mastodidelphie (Lesson, 1842 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a, *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; and *Echymipera* Lesson, 1842. Does not appear to have been recognised by other authors.

Section Syndactyla Polyprotodontia Wood Jones, 1924 [1923–1925]: 136.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Syndactyla (Wood Jones, 1923 [1923–1925] [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the Family Perameliidae (J. Gray, 1825a), which included all bandicoots. Recognised at ordinal rank by Szalay (1982: 631; 1994: 42). Synonymised within Diprotodontia by Aplin and Archer (1987: xliii) and other authors. Synonymised within Syndactyli (Gill, 1872: 25)[=Gill, 1871a: 533] by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56).

Order Peramelina Ride, 1964a: 99.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Superorder Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the Family Perameliidae (J. Gray, 1825a) that contains all the bandicoots. Authorship of rank attributed to J. Gray, 1825a by Ride (1964a: 99) and Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245). Used as the ordinal name rank by Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 56).

Suborder Peramelemorphia Kirsch, 1968a: 420.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Suborder Polyprotodonta (given as Owen, 1866) [=Polyprotodontia (Owen, 1877a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the Superfamily Perameloidea (Waterhouse, 1838a *fide* Waterhouse, 1841a [= Perameloidea (J. Gray, 1825)]) that contains all the bandicoots. Synonymised within Peramelina by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56). Recognised at ordinal rank by Long *et al*. (2002: 68) and subordinal rank by Kirsch (1977a: 112; 1977b: 45) and Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi).

Suborder Perameliformes Szalay, 1982: 631.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Order Syndactyla (Wood Jones, 1923 [1923–1925] [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) with no lower ranks specified. Synonymised within Peramelina by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56) and within Peramelemorphia by Groves (2005e: 38).

Suborder Peramelomorphia Strahan, 1983: xix, xxi.

COMMENTS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of Peramelemorphia. When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Polyprotodonta (Thomas, 1896a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the Superfamily Perameloidea (J. Gray, 1825) containing the families Perameliidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and Thylacomyidae (Bensley, 1903).

Order Perameliformes Kinman, 1994: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]). Synonymised within Peramelina by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56).

Cohort Perametatheria Kirsch *et al*., 1997: 245, 261.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Supercohort Notometatheria (Kirsch *et al*., 1997 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the Order Peramelida (Haeckel, 1866 [=Perameliidae (J. Gray, 1825)]) that contains all bandicoots in the families Perameliidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and Thylacomyidae (Bensley, 1903).

## **Superfamily Perameloidea** J. Gray, 1825 *sensu* Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008

Tribe Peramelina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308) and included the genera *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; and *Isodon* [sic=*Isoodon*] Desmarest, 1817a. The author of the superfamily (and family rank) has been unstable and been attributed to 'Waterhouse, 1838' by authors including Kirsch (1968a: 420; 1977a: 112) and Long *et al*. (2002: 69), but this appears to be incorrect. The confusion appears to be because Waterhouse (1841a: 60) wrote that the arrangement adopted in that work follows Waterhouse (1838b), even though it is not actually listed in this earlier work. Rank was attributed to Osborn (1910: 516) by Simpson (1945: 44) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 56), but to J. Gray (1825a: 340) by Marshall (1981: 18). Recognised as a superfamily by Simpson (1945: 44; 1970: 38), Kirsch (1977a: 112; 1977b: 45), but synonymised within the Order Peramelemorphia by Groves (1993d: 39; 2005e: 38). Groves and Flannery (1990: 1) proposed there were only two families, the Peroryctidae and Perameliidae. Rank not recognised by Groves (2005e: 39). Superfamily rank recognised by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459), Strahan (1995: 6, 167), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 169), who recognised the families Chaeropodidae, Perameliidae and Thylacomyidae.

Family Saltatoria Owen, 1839a: 10, 19.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Tribe Entomophaga (Owen, 1839a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genera *Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a; and *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d. Also used by Owen (1840: 319, 332). Name does not appear to have been previously recognised.

Family Péramélidés Gervais, 1855a: 278.

TYPE GENUS: *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupiaux (Gervais, 1855a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a; *Peragalea* [=*Paragalea*] J. Gray, 1843a; and *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

Family Syndactylina Wagner, 1855: xiii, 209.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genera *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d and *Choeropus* J.

Gray, 1838a. Synonymised within Perameliдae by Marshall (1981: 27), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 56).

Syndactylina Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: Rank not listed but placed in the Family Perameliда (Haeckel, 1866) above the genera *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; and *Choeropus* J. Gray, 1838a [=*Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a].

Superfamily Perameloidea Osborn, 1910: 516.

TYPE GENUS: *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Polyprotodontia (Owen, 1877a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the Family Perameliдae (J. Gray, 1825a) that contains the genera *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; *Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a; and *Thylacomys* Blyth, 1840. Name recognised by Simpson (1930: 9; 1931: 262; 1945: 44), Strahan (1983: xxi), Baverstock *et al*. (1990b: 14), Kirsch *et al*. (1990b: 434) and Westerman *et al*. (1999: 271). Synonymised within the Family Perameliдae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56) and within Peramelemorphia by Groves (1993d: 39; 2005e: 38).

## **Family Chaeropodidae** Gill, 1872 *sensu* Groves, 2005

Subfamily Choeropodinae Gill, 1872: 26.

TYPE GENUS: *Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Perameliдae (J. Gray, 1825a). Incorrect original spelling, which was subsequently corrected in line with the spelling of the type genus. The single genus and species *Chaeropus ecaudatus* has typically been included within either the Family Perameliдae or with *Macrotis* within the Family Thylacomyidae. Name not recognised at any rank by Strahan (1983: 104; 2005: 170) or considered by most authors until it was synonymised within Perameliдae by Marshall (1981: 27) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489). Recognised as a subfamily within Perameliдae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 57), but considered a sister-group of all other Peramelemorphia by Westerman *et al*. (1999: 277; 2001: 98), though they did not give it a rank. Elevated to the family rank by Groves (2005e: 38), which was followed by Meredith *et al*. (2008b: 1, 4), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 172), but not Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 16).

Tribe Chaeropini Szalay, 1994: 42.

TYPE GENUS: *Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to Gill (1872: 26) and placed in the Subfamily Perameliнae (J. Gray, 1825a). Synonymised within the Family Chaeropodidae by Groves (2005e: 38).

### † ***Chaeropus*** W. Ogilby, 1838

† *Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a: 26.

TYPE SPECIES: *Perameles ecaudatus* W. Ogilby, 1838a [=*Chaeropus ecaudatus* (W. Ogilby, 1838a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Mitchell (1838b: 132, Plate 27), Thomas (1888a: xii, 250), who spelt it *Chæropus*, Palmer (1904: 884) and subsequent authors.

† *Choeropus* J. Gray, 1838a: xvii.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a. Name correctly spelt in the second volume (see Mitchell, 1838b: 132, Plate 27) when it discusses the description by W. Ogilby (1838a: 26).

COMMENTS: Name also recognised by Waterhouse (1841a: 163). Name attributed to J. Gray by authors including Palmer (1904: 177), Simpson (1945: 44), Marshall (1981: 27), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 57); and to Waterhouse (1841a: 163) by Ride (1988b: 36) and Groves (2005e: 38). Synonymised within *Chaeropus* by Palmer (1904: 177), Simpson (1945: 44), Marshall (1981: 27), Ride (1988b: 36), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 57) and subsequent authors.

### † ***Chaeropus ecaudatus*** (W. Ogilby, 1838)

**Pig-footed Bandicoot**

† *Per. [ameles] ecaudatus* W. Ogilby, 1838a: 25.

TYPE LOCALITY: Murray River, South of junction with Murrimbigee River between Mitchell's camp of Passage and the 2nd camp (as 'banks of the River Murray … in the interior of New South Wales'), Victoria, Australia. See also Mitchell (1838b: 132, Plate 27).

COMMENTS: Placed within *Choeropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 163). Reduced to a synonym of *Choeropus castanotis* by Waterhouse (1846: 391) and Thomas (1888a: 250). Recognised as the senior synonym by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 21) and followed by subsequent authors. The large difference of *Chaeropus*, and *Macrotis*, to all other bandicoots was noted by Tate (1948a: 320), though he did not provide them with any formal higher taxonomic status. Considered a sister group to all other living bandicoots by Westerman *et al*. (1999: 277; 2001: 98). Taxon included within the Tribe Chaeropini by Szalay (1994: 42) and within the Subfamily Peramelinae by Strahan (1995: 170). Placed in its own family by Groves (2005e: 39), Meredith *et al*. (2008b: 1, 4), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 172).

† *Chaeropus castanotis* J. Gray, 1842d: 42.

TYPE LOCALITY: Murray River, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 6), Waterhouse (1846: 391), Thomas (1888a: 251) and Lydekker (1894a: 146). Synonymised within *ecaudatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 21), Tate

(1948a: 341), Ride (1970: 242), Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 36), Groves (1993d: 39; 2005e: 39) and subsequent authors.

† *[Chaeropus] occidentalis* Gould, 1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Walyormourning near Goomallig, Western Australia, Australia (as Walyemara district ~45 miles NE of Townsite of Northam, Western Australia. White Gum forest).

COMMENTS: Name recognised by Krefft (1866a: 12), but synonymised within *castanotis* by Thomas (1888a: 251) and Lydekker (1894a: 146). Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 21) and species status recognised by Tate (1948a: 341). Synonymised within *ecaudatus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 36), Groves (1993d: 39; 2005e: 39).

## **Family Peramelidae** J. Gray, 1825 *sensu* Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008

Tribe Peramelina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308) and included the genera *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; and *Isodon* [sic=*Isoodon*] Desmarest, 1817a. Family rank recognised by Waterhouse (1841a: 150; 1846: 11, 354), Krefft (1866a: 6), Thomas (1888a: xii, 219) and subsequent authors. Simpson (1945: 44) and Kirsch (1968a: 420) proposed Waterhouse (1838a) as the author of the family but this does not appear to be correct. Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), McKenna and Bell (1997: 56) and Long *et al*. (2002: 69) recognise J. Gray (1825a) as the author. Current arrangement recognised by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 174) and Meredith *et al*. (2008b: 4).

Family Peramelida Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

TYPE GENUS: *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cantharophaga (Haeckel, 1866 [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genera *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; and *Choerupus* [sic=*Choeropus*] J. Gray, 1838a [=*Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a]. Synonymised within Peramelidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56).

Superfamily Perameloidea Osborn, 1910: 516.

TYPE GENUS: *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Polyprotodontia (Owen, 1877a [=Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the Family Peramelidae (J. Gray, 1825a) containing the genera *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; *Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a; and *Thylacomys* Blyth, 1840. Superfamily name recognised by Simpson (1945: 44). Synonymised within the Family Peramelidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56) and Groves (2005e: 38).

Family Peroryctidae Groves & Flannery, 1990: 1.

TYPE GENUS: *Peroryctes* Thomas, 1906c: 476.

COMMENTS: Rank above the family name was not stated but included the genera *Peroryctes* Thomas, 1906c, 476; and *Microperoryctes* Stein, 1932: 256. Recognised at the Family rank by Strahan (1995: 7, 191) and subfamily rank by Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and Groves (2005e: 40) who only included extralimital *Peroryctes* Thomas, 1906c: 476. Genetic studies by Westerman *et al*. (1999: 275; 2001: 93) found no support for the Family Peroryctidae. They suggested that a major morphological reassessment of New Guinean bandicoot relationships was needed. As a result the rank was synonymised within Peramelidae by Groves (2005e: 39) and Helgen (2007a: 713). Author attributed to M. Archer *et al*. (1989: 32) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 57), but Groves (2005e: 40) noted that is a *nomem nudum*, referring to the manuscript of Groves and Flannery (1990: 1).

## **Subfamily Echymiperinae** McKenna & Bell, 1997 *sensu* Van Dyck and Strahan (2008)

Subfamily Echymiperinae McKenna & Bell, 1997: 57.

TYPE GENUS: *Echymipera* Lesson, 1842.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Peroryctidae (Groves & Flannery, 1990) and included the genera *Echymipera* Lesson, 1842; *Rhynchomeles* Thomas, 1920b: 429; and *Microperoryctes* Stein, 1932: 256. Subfamily recognised by Groves (2005e: 41), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 174) and Meredith *et al*. (2008b: 1, 4).

### ***Echymipera*** Lesson, 1842

*Echymipera* Lesson, 1842: 192.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Perameles kalubu* J. Fischer, 1829: 274 (as *Echymipera Kalubu*) [= Φ *Echymipera kalubu* (J. Fischer, 1829: 274)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Thomas (1920b: 430) and most subsequent authors. Reviewed by Tate (1948a: 329), and Groves and Flannery (1990: 1).

*Brachymelis* de Miklouho-Maclay, 1884: 713.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ [*Perameles*] *Brachymelis garagassi* de Miklouho-Maclay, 1884: 715 [= Φ *Echymipera kalubu* (J. Fischer, 1829: 274)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Perameles*. Synonymised within *Echymipera* by Tate (1948a: 329), Marshall (1981: 27), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 57).

HOMONYMS:

*Brachymeles* Duméril & Bibron, 1839: 776, lizards of the Class Reptilia (Order Squamata: Family Scincidae).

*Peramelopsis* Heude, 1896: 143, footnote.

TYPE SPECIES: *Peramelopsis welsianus* Heude, 1896 [=*Echymipera rufescens* (Peters & Doria, 1875)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Echymipera* by Groves (2005e: 41).

*Anuromeles* K. Heller, 1897: 5.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Anuromeles rufiventris* K. Heller, 1897: 5 [=Φ *Echymipera kalubu* J. Fischer, 1829: 274] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Echymipera* by Tate (1948a: 329), Marshall (1981: 27), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 57).

*Suillomeles* G. Allen & Barbour, 1909: 43.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Suillomeles hispida* G. Allen & Barbour, 1909: 44 [= Φ *Echymipera kalubu* (J. Fischer, 1829: 274)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Echymipera* by Simpson (1945: 44), Tate (1948a: 329), Marshall (1981: 27), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489), McKenna and Bell (1997: 57) and Groves (2005e: 41).

### ***Echymipera rufescens*** (Peters & Doria, 1875)

**Long-nosed Echymipera**

### Φ ***Echymipera rufescens rufescens*** (Peters & Doria, 1875)

Φ *Perameles rufescens* Peters & Doria, 1875: 541.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Insulae Kei' [=Kai Islands], New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Species first found to occur in Australia by Tate (1948a: 334) from a specimen collected from the McIlwaith Range on Cape York Peninsula in 1932, which was given the name *Echymipera rufescens australis* Tate, 1948a.

Φ *Perameles aruensis* Peters & Doria, 1875: 542, footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aru Islands, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rufescens* by Tate (1948a: 333) and subsequent authors including Laurie and Hill (1954: 12), Groves (1993d: 41) and Flannery (1990: 80; 1995a: 111; 1995b: 70).

Φ *Peramelopsis welsianus* Heude, 1896: 143 footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kei Islands, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rufescens* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 12), Groves (1993b: 41) and Flannery (1990: 80; 1995a: 111; 1995b: 70).

Φ *Perameles keiensis* Cohn, 1910: 727.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kei Island, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rufescens* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 12) and subsequent authors including Groves (1993d: 41) and Flannery (1990: 80; 1995a: 111; 1995b: 70).

Φ *Echymipera gargantua* Thomas, 1914a: 443.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wahatuna, Mimika River, south-west Netherlands, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rufescens* by Tate (1948a: 333) and subsequent authors including Laurie and Hill (1954: 12), Groves (1993d, 41) and Flannery (1990: 80; 1995a: 111; 1995b: 70).

### ***Echymipera rufescens australis*** Tate, 1948

*Echymipera rufescens australis* Tate, 1948a: 334.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Rocky Scrub', Rocky River, east slope of McIlwraith Range, near Coen, Cape York, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: The presence of this species within Australia was confirmed by Hulbert *et al*. (1971: 331). Synonymised within *rufescens* by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 37). Recognised as a subspecies of *rufescens* by Troughton (1967: 67), Strahan (1983: 103; 1995: 192), Flannery (1990: 80; 1995a: 111; 1995b: 70), Groves (2005e: 42), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 175).

## **Subfamily Peramelinae** J. Gray, 1825 *sensu* Kirsch, 1997

Tribe Peramelina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308) and included the genera *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; and *Isodon* [sic=*Isoodon*] Desmarest, 1817a. Subfamily status recognised by Bensley (1903: 110), Kirsch (1968a: 420), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 345) and followed by McKenna and Bell (1997: 57), Groves (2005e: 39) and Meredith *et al*. (2008b: 1, 4).

Subfamily Peramelinae Bensley, 1903: 110, 111.

TYPE GENUS: *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Peramelidae (J. Gray, 1825a), and included the genera *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d; and *Chaeropus* W. Ogilby, 1838a. Synonymised within the Subfamily Peramelinae J. Gray (1825a: 340) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 57).

Tribe Peramelini Szalay, 1994: 42.

TYPE GENUS: *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to J. Gray (1825a: 340) and placed in the Subfamily Peramelinae (J. Gray, 1825a). Synonymised within the Subfamily Peramelinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 57).

## ***Isoodon*** Desmarest, 1817

*Isoodon* Desmarest, 1817a: 409.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis obesula* Shaw, 1797 [=*Isoodon obesulus* (Shaw, 1797)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Perameles* by Waterhouse (1846: 356) and Thomas (1888a: 227) but recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 18). Taxonomic decision to use *Isoodon* rather than *Thylacis* (Illiger, 1811) was made by Lidicker and Follett (1968: 251). Current taxonomy at the species level follows that of Ride (1970: 96), with subspecies designated by Strahan (1995). Genus revised by Lyne and Mort (1981: 107).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Further taxonomic examination of this continental genus is critical to assess all recognised, and unrecognised, taxa given the catastrophic declines observed in regional populations of many of its constituent taxa (Westerman *et al*., 2012: 104).

*Isodon* Agassiz, 1842: 16.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Isoodon* Desmarest, 1817a.

COMMENTS: Not subsequently recognised.

HOMONYMS:

*Isodon* Say, 1822: 332, hutia rodents of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Capromyidae). Name is a synonym of *Capromys* Desmarest, 1822a: 185. See Woods and Kilpatick (2005: 1594).

*Thylacis* Haltenorth, 1958: 24.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a valid genus by Simpson (1945: 44), Marlow (1958: 79, 88) and Ziegler and Lidicker (1968: 43). Synonymised within *Isoodon* by most other authors including Iredale and Troughton (1934: 18), Lidicker and Follett (1968: 251), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 34), Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 39), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 489) and Groves (1993d: 39; 2005e: 39). Van Deusen and Jones (1967: 74) note that the name *Thylacis* is an objective synonym of *Perameles* so the use for *Isoodon* is incorrect.

HOMONYMS:

*Thylacis* Illiger, 1811, long-nosed bandicoots of the Class Mammalia (Order Peramelemorphia, Family Peramelidae). Genus is synonym of *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d. See individual entry.

## ***Isoodon auratus*** (Ramsay, 1887)

**Golden Bandicoot**

### ***Isoodon auratus auratus*** (Ramsay, 1887)

*Perameles auratus* Ramsay, 1887a: 551.

TYPE LOCALITY: Derby, Western Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Abstract of description by Ramsay (1887b: vi). Synonymised within *Perameles macroura* by Thomas (1888a: 234) but elevated to species rank within *Perameles* by Thomas (1904a: 227). Species rank recognised within *Isoodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 17) and lowered to a subspecies of *obesulus* by Tate (1948a: 338). Ride (1970: 96) separated *auratus*, which included *barrowensis*, from *obesulus* as distinct species within *Isoodon*. Elevated to species rank by Troughton (1967: 54), Lyne and Mort (1981: 107, 129), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 34), Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 37) and Strahan (1995: 172). One study has shown that this taxon is morphologically distinct from *obesulus*, although it was not genetically distinct on the DNA segments sequenced by Pope *et al*. (2001: 411, 424–425) who proposed that the most parsimonious compromise from both genetics and morphology from the current data would be to consider *I. auratus* as a subspecies of *I. obesulus*. These results were supported by Westerman and Krajewski *et al*. (2000: 6), and Zenger *et al*. (2005: 200) who suggested that the maintenance of *I. obesulus* and *I. auratus* as different species could not be supported and that only three subspecies should be recognised (ie. *I. o. obesulus*, *I. o. peninsulae* and *I. o. fusciventer*, with the exact position of *affinis* from Tasmania currently unknown but likely to be placed within *I. o. obesulus*. More recently *auratus* and *obesulus* were found to be genetically distinct from each other by Westerman *et al*. (2012: 106), which appears to have been followed by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 177) who recognised *auratus* at the species rank with the subspecies *arnhemensis* and *barrowensis*.

### ***Isoodon auratus arnhemensis*** Lyne & Mort, 1981

*Isoodon arnhemensis* Lyne & Mort, 1981: 107, 128.

TYPE LOCALITY: Melville Bay, Cape Arnhem area, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species status was recognised by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 37), but lowered to a subspecies of *auratus* by Strahan (1995: 172), Groves (2005e: 39), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 177). The population designated by this name needs to be re-examined.

### ***Isoodon auratus barrowensis*** (Thomas, 1901)

*Perameles barrowensis* Thomas, 1901a: 396.

TYPE LOCALITY: Barrow Island, north-west Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank by Wood Jones (1922a: 39), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 17), Tate (1948a: 337) and Troughton (1967: 54). It was included within *auratus* by Ride (1970: 96), though it is not clear at what rank. Synonymised within *auratus* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 35). Elevated to species rank by Lyne and Mort (1981: 107, 123) but recognised as a subspecies of *auratus* by Strahan (1983: 98; 1995; 173). In reference to Lyne and Mort, Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 38) suggested it was possible that *barrowensis* is sufficiently distinct to be treated taxonomically as a separate subspecies, but synonymised it within *auratus*. Similarly Groves (1993d: 39) synonymised this taxon with *I. auratus*. Close *et al*. (1990: 26) suggested that *barrowensis* was strikingly similar *I. o. obesulus*, despite their geographical separation, but recognised *barrowensis* as a subspecies of *auratus*. These observations appear to be supported by other genetic studies by Pope *et al*. (2001: 425) and morphological observations of Thomas (1901a: 396) and Lyne and Mort (1981: 123) that showed closer resemblance of Barrow Island skulls to *obesulus* than *auratus*. The research by Pope *et al*. (2001: 424) also showed that this taxon is not genetically distinct from *obesulus*. Despite these findings this taxon was recognised as a subspecies of *auratus* by Groves (2005e: 39), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 177).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Further taxonomic studies are required to assess the validity of this taxon, and its true affinities.

### *Isoodon macrourus* (Gould, 1842)

**Northern Brown Bandicoot**

### *Isoodon macrourus macrourus* (Gould, 1842)

*Perameles macrourus* Gould, 1842a: 41.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Perameles* by Waterhouse (1846: 366) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 234) who spelt it *macrura*. Transferred to *Isoodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 18) and followed by subsequent authors. Three subspecies were recognised by Tate (1948a: 338), Strahan (1995: 175), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 179) who suggest the subspecific taxonomy is in need of revision. Lyne and Mort (1981: 129–130) included *torosus* and *moresbyensis* (extralimital) within *macrourus* as synonyms, which was also done by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 38).

*P. [erameles] macrura* Wagner, 1855: xiii, 211.

TYPE LOCALITY: Invalid emendation of *Perameles macrourus* Gould, 1842a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *macrourus* by Flannery (1990: 86; 1995a: 123) and Groves (1993d: 39: 2005e: 39).

*Perameles wombeyensis* Broom, 1896a: 56.

TYPE LOCALITY: Broom Cave, Wombeyan Caves, near Taralga, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Isoodon macrourus* by Wakefield (1972a: 20).

### Φ *Isoodon macrourus moresbyensis* (Ramsay, 1877)

Φ *Perameles moresbyensis* Ramsay, 1877b: 14.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species, within *Isoodon*, by Tate and Archbold (1937: 361) and synonymised within *macrourus* by Groves (1993d: 39) and Flannery (1990: 86; 1995a: 123), but recognised as a subspecies of *macrourus* by Tate (1948a: 340), Strahan (1983: 96; 1995: 175), Groves (2005e: 39), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 179).

### *Isoodon macrourus torosus* (Ramsay, 1877)

*Perameles macroura* var. *torosus* Ramsay, 1877b: 12.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Cooktown, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *macrourus* by Thomas (1888a: 234). Transferred to *Isoodon* and elevated to species status by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 18) and Troughton (1967: 55). Synonymised within *macrourus* by Ride (1970: 243), and Lyne and Mort (1981: 131), Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 38) and Flannery (1990: 86; 1995a: 123). Recognised as a subspecies of *macrourus* by Finlayson (1934: 229), Tate (1948a: 339), Strahan (1983: 96; 1995: 175), Close *et al*. (1990: 19) and supported as a subspecies by Westerman and Krajewski (2000: 6). Despite this designation, significant doubt was cast on the validity of *torosus* using genetic and morphological analysis by Pope *et al*. (2001: 420). Groves (2005e: 39) synonymised *torosus* within *moresbyensis*. Subspecies rank recognised by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 179). Spelling of this name is sometimes given as '*torosa*' but this is in error.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Further taxonomic revision is required to confirm the status of this taxon, in the context of a fresh revision, using both morphology and DNA, of the entire genus.

### *Isoodon obesulus* (Shaw, 1797)

**Southern Brown Bandicoot**

### *Isoodon obesulus obesulus* (Shaw, 1797)

*Didelphis Obesula* Shaw, 1797: Text to Plate 298.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ku-Ring-Gai Chase National Park, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia (33°36′S, 151°16′E). Designation of type by Dixon (1981: 132).

COMMENTS: Included within *Perameles* by Waterhouse (1838a: 65; 1841a: 159; 1846: 368), Gould (1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 12), Krefft (1866a: 16; 1868a: 94), and Thomas (1888a: xii, 231), who reviewed its taxonomic history. Transferred to *Isoodon* by Desmarest (1817a: 409), F. Cuvier (1825: 416), Desmarest (1847: 579), and Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 17). Six subspecies (*obesulus*, *affinis*, *fusciventer*, *nauticus*, *peninsulae* and *auratus*) were recognised by Tate (1948a: 338). Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 39) suggested that it is possible that *fusciventer*, *nauticus* and *peninsulae* are sufficiently distinct to be treated as subspecies. Lyne and Mort (1981: 122–123) treated *nauticus* and *peninsulae* as separate species. Subsequently Strahan (1995: 176) synonymised *affinis*, *fusciventer* and *nauticus* and recognised *peninsulae* as a subspecies and elevated *auratus* to species rank.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The taxonomic status of all subspecies of *obesulus* needs to be confirmed.

### *Isoodon obesulus fusciventer* (J. Gray, 1841)

*Perameles fusciventer* J. Gray, 1841: 407, locality 401.

TYPE LOCALITY: King George Sound, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *obesulus* by Waterhouse (1846: 368) and Thomas (1888a: 231). Designated a subspecies of *obesulus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 17) and Tate (1948a: 338) and synonymised within *obesulus* by Lyne and Mort (1981: 129). Taxon treated as a subspecies of *obesulus* by Strahan (1983: 94), Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 39) and Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 3). Genetic research has proposed that *obesulus* from Western Australia and *auratus* could be placed within *fusciventer* (Pope *et al*., 2001: 425). Synonymised within *obesulus* by Groves (2005e: 39). Recognised as a subspecies of *obesulus* by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 181) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 19, 28). Westerman *et al*. (2012: 103) suggested this taxon was genetically highly distinct and not related to *obesulus*.

### *Isoodon obesulus affinis* (Waterhouse, 1846)

*Perameles affinis* Waterhouse, 1846: 373.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kangaroos Point near Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Waterhouse (1846: 268) published the name as a junior synonym of *obesula* and apparently as a distinct taxon on page 373 (though this later discussion clearly suggests it is the same as *obesula*). *P. affinis* became available through its adoption for a taxon, *Perameles obesulus*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 17). Synonymised within *obesulus* by Thomas (1888a: 231), Lyne and Mort (1981: 129), Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 39), Groves (1993d: 39; 2005e: 39), Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 19), and not recognised by Strahan (1995: 176). Recognised as a subspecies of *obesulus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 17), Tate (1948a: 338), Strahan (1983: 94), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 181).

*Perameles affinis* J. Gray, 1843a: 96.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. J. Gray recognised as the author of the name by Thomas (1888a: 231), but shown to be a *nomen nudum* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 17), which was followed by subsequent authors (in giving priority to Waterhouse, 1846: 373 as the original description) including Tate (1948a: 338), Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 39) and Groves (2005e: 39).

### *Isoodon obesulus nauticus* Thomas, 1922

*Isoodon nauticus* Thomas, 1922c: 678.

TYPE LOCALITY: Franklin Island, Nuyts Archipelago, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 17) and Troughton (1967: 54). Lowered to a subspecies of *obesulus* by Tate (1948a: 338), elevated to species by Lyne and Mort (1981: 122), synonymised within *obesulus* by Ride (1970: 243), Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 19), and not recognised by Strahan (1995: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *obesulus* by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 39), Groves (2005e: 39) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 181).

### *Isoodon peninsulae* Thomas, 1922

**Cape York Brown Bandicoot**

*Isoodon peninsulae* Thomas, 1922c: 679.

TYPE LOCALITY: Utingu, northern Cape York, Queensland, Australia. 10 m elevation.

COMMENTS: The taxonomic position of *peninsulae* has been unstable. It was placed within *obesulus* by Ride (1970: 243), lowered to subspecies rank (within *obesulus*) by Tate (1948a: 338), Strahan (1983: 94; 1995: 176), and Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 39). Taxon also recognised at the species rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 17), Troughton (1967: 55), Lyne and Mort (1981: 107, 123) and Close *et al*. (1990: 26). Recent research has been inconsistent, with Westerman and Krajewski (2000: 6) proposing there was little support for the continued recognition of *I. o. peninsulae* as a distinct subspecies; in contrast it was found to be morphologically and genetically distinct from *obesulus* and was strongly supported as a subspecies by Pope *et al*. (2001: 424–425). Synonymised within *obesulus* by Groves (2005e: 39), but recognised as a subspecies of *obesulus* by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 102), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008:

181), and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 80). Most recently Westerman *et al*. (2012: 104) suggested this taxon was more closely related to *auratus* than *obesulus*, though it is highly distinct and should be treated as a distinct species, which was followed by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 28).

### ***Perameles*** É. Geoffroy, 1803

*Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d: 249 as 149.

TYPE SPECIES: *Perameles nasuta* É. Geoffroy, 1804c by subsequent designation (see Lesson, 1828a: 197).

COMMENTS: *Perameles* also described by É. Geoffroy (1804c: 56), but Groves (2005e: 40) noted that the description which has priority is not known as the dates are uncertain. For variants of *Perameles* see Palmer (1904: 884).

HOMONYMS:

*Perameles* J. Gray, 1839a: 333, reptiles of the Class Reptilia (Order Squamata, Family Scincidae). Appears to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Peromeles* Wiegmann, 1834: 11, which is a junior synonym of *Saiphos* J. Gray, 1831a: 72.

*Thylacis* Illiger, 1811: 76.

TYPE SPECIES: Unnecessary *nomen novum* for *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Simpson (1945: 44) and followed by Laurie and Hill (1954: 12) and Marlow (1958: 79, 88). Synonymised within *Perameles* by Thomas (1888a: 227), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 18), Tate (1948a: 323), Mackerras and Mackerras (1960: 52), Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 39) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 490). Taxonomic decision to use *Isoodon* rather than *Thylacis* was made by Lidicker and Follett (1968: 251).

HOMONYMS:

*Thylacis* Haltenorth, 1958, short-nosed bandicoots of the Class Mammalia (Order Peramelemorphia, Family Peramelidae). Genus is a synonym of *Isoodon* Desmarest, 1817a. See individual entry.

*Thylax* Oken, 1816: xvi, 1128.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Perameles* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 18), Marshall (1981: 27) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 490). Not considered by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 39–40) or Groves (2005e: 40).

HOMONYMS:

† *Thylax* Hag en, 1866: 172, bark louse of the Class Insecta (Order Psocoptera, Family Lepidopsocidae).

*Parameles* J. Gray, 1827a: 194.

TYPE SPECIES: Not designated from *Perameles nasuta* É. Geoffroy, 1804c; *Perameles bougainville* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 and *P. obesula* Shaw, 1797.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 18), and synonymised within *Perameles* by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 39) who listed the author as 'Anon [J. Gray, J.E]'.

*Perimeles* Lenz, 1831: 158.

TYPE SPECIES: Unjustified emendation of *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 18) or Groves (2005e: 40). Synonymised within *Perameles* by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 40).

HOMONYMS:

*Perimeles* Godman in Godman and Salvin, 1900: 542, butterflies of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Hesperiidae). Genus is a synonym of *Remella* Hemming, 1939: 39.

*Peromeles* Winge, 1893a: 124.

TYPE SPECIES: Unjustified emendation of *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 18) or Groves (2005e: 40). Synonymised within *Perameles* by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 40).

### ***Perameles bougainville*** Quoy & Gaimard, 1824

**Western Barred Bandicoot**

### ***Perameles bougainville bougainville*** Quoy & Gaimard, 1824

*Perameles Bougainville* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 56; Plate 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Péron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Consistently recognised since its description including Waterhouse (1841a: 162; 1846: 385) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 246). Occurs on both Bernier and Dorre Islands in Shark Bay, Western Australia, but is extinct on mainland Australia.

† *Perameles myosuros* Wagner, 1841a: 293.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River District and surrounds of King Georges Sound, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Multiple original spellings of *myosuros*; *myosuros* in text and table of contents, *myosurus* in title only; erroneous masculine gender of *mysurus*, as compared with the indeclinable *myosuros* when combined with *Perameles* indicates lapsus; confirmed by Wagner's subsequent usage. Recognised at species rank by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 10), Waterhouse (1846: 381) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 19) and Troughton (1967: 59), as

*P. myosura*. Synonymised within *bougainville* by Thomas (1888a: 246), Tate (1948a: 324), Ride (1970: 246), Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 40) and Groves (2005e: 40). Recognised as a subspecies of *bougainville* by Strahan (1983: 101; 1995: 179), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 184). Synonymised within *bougainville* by Helgen and Flannery (2003: 209) and followed here.

† *Perameles arenaria* Gould, 1844a: 104.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near York, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *myosuros* by Waterhouse (1846: 381) and as *myosura* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 19). Synonymised within *bougainville* by Thomas (1888a: 247), Tate (1948a: 324), Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 40) and subsequent authors.

### † *Perameles bougainville fasciata* J. Gray, 1841

† *Perameles fasciata* J. Gray, 1841: 407.

TYPE LOCALITY: Liverpool Plains, New South Wales, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Recognised at species rank by Waterhouse (1846: 379), Gould (1849 [1845–1963], Text to Plate 8), Krefft (1866a: 15), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 19) and Troughton (1967: 58). Included within *Perameles bougainville* by Thomas (1888a: 246) and Ride (1970: 245) but at unknown status. Recognised as a subspecies of *bougainville* by Strahan (1983: 101), Helgen and Flannery (2003: 209) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103). Synonymised within *bougainville* by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 40), Groves (2005e: 40), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 184). Subspecies rank recognised by Helgen and Flannery (2003: 209) and followed here.

† *Perameles myosura notina* Thomas, 1922d: 144.

TYPE LOCALITY: St Vincent Gulf, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: The species name *myosura* is a modified subsequent spelling of *mysuros* Wagner, 1841a: 293, but Thomas did not explain why he adopted this spelling. Considered a subspecies of *myosura* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 19), subspecies of *bougainvillea* by Tate (1948a: 324) and Freedman and Rightmire (1971: 31), and synonymised within *bougainville* by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 40) and Groves (2005e: 40). Recognised as a subspecies of *bougainville* by Strahan (1983: 101; 1995: 179), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 184). Synonymised within *fasciata* by Helgen and Flannery (2003: 209) and followed here.

### † *Perameles eremiana* Spencer, 1897

**Desert Bandicoot**

† *Perameles eremiana* Spencer, 1897: 9; Plate 2, Figs. 5–7.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burt Plain, north of Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Extinct. See Ride (1970: 200).

### *Perameles gunnii* J. Gray, 1838

**Eastern Barred Bandicoot**

*Perameles Gunnii* J. Gray, 1838b: 107.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Gould (1859 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 9), Krefft (1868a: 94) and subsequent authors. A genetic analysis by Westerman and Krajewski (2000: 5) found little genetic difference between Victorian and Tasmanian samples. The Victorian population was considered an unnamed subspecies by N. Robinson *et al*. (1993: 203) and Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 7), although the analysis of Westerman and Krajewski (2000: 5) failed to support this differentiation. Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103) recognised an unnamed Victorian subspecies but this is not recognised here.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The Victorian population [*sensu* N. Robinson *et al*. (1993: 203)] needs to be revised and formally described if appropriate.

### *Perameles nasuta* É. Geoffroy, 1804

**Southern Long-nosed Bandicoot**

*Perameles nasuta* É. Geoffroy, 1804c: 62; Plate 44.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Waterhouse (1838a: 65), Gould (1855 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 11) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 242), who reviewed its early taxonomic history.

*perameles Lawson* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 [1824–1826]: 711.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *nasuta* by Waterhouse (1846: 374) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 18) and subsequent authors including Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 42) and Groves (1993d: 40; 2005e: 40).

*Perameles major* Schinz, 1825: 375.

TYPE LOCALITY: Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *nasuta* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 18) and subsequent authors including Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 42) and Groves (1993d: 40; 2005e: 40).

*Isoodon Musei* Boitard, 1841: 291.

COMMENTS: Replacement name for *Perameles nasuta* É. Geoffroy, 1804c. Tentatively included within *obesulus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 17) and synonymised within *nasuta* by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 42) and Groves (1993d: 40; 2005e: 40).

*Perameles auritus* Waterhouse, 1841a: 156.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Jackson, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Specimen referred to by Waterhouse (1841: 156) was seen at the Paris Museum, and he turn synonymised it within *nasuta*, which was followed by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 18). Not considered by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 42).

*Perameles tenuirostris* Owen, 1877a: 107.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wellington area, New South Wales, Australia (see Mackness 2000: 133).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Perameles nasuta* by Lydekker (1887: 255).

### ***Perameles pallescens*** Thomas, 1923

**Northern Long-nosed Bandicoot**

*Perameles nasuta pallescens* Thomas, 1923a: 173.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vine Creek, Ravenshoe, Queensland, Australia. 3000ft.

COMMENTS: Recognised at subspecies rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 18) and Tate (1948a: 326), and synonymised within *nasuta* by Mahoney and Ride (1988d: 42) and Groves (1993d: 40; 2005e: 40). Often considered a subspecies of *nasuta* by authors including Strahan (1983: 99; 1995: 185), which was supported by Westerman and Krajewski (2000: 5), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 189). Westerman and Krajewski (2000: 4) and Pope *et al*. (2001: 415) found that Control Region haplotypes of this presumed taxon from Iron Range and from the Carbine Tableland are extremely different, suggesting that more detailed taxonomic investigation is in order. Most recently Westerman *et al*. (2012: 104) suggested this taxon is highly distinct and should be recognised as a separate species, which was followed by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 19, 28) and is recognised here.

## **Family Thylacomyidae** Bensley, 1903 *sensu* M. Archer & Kirsch, 1977

Subfamily Thylacomyinae Bensley, 1903: 110, 115.

TYPE GENUS: *Thylacomys* Blyth, 1840 [=*Macrotis* Reid, 1837].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Peramelidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genus *Thylacomys* Blyth, 1840 [=*Macrotis* Reid, 1837]. Synonymised within Peramelidae by Groves and Flannery (1990: 1) and Groves (1993d: 39). *Macrotis* placed by itself in Subfamily Thylacomyinae by Szalay (1994: 42) and then in Subfamily Chaeropodinae, with *Chaeropus*, by McKenna and Bell (1997: 57). The Family Thylacomyidae was synonymised within the Subfamily Chaeropodinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 57). Recognised as the Subfamily Thylacomyinae by Kirsch (1968a: 420) and Strahan (1995: 6, 186). Family rank recognised by M. Archer and Kirsch (1977: 21, 23), Kirsch (1977a: 112; 1977b: 4, 45), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 16), Marshall (1981: 27), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 36), Strahan (1983: xxi, 106), Marshall (1984: 71, 91), Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 43), Kirsch *et al*. (1990b: 434; 1997: 245), Wroe (1999: 512), Groves (2005e: 38), Meredith *et al*. (2008b: 1, 4), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 191). Family name not recognised by Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 16). McAllan and Bruce (1989: 454) argued that the assertion of M. Archer and Kirsch (1977: 24) to adopt the family- name Thylacomyidae because of the general acceptance of the Subfamily Thylacomyinae was incorrect as the Article of the ICZN makes no mention of the issue (ICZN, 1985a: 81). McAllan and Bruce (1989: 454) argued that the generic name *Thylacomys* (a *nomen nudum*) was corrected to *Macrotis* before 1961, so Article 40 (ICZN, 1985a: 81) does not apply, and that the family-group name was not corrected before 1961, so section (b) of Article 40 does not apply either. As a result of these issues McAllan and Bruce (1989: 454) proposed a new family name, Macrotidae (see below). In fact, all these assertions are based on a misreading of the Code, and the name Thylacomyidae stands.

Family Macrotidae McAllan & Bruce, 1989: 454.

TYPE GENUS: *Macrotis* Reid, 1837.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genus *Macrotis* Reid, 1837, and was developed as a replacement name for the Family Thylacomyidae (Bensley, 1903). An argument for the use of Macrotidae compared with Thylacomyidae was made by McAllan and Bruce (1989: 454) (see discussion above) but the name Macrotidae has not been recognised since its description.

### ***Macrotis*** Reid, 1837

*Macrotis* Reid, 1837: 131.

TYPE SPECIES: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, 1837 [=*Macrotis lagotis* (Reid, 1837)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Proposed as a subgenus of *Perameles* É. Geoffroy, 1803d. Not preoccupied by *Macrotis* Dejean, 1833: 186, a *nomen nudum* (Sherborn, 1928: 3777; Troughton, 1932b: 223; Groves, 1993d: 40). Recognised as a subgenus of *Perameles* by Waterhouse (1846: 358). Synonymised within *Thylacomys* by Simpson (1945: 44). Taxonomic decision of Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 19) and Ride in Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 43). Groves and Flannery (1990: 11) placed *Macrotis* back in Peramelidae.

HOMONYMS:

*Macrotis*, Dejean, 1833: 186, flower beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Cetoniidae). A *nomen nudum* (Sherborn, 1928: 3777; Troughton, 1932b: 223). Genus is a junior synonym of *Macrotina* Strand, 1934: 277.

*Macrotis* Wagner, 1855: xvi, 350, 368, white-tailed deer and mule deer of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla,

Family Cervidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Odocoileus* Rafinesque, 1832: 109. See W. Smith (1991: 1) and Grubb (2005a: 657).

*Macrotis* Schürhoff, 1933: 92, scarab beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Scarabaeidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Macrotina* Strand, 1934: 277. See Krikken (1984: 51).

*Thylacomys* Owen, 1838c: 747.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen nudum*. See Thomas (1888a: 221–222, footnote) and Palmer (1904: 677).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macrotis* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 57). Palmer (1899a: 302) suggested that as *Macrotis* is preoccupied, *Paragalia* or *Peragale* is antedated and *Thylacomys* is the first tenable name for the genus that it should be adopted on the ground of priority. Palmer (1899a: 301–302) discussed the history of this name and suggested it is 'better not to hold Owen responsible for *Thylacomys*, but to adopt it on the authority of Blyth by whom it was published as a perfectly valid name one year prior to the appearance of *Paragalia*, J. Gray'.

HOMONYMS:

*Thylacomys* Waite, 1898, hopping mice of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Genus is a synonym of *Notomys* Lesson, 1842: 129. See individual account.

*Thalacomys* Blyth, 1840: 104.

TYPE SPECIES: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, 1837 [=*Macrotis lagotis* (Reid, 1837)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Blyth used two spellings *Thalacomys* (p. 104) and *Thylacomys* (p. 107). Palmer (1904: 884) chose *Thylacomys* as the original spelling. The spelling *Thalacomys* was used subsequently by Wood Jones (1923: 339). Synonymised within *Macrotis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 19), Tate (1948a: 341), Ride (1970: 248), Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 43), Marshall (1981: 27) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 490).

*Thylacomys* Blyth, 1840: 107.

TYPE SPECIES: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, 1837 [=*Macrotis lagotis* (Reid, 1837)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Blyth used two spellings *Thalacomys* (p. 104) and *Thylacomys* (p. 107). Palmer (1904: 884) chose *Thylacomys* as the original spelling. Synonymised within *Macrotis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 19), and Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 43).

*Paragalia* J. Gray, 1841: 401.

TYPE SPECIES: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, 1837 [=*Macrotis lagotis* (Reid, 1837)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Perameles*. Synonymised within *Peragale* by Thomas (1888a: 221), within *Thylacomys* by Simpson (1945: 44) and within *Macrotis* by Waterhouse (1846: 358), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 19), Tate (1948a: 341), Marshall (1981: 27), Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 43) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 490).

*Perigalea* J. Gray, 1842e: 15, 16.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Paragalia* J. Gray, 1841.

COMMENTS: Recognised at generic rank. Also recognised by J. Gray (1843a: xxii, 96). Synonymised within *Paragalia* by Palmer (1899a: 301).

*Paragalea* J. Gray, 1843a: 96.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Paragalia* J. Gray, 1841.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Paragalia* by Palmer (1899a: 301).

*Peragalea* Gould, 1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 7.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Paragalia* J. Gray, 1841.

COMMENTS: Recognised at generic rank. Emendation of *Paragalia* originally used by J. Gray as an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Paragalia*, but adopted by Gould as an emendation. Synonymised within *Paragalia* by Palmer (1899a: 301). Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 19–20) and Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 43).

*Phalacomys* Anon, 1854: 382.

TYPE SPECIES: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, 1837 [=*Macrotis lagotis* (Reid, 1837)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Thylacomys* Owen, 1838c. Synonymised within *Macrotis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 20) and Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 43).

*Thalaconus* J. Richardson *et al*., 1862: 214.

TYPE SPECIES: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, 1837 [=*Macrotis lagotis* (Reid, 1837)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 19–20) and synonymised within *Macrotis* by Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 43).

*Peragale* Lydekker, 1887: 256, footnote 5.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Paragalia* J. Gray, 1841.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Thomas (1887b: 397; 1888a: xii, 221) ahead of *Macrotis*. Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 20) and synonymised within *Macrotis* by Marshall (1981: 27), Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 43) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 490).

## ***Macrotis lagotis*** (Reid, 1837)

**Greater Bilby**

*Perameles lagotis* Reid, 1837: 129.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Perameles* by Waterhouse (1838a: 65; 1841a: 153) and *Perameles* (*Macrotis*) *lagotis* by Waterhouse (1846: 360). Transferred to *Peragalea* by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 7) and Krefft (1866a: 14), *Macrotis* by Jentink (1887: 305) and *Peragale* by Thomas (1888a: xii, 223). Transferred to *Macrotis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 20) included all described taxa as subspecies (see below as synonyms).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The validity of each of the reported subspecies (including *sagitta*, *cambrica*, *nigripes*, *grandis* and *interjecta*) needs to be resolved.

*Thylacomys sagitta* Thomas, 1905a: 426.

TYPE LOCALITY: Killalpaninna, east of Lake Eyre, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 20), Finlayson (1935a: 233), Tate (1948a: 343) and Troughton (1967: 63). Synonymised within *lagotis* by Ride (1970: 244), Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 44) and most subsequent authors including Groves (2005e: 38). Recognised as a subspecies by Strahan (1983: 107; 1995: 187), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 192). Subspecies not recognised by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 19, 28), as the species is thought to have had a largely continuous distribution, which is followed here.

*Thalacomys nigripes* Wood Jones, 1923: 347.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ooldea, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 20), Tate (1948a: 343) and Troughton (1967: 63). Synonymised within *lagotis* by Ride (1970: 244), Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 44) and most subsequent authors including Groves (2005e: 38). Recognised as a subspecies by Strahan (1983: 107; 1995: 187), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 192). Subspecies not recognised by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 19, 28), as the species is thought to have had a largely continuous distribution, which is followed here.

*Macrotis lagotis interjecta* Troughton, 1932b: 227.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rawlinna, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 20), Tate (1948a: 343) and Troughton (1967: 63). Synonymised within *lagotis* by Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 44) and Groves (2005e: 38). Recognised as a subspecies by Strahan (1983: 107; 1995: 187), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 192). Subspecies not recognised by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 19, 28), as the species is thought to have had a largely continuous distribution, which is followed here.

*Macrotis lagotis grandis* Troughton, 1932b: 229.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nalpa, Lake Alexandrina district, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 20), Tate (1948a: 344) and Troughton (1967: 63). Synonymised within *lagotis* by Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 44) and most subsequent authors including Groves (2005e: 38). Recognised as a subspecies by Strahan (1983: 107; 1995: 187), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 192). Subspecies not recognised by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 19, 28), as the species is thought to have had a largely continuous distribution, which is followed here.

*Macrotis lagotis cambrica* Troughton, 1932b: 230.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 20), Tate (1948a: 344) and Troughton (1967: 63). Synonymised within *lagotis* by Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 44) and most subsequent authors including Groves (2005e: 38). Recognised as a subspecies by Strahan (1983: 107; 1995: 187), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 192). Subspecies not recognised by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 19, 28), as the species is thought to have had a largely continuous distribution, which is followed here.

## † *Macrotis leucura* (Thomas, 1887)

**Lesser Bilby**

† *Peragale leucura* Thomas, 1887b: 397.

TYPE LOCALITY: Undesignated. The specimen was sent by the South Australian Museums taxidermist to London (Groves, 2005e: 38). Thought to have originated near Adelaide or in the northern part of South Australia, where other specimens in the same collection had come from, by Thomas (1887b: 397).

COMMENTS: Included within *Peragale* by Thomas (1888a: xii, 225). Transferred to *Macrotis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 21) and followed by subsequent authors.

† *Peragale minor* Spencer, 1897: 6; Plate 2, Figs. 1–4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sand hills ~40 miles NE of Charlotte Waters, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Holotype identified by Troughton (1932b: 233). Considered a valid species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 20), which also included the taxon *miselius* as a subspecies, and was followed by Tate (1948a: 343). Synonymised within *leucura* by Ride (1970: 244), and Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 44).

† *Thalacomys Minor Miselius* Finlayson, 1932: 168.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cooncherie, on the lower Diamantina, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *minor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 20) and Finlayson (1935a:

227). Synonymised within *leucura* by Troughton (1941: 73) and Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 44).

† *Macrotis minor miseliae* Tate, 1948a: 343.

TYPE LOCALITY: Emendation of *Thalacomys minor miselius* Finlayson, 1932.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leucura* by Mahoney and Ride (1988e: 45).

## Order Diprotodontia Owen, 1877

Suborder Diprotodontia Owen, 1877a: xii, 107.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Order Marsupialia and included the sections Rhizophaga (Owen, 1839a [= Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830)]), Poëphaga (Owen, 1839a [= Macropodoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Carpophaga (Owen, 1839a [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a part)]) (see Owen, 1877b: 360; Nicholson, 1880: 661). The rank appears to be derived from Owen (1868: 293) when he suggested that marsupial dentition shows them to be divisible into 'two classes: one "polyprotodont," or characterised by several pairs of mandibular incisors; the other "diprotodont," or by a single pair: these are large, more or less procumbent, and ever growing; the incisors of the first group are small, and of the usual limited growth.' Authorship of the term Polyprotodontia was given to Owen (1866a) by Gregory (1910: 199) who suggested that 'Owen [1866a], as a result of important studies of *Diprotodon*, *Thylacoleo* and *Nototherim*, proposes the terms "diprotodont" and "polyprotodont"' and it appears that this error was subsequently repeated. Name not recognised by Krefft (1871a: 3, Introduction), Gill (1872), Flower (1883: 184), Bensley (1903: 207) or Simpson (1945: 45). Recognised at suborder rank by Nicholson (1880: 661) who gave credit for the name to Owen but did not give the year of his work directly but in the reference list he referred to 'Fossil Mammalia of Australia. Owen. 1877', which appears to be an abbreviated title for this work. The name was subsequently used at subordinal rank by Lydekker (1887: xi, xxi, 146), Thomas (1888a: xi, 3), Cope (1889b: 876; 1891: 69; 1898: 108, 133), Flower and Lydekker (1891: xi, 144), J. Ogilby (1892: 24), Weber (1904: 348; 1928: xiii, 75), Gregory (1910: 197, 215), Osborn (1910: 517) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 21). Recognised at ordinal rank by Haeckel (1895: 466), Kirsch (1968a: 420; 1977a: 112; 1977b: 45) (as Diprotodonta), Strahan (1983: xxi) (as Diprotodonta), M. Archer (1984: 787) (as Diprotodonta), Woodburne (1984a: 71) (as Diprotodonta), and Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi) who proposed a new classification that included two suborders, the Vombatiformes and Phalangerida. Infraorder rank recognised by M. Archer (1984: 786) and semiorder by Szalay (1993: 239, 240; 1994: 42). Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245–246) recognised three suborders including the Vombatiformes, Macropodiformes and Phalangeriformes. The author is always given as Owen, 1866a, never with page number, by all authors that include the author and/or citation for the rank including Gregory (1910: 98, 199, 464, 492), Marshall (1981: 17), McKenna and Bell (1997: 58) and Long *et al*. (2002: 77). The author and year of the desciption of Diprotodontia follows Jackson and Thorington (2012: 9). The recognition of the suborders Vombatiformes and Phalangerida was supported by Munemasa *et al*. (2006: 181).

HOMONYMS:

† Diprotodontia Haeckel & Lankester, 1876: 239, includes the extinct hoofed marsupial animals. This usage of the term does appear to have been widely adopted.

Order Brutae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Pedimanes (J. Gray, 1821 [= Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the families Potoridae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Potoroidae (J. Gray, 1821)]), Macropidae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Koladae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a)]).

HOMONYMS:

Order Bruta Linnaeus, 1758: 16, 33, mammals of the Class Mammalia. Synonymised in part within Xenarthra (Cope, 1889a: 657 [= Order Cingulata (Illiger, 1811: 110) and Pilosa (Flower, 1883: 184)]) and Tethytheria (McKenna, 1975: 42). See McKenna and Bell (1997: 82, 492).

Grand Seccion Bruta Ameghino, 1889: xxiv, 653, mammals of the Class Mammalia.

Race Semidentiae Burnett, 1830b: 351.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the Family Koalidae (Burnett, 1830b [= Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839) and Potoroidae (J. Gray, 1821)]).

Family Koalidae Burnett, 1830b: 351.

TYPE GENUS: *Koala* Schinz, 1821 [=*Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Race Semidentiae (Burnett, 1830b [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a part)]) and included the genera *Potorus* J. Gray, 1821 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804] and *Koala* Schinz, 1821 [= *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816]. Synonymised within the Family Phascolarctidae by Marshall (1981: 31), Marshall *et al*. (1981: 490), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

Race Gliridentiae Burnett, 1830b: 351.

COMMENTS: Included the kinds Macropidae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830b).

Family Marsupidae Swainson, 1835: 391.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Glires (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; *Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804]; *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1821 [= *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a]; and *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791. Synonymised within Macropodidae by Marshall (1981: 27) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492).

Tribe Carpophaga Owen, 1839a: 12, 19.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791; and *Phascolarctus* Owen, 1839a [= *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a]. Recognised at tribe by Owen (1840: 322), at family rank by Giebel (1855: xi, 691) and Owen (1859: 52), and as an order by Haeckel (1866: clvii). Recognised at a rank between the Suborder Syndactyli and the families Tarsipedidae, Phalangeridae and Phascolarctidae by Gill (1872: 25). Synonymised within Phalangeroidea by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 61).

Tribe? Macropodina J. Gray, 1842e: 16.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Dendrolegus* [= *Dendrolagus*] S. Müller, 1840; *Macropus* Shaw, 1790; *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; *Osphranter* Gould, 1842e; *Petrogale* J. Gray, 1837; *Bettongia* J. Gray, 1837; *Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804]; *Lagorchestes* Gould, 1841 [1841–1842]; and *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

Order? Phytophaga Wagner, 1843: vi, 64.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the Scandentia (Wagner, 1843 [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a part)]), Macropoda (Wagner, 1843 [= Macropodoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Glirina (Wiegmann, 1832 [= Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830)]).

HOMONYMS:

Phytophaga Huxley, 1872: 283, sloths of the Class Mammalia (Order Pilosa, Family Bradypodidae). Synonymised within the Suborder Phyllophaga (Owen, 1842: 167) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 93).

Scandentia Wagner, 1843: vi, 65.

COMMENTS: Rank unknown but is either at tribe or family rank. When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order? Phytophaga (Wagner, 1843 [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a part)]) and included the genera *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791; and *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a.

HOMONYMS:

Scandentia G. Fischer, 1817: 372, anteaters of the Class Mammalia (Order Pilosa, Family Myrmecophagidae). See McKenna and Bell (1997: 92).

Scandentia Newman, 1843: 34, primates of the Class Mammalia (Order Primates). Synonymised with the Order Primates by McKenna and Bell (1997: 323).

Scandentia Wagner, 1855: xix, 524, tree shrews of the Class Mammalia. Recognised as a valid order by McKenna and Bell (1997: 356).

Order Macropoda Ameghino, 1889: xx, 263, 266.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Grand Group Alloidea (Ameghino, 1889 [= Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the families Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821), Phalangistidae (Owen, 1839a [= Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987 part)]) and Phascolomyidae (Owen, 1839a [= Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830b)]). Rank also discussed by Ameghino (1916: 448, 452). Synonymised within Diprotodontia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 58).

HOMONYMS:

Macropoda Illiger, 1811, rodents of the genera *Dipus* Zimmermann, 1780: 354; *Pedetes* Illiger, 1811: 81; and *Meriones* Illiger, 1811: 82 of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, families Dipodidae, Muridae & Pedetidae). See D. Wilson and Reeder (2005: 882, 1234, 1535). See individual entry.

Macropoda Wagner, 1843, macropods of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Superfamily Macropodoidea). Synonymised within the Superfamily Macropodoidea J. Gray, 1821 here. See individual entry.

Suborder Diprotodonta Thomas, 1896a: 876.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and include the families † Epanorthidae (Ameghino, 1889: 268, 270), Phalangeridae (Thomas, 1888a), Phascolomyidae (Owen, 1839a [= Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830b)]) and Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821). Name is an incorrect emendation of Diprotodontia. Spelling used by a number of authors including at the suborder rank by Deberer (1909: 614), infraordinal rank by M. Archer (1984: 786), and ordinal rank by Ride (1964a: 97, 99), Kirsch (1968a: 420; 1977a: 112; 1977b: 45), Turnbull (1971: 176), Strahan (1983: xxi), M. Archer (1984: 787), Baverstock (1984a: 2) and Woodburne (1984a: 71). The correct spelling was reviewed by Aplin and Archer (1987: xliii) who concluded that Diprotodonta is an invalid emendation of Diprotodontia.

Section Syndactyla Diprotodontia Wood Jones, 1924 [1923–1925]: 171.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Syndactyla (Wood Jones, 1923 [1923–1925]) and included the families Phalangeridae (Thomas, 1888a) and Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821). Recognised at ordinal rank by Szalay (1982: 631; 1994: 42). Synonymised within Diprotodontia by Aplin and Archer (1987: xliii), and within Syndactyli Gill (1871a: 533) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 56).

Duplicicommissurala Abbie, 1937: 432.

COMMENTS: Rank not specified but placed below the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) at a rank equivalent to Diprotodontia. Synonymised within Diprotodontia by Aplin and Archer (1987: xliii) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 58).

Semisuborder Diprotodontiformes Szalay, 1993: 240.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Vombatiformes (Woodburne, 1984a) with the Semisuborder Vombatomorphia (Aplin & Archer, 1987) was separated. Synonymised within Diprotodontia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 58).

Order Diprotodontiformes Kinman, 1994: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [= Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]). Synonymised within Diprotodontia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 58).

## **Suborder Vombatiformes** Woodburne, 1984 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

Suborder Vombatiformes Woodburne, 1984a: 71.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Order Diprotodonta [sic] (Owen, 1966a [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a)]) and included the superfamilies Vombatoidea (Kirsch, 1977b) and Phascolarctoidea (Woodburne, 1984a). Suborder recognised by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi), Szalay (1994: 43), Strahan (1995: 7, 194), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), Long *et al*. (2002: 77), Groves (2005b: 43), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 197). Author for rank attributed to Woodburne (1984a: 71) by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 490), Szalay (1994: 43), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and to Burnett (1830a: 351) by Groves (2005b: 43). Synonymised within Diprotodontia and Vombatoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 58, 59). This suborder included the new infraorders Phascolarctomorphia and Vombatomorphia by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi), which was followed by Long *et al*. (2002: 77, 85) and is recognised here.

Superfamily Vombatoidea Kirsch, 1968: 420.

TYPE GENUS: *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank was attributed to Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 33) and placed Order Diprotodonta [sic] (Owen, 1966a = Thomas, 1896a) and included the Families Vombatidae (Iredale & Troughton, 1939 [= 1934] [= Burnett, 1830b] and Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a). The recognition of the superfamily name with Kirsch (1968: 420) as the author appears to have only been recognised by Kirsch (1977a: 112) and Marshall (1990: 490). Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 59) recognised the author of the superfamily as Burnett (1830b: 351). Name also recognised at superfamily rank with unnamed author by Kirsch (1977b: 45), Szalay (1982: 631) and Strahan (1983: xxi).

## **Infraorder Phascolarctomorphia** Aplin & Archer, 1987

Infraorder Phascolarctomorphia Aplin & Archer, 1987: xxi, xvli.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Suborder Vombatiformes (Woodburne, 1984a) and included the Family Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a). Synonymised within Diprotodontia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 58), but was subsequently recognised by Black (1999: 16) and Long *et al*. (2002: 77).

## **Family Phascolarctidae** Owen, 1839

Family Phascolarctidae Owen, 1839a: 19.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Tribe Carpophaga (Owen, 1839a [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a part)]) and included the genus *Phascolarctus* Owen, 1839a [= *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a]. Winge (1893: 88) recognised the family and included the tribes Phascolarctini (Winge, 1893a), Thylacoleontini (Winge, 1893a: 88), Diprotodontini (Winge, 1893a: 88), and Phascolomyini (Winge, 1893a). Rank also recognised by Owen (1940: 332) but it was included within the Subfamily Phascolarctinae, in the Family Phalangeridae, by Thomas (1888a: xii, 209), Bensley (1903: 125), Simpson (1945: 46) and Tate (1945a: 11) who also included *Schoinobates* [= *Petauroides*]. Recognised at the family rank by Sonntag (1922: 894–895), who included the subfamilies Phascolarctinae and Phascolomyinae, Gill (1872: 25), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 33), Troughton (1967: 111), Kirsch (1968a: 420), Ride (1970: 225), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 50), McKay (1988a: 51), Groves (1993e: 43) and subsequent authors.

Family Koladae J. Gray, 1821: 309.

TYPE GENUS: *Kola* J. Gray, 1821 [= *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Brutae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genus *Kola* [sic] Schinz, 1821 [= *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a]. Synonymised within the Family Phascolarctidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

Family Phascolarctideae Lesson, 1842: 192.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Mastodidelphie (Lesson, 1842 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genus *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a. Does not appear to have been recognised by other authors.

Tribe Phascolarctins Gervais, 1855a: 273.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangeridés (Gervais, 1855a [= Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987)]) and included the genus *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a.

Subfamily Phascolarctinae Thomas, 1888a: xii, 209.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangeridae (Thomas, 1888a) and included the genus *Phascolarctus* Owen, 1839a [= *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a]; which was followed by Osborn (1910: 517). Synonymised within the Family Phascolarctidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

Tribe Phascolarctini Winge, 1893a: 88.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a) and included the genus *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a. Tribe rank subsequently recognised by Winge (1941: 69).

Superfamily Phascolarctoidea Woodburne, 1984a: 71.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Vombatiformes (Woodburne, 1984a) and included the Family Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a). Superfamily rank recognised by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459, 490) who proposed the author as Woodburne (1984a: 71), and Szalay (1994: 43) and Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) who both recognised the author as Owen (1839a: 19). Synonymised within the Family Phascolarctidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 66) but recognised by Black (1999: 16).

## ***Phascolarctos*** de Blainville, 1816

*Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a: 116.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss, 1817 [= *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Goldfuss, 1817)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Description of *Lipurus cinereus* was seen by de Blainville as a manuscript before it was published in 1817.

*Lipurus* Goldfuss, 1817: Plate 155, Aa, Ab.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss, 1817 [= *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Goldfuss, 1817)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: The description of the name was by two plates only, with further information provided by Goldfuss (1818: col. 1081; 1819a: col. 271). Year and author of description confirmed by Sherborn (1927: 3608). Synonymised within *Phascolarctos* by J. Gray (1843a: xxii), Waterhouse (1846: 258) and subsequent authors including Thomas (1888a: 209), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33), Marshall (1981: 32), McKay (1988a: 51) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 490).

HOMONYMS:

*Lipura* Illiger, 1811: 95, marmots of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Sciuridae). Genus is a synonym of *Marmota* Blumenbach (1779: 79). See Palmer (1904: 378) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 124). *Lipura* has been attributed to Storr (1780) by authors including Thorington and Hoffmann (2005: 799) but this appears to be incorrect.

*Lipurus* Agassiz, 1846: 213, louse of the Class Insecta (Order Phthiraptera, Family Philopteridae). Name is an emendation of *Lipeurus* Nitzsch, 1818: 292.

*Morodactylus* Goldfuss, 1820a: xxxiii, 445.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Lipurus* Goldfuss, 1817.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascolarctos* by J. Gray (1843a: xxii), Thomas (1888a: 209), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33), Marshall (1981: 32), McKay (1988a: 51) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 490).

*Koala* Schinz, 1821: 265.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss, 1817 [= *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Goldfuss, 1817)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Based on 'Les Koala' of G. Cuvier (1816a: 184). Genus also recognised by Burnett (1830a: 351) but with a different type species. Synonymised within *Phascolarctos* by J. Gray (1843a: xxii), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33) and McKay (1988a: 51).

*Kola* J. Gray, 1821: 309.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Koala* Schinz, 1821.

COMMENTS: May also be derived from 'Les Koala' G. Cuvier (1816a: 184). Synonymised within *Phascolarctos* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

*Draximenus* Lay, 1825: 744.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Lipurus* Goldfuss, 1817. Cited as 'new name only'.

COMMENTS: Date of publication uncertain as Palmer (1904: 244) give the date as 1845, while Iredale and Troughton

(1934: 33) and Groves (2005b: 43) give the date as 1825. Cited as 'new name only' by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33). Synonymised within *Phascolarctos* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33) and McKay (1988a: 51).

*Phascolaretus* Gray, 1825: 340.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a.

COMMENTS: Spelling not subsequently used.

*Koala* Burnett, 1830b: 351.

TYPE SPECIES: *Koala subiens* Burnett, 1830b [= *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Goldfuss, 1817)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascolarctos* by Marshall (1981: 32), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 490) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

*Liscurus* McMurtrie, 1834: 78.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Lipurus* Goldfuss, 1817.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascolarctos* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33), McKay (1988a: 51) and Groves (2005b: 43).

*Phascolarctus* Owen, 1839a: 15, 19.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phascolarctos* de Blainville, 1816a.

COMMENTS: Spelling recognised by Thomas (1888a: 209) but synonymised within *Phascolarctos* by Palmer (1904: 529).

## ***Phascolarctos cinereus*** (Goldfuss, 1817)

**Koala**

*Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss, 1817: Plate 155, Aa, Ab.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Described in inaccurate detail by Perry (1810 [1810–1811]: Text to Plate 17), which appears to be the first published illustration of the species, but it was not given a scientific name and only referred to by the common names Koalo and Kaolo. The first formal description of the species name included two plates with no associated text, but further information was provided by Goldfuss (1818: col. 1081; 1819a: col. 271, 274), the latter of which was acknowledged as the original description by Thomas (1888a: 209) who reviewed the early taxonomic history. Author and year of description confirmed by Sherborn (1927: 3608). Species name placed within *Phascolarctos* by J. Fischer (1829: 285) and most authors since. Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33) included *cinereus* and *adustus* as subspecies. One year later *victor* was described, and since then there have traditionally been three subspecies recognised within *P. cinereus*: *cinereus*, *adustus* and *victor*. No subspecies were recognised by Lee and Martin (1988: 22) or McKay (1988a: 52), though they were recognised as races or sub-species by Martin and Handasyde (1999: 7). An assessment of the mitochondrial DNA variation confirmed that the geographically distinct populations of koalas represented a single evolutionary significant unit and that the morphological differences may be interpreted as clinal variation and not subspecies (Houlden *et al*., 1999: 1009), which is supported by the observations of Takami *et al*. (1998: 1163). As a result no subspecies are recognised here.

*phascolarctos fuscus* Desmarest, 1821: 276.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Waterhouse (1838a: 68; 1841a: 295). Synonymised within *cinereus* by Waterhouse (1846: 259), Thomas (1888a: 210), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33), McKay (1988a: 51) and subsequent authors.

*Phascolarctos Flindersii* Lesson, 1827a: 221.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Possibly based on same animal as *Phascolarctos fuscus* Desmarest, 1821. Synonymised within *cinereus* by Waterhouse (1846: 259), McKay (1988a: 52) and subsequent authors.

*[Phascolarctos] koala* J. Gray, 1827a: 205.

TYPE LOCALITY: Replacement name only.

COMMENTS: Although the combination J. Gray used was *K. Koala* it is listed under the generic heading: '*Phascolarctos*' the 'K' is undoubtedly a misprint. Synonymised within *cinereus* by Thomas (1888a: 210), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33) and McKay (1988a: 52) and subsequent authors.

*Koala Subiens* Burnett, 1830b: 351.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cinereus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33), McKay (1988a: 52) and subsequent authors.

*K. [oala] cinerea* McMurtrie, 1834: 78.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* only.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *cinereus* by McKay (1988a: 52).

*Phascolarctos cinereus adustus* Thomas, 1923b: 246.

TYPE LOCALITY: O'Bil O'Bil near Mundubbera, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies status accepted by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33), Finlayson (1934: 220), and Troughton (1967: 114). Synonymised within *cinereus* by McKay (1988a: 52). Recognised as a subspecies by Strahan (1983: 113; 1995: 197), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 201) who suggested that the subspecies may represent arbitrary selections from a cline.

*Phascolarctos cinereus victor* Troughton, 1935a: 139.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Booral', Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cinereus* by McKay (1988a: 52). Recognised as a subspecies by Troughton (1967: 114), Strahan (1983: 113; 1995: 197), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 201) who suggested that the subspecies may represent arbitrary selections from a cline.

## Infraorder Vombatomorphia
Aplin & Archer, 1987

Infraorder Vombatomorphia Aplin & Archer, 1987: xxi.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Vombatiformes (Woodburne, 1984a) and included the families † Diprotodontidae (Gill, 1872: 26), † Palorchestidae (Tate, 1948b: 338), † Wynyardiidae (Osgood, 1921: 138), † Ilariidae (Tedford & Woodburne, 1987: 401), Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830b) and † Thylacoleonidae (Gill, 1872: 26). Name recognised as a semisuborder by Szalay (1994: 43). Synonymised within Diprotodontia and Vombatoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 58, 59) but recognised as an infraorder by Long *et al*. (2002: 85).

Infraorder Vombatimorphia Aplin & Archer, 1987: xlvi.

COMMENTS: McKenna and Bell (1997: 58, 59) suggested the name is a *lapsus calami* as the correct spelling should be Vombatomorphia (Aplin and Archer, 1987: xxi), but this spelling was used at semisuborder rank by Szalay (1993: 240).

## Family Vombatidae Burnett, 1830 *sensu* Dawson, 1983

Family Vombatidae Burnett, 1830b: 351.

TYPE GENUS: *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Race Gliridentiae (Burnett, 1830b [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a part)]) and included the genus *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]. Phascolomyidae (Goldfuss, 1820a), is based on *Phascolomis*, a junior synonym (Haltenorth, 1958: 32; Groves, 1993e: 45). It was noted by Groves (1993e: 45; 2005b: 43) that as Phascolomyidae was replaced with Vombatidae before 1961, and because Vombatidae has won general acceptance, it is to be maintained following Article 40.2 of the Code (ICZN, 1999: 46). Family rank name recognised by most authors including Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 33), Troughton (1967: 116), Dawson (1983: 101; 1988: 48) and subsequent authors.

Family Phascolomyda Goldfuss, 1820a: xxii, 444.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]. Synonymised within Phascolomidae by Simpson (1945: 46) and within Vombatidae by Marshall (1981: 30), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 491) and also within the Superfamily Vombatoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 59).

Order Glires J. Gray, 1821: 309.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Pedimanes (J. Gray, 1821 [= Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the Family Phascolomidae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Vombatidae Burnett, 1830]).

HOMONYMS:

Order Glires Linnaeus, 1758, Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821) and Lagomorpha (Brandt, 1855) of the Class Mammalia. Recognised as a superorder here. See individual entry.

Family Phascolomidae J. Gray, 1821: 309.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Glires (J. Gray, 1821 [= Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830b)]) and included the genus *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]. Recognised at family rank by Bonaparte (1845: 6) and Simpson (1945: 46). Synonymised within Vombatidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 60).

Tribe Phascolomina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308) and included the genus *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]. Recognised as a within the Family Phascolomidae by Bonaparte (1845: 6). Synonymised within Phascolomidae by Waterhouse (1846: 241) and within Vombatidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 60).

Family Glirina Wiegmann, 1832: 51.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]. Synonymised within Vombatidae by Marshall (1981: 30) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 491).

Family Phascolomyidae Owen, 1839a: 19.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Tribe Rhizophaga (Owen, 1839a [= Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830)]) and included the genera *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]; and † *Diprotodon* Owen, 1838b: 362. Family name recognised by

Owen (1840: 332), Waterhouse (1841a: 60; 1846: 241), Gill (1872: 25), Thomas (1888a: xii, 212) and Bensley (1903: 158). Synonymised within Phascolomidae by Simpson (1945: 46) and within Vombatidae by Marshall (1981: 30), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 491) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 60).

Tribe Rhizophaga Owen, 1839a: 18, 19.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the Family Phascolomyidae (Owen, 1839a [= Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830b)]). Recognised at tribe rank by Owen (1840: 329) and at family rank by Giebel (1855: xi, 668) and Owen (1859: 52), and as an order by Haeckel (1866: clviii). Recognised as a suborder by Gill (1871a: 533; 1872: vi, 25) who included the Family Phascolomyidae. Synonymised within Superfamily Vombatoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 59).

Subfamily Phascolomydina Bonaparte, 1840: 257.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Halmaturidae (Bonaparte, 1831 [= Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Synonymised within Vombatidae by Marshall (1981: 30), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 491) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 60).

Family Phascolomysideae Lesson, 1842: 192.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank was placed in the Order Mastodidelphie (Lesson, 1842 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genus *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]. Does not appear to have been recognised by subsequent authors.

Family Phascolomidae Bonaparte, 1845: 6.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the Tribe Phascolomina (J. Gray, 1825a [= Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830b)]). Synonymised within Vombatidae by Marshall (1981: 30) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 491).

Family Phascolomydés Gervais, 1855a: 267.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupiaux (Gervais, 1855a [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genus *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

Family Phascolomyida Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Rhizophaga (Owen, 1839a [= Vombatidae Burnett, 1830]) and included the genus *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]. Synonymised within Vombatidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 60).

Glirina Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: Rank not listed but placed between the Family Phascolomyida (Haeckel, 1866 [= Vombatidae (Burnett, 1830b)]) and the genus *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]. Synonymised within *Vombatus* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 60).

Tribe Fossoria Owen, 1877b: 360.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Poëphaga (Owen, 1839a [= Macropodoidea J. Gray, 1821]) and included the genus *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b] and extinct taxa including the † *Phascolonus gigas* Owen, 1858b: 447, 450. This appears to be the first usage of this rank but this needs to be confirmed.

HOMONYMS:

Fossoria Voigt, 1839: xxii, 475, digger wasps of the Class Insecta (Order Hymenoptera). Rank is a synonym of the Family Sphecidae.

Family Fossoria Alfken, 1891: 120, digger wasps of the Class Insecta (Order Hymenoptera). Rank is a synonym of the Family Sphecidae.

Tribe Phascolomyini Winge, 1893a: 88.

TYPE GENUS: *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a) and included the genus *Phascolomys* Duméril, 1806a [= *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b]. Tribe rank subsequently recognised by Winge (1941: 68).

### ***Lasiorhinus*** J. Gray, 1863

*Lasiorhinus* J. Gray, 1863b: 458.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lasiorhinus mcoyi* J. Gray, 1863b [= *Lasiorhinus latifrons* (Owen, 1845b)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascolomys* by Thomas (1888a: 213), but recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 35), Dawson (1988: 48) and subsequent authors. Groves (1993e: 45) noted that this genus needs revision.

HOMONYMS:

*Lasiorhinus* Broun, 1880: 532, true weevils of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Curculionidae). Genus a synonym of *Pogonorhinus* Hutton, 1904: 368, as 218.

*Wombatula* Troughton, 1941: 145, 148.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phascolomys gillespei* De Vis, 1900 [= *Lasiorhinus krefftii* (Owen, 1872)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Name was first mentioned by Iredale & Troughton (1934: viii, 35), but this was noted to be a *nomen nudum* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 61), who proposed the correct citation to be Troughton (1941: 145, 148). Synonymised within *Lasiorhinus* by Ride (1970: 249), Marshall (1981: 30), Dawson (1988: 48) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 491).

### ***Lasiorhinus krefftii*** (Owen, 1872)

**Northern Hairy-nosed Wombat**

### † ***Lasiorhinus krefftii krefftii*** (Owen, 1872)

† *Phascolomys Krefftii* Owen, 1872: 178; Plates 17, 20.

TYPE LOCALITY: Breccia Cavern, Wellington Caves, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Described as a Pleistocene fossil. Not recognised by Ride (1970: 94) who recognised *L. gillespiei* and *L. barnardi* in preference. Wilkinson (in Merrilees, 1973: 181) argued that *L. krefftii* is conspecific with living and recently extinct wombats of Epping Forest and Moonie River (Qld.) and recently extinct wombats of Deniliquin, hence the name should take preference over *L. gillespiei*, the next available name. Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 23), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 50) and Dawson (1983: 115; 1988: 48) synonymised *gillespiei* and *barnardi* within *L. krefftii*.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: It was proposed by Groves (2005b: 43) that *krefftii* may be better restricted to the Pleistocene species and that neither *barnardi* nor *gillespiei* may belong to it. This conclusion is derived from an unpublished MSc thesis by Scott (1988: iii, 76), who proposed that the living population from Epping Forest (*L. k. barnardi*) and the recently extinct ones from Moonie River (*L. k. gillespiei*) and Deniliquin are different from the Pleistocene *L. krefftii* and from each other, and merit status as distinct species. This proposition should be tested again, in light of the additional material from Epping Forest and from Pleistocene deposits which has become available since then, and from DNA sequencing. A fourth population, related to that from Moonie River, is known from fossil (subfossil?) material from the Willandra Lakes, and may have survived until the early 19th century.

### † ***Lasiorhinus krefftii gillespiei*** (De Vis, 1900)

† *Phascolomys gillespiei* De Vis, 1900: 16; Plates 9–10.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bullanon Station, Moonie River, South East Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within a new genus *Wombatula* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 35) and Troughton (1967: 123) and within *Lasiorhinus* by Crowcroft (1967: 383, 397) and Ride (1970: 94). Synonymised within *L. krefftii* by Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 23), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 50), Dawson (1983: 115; 1988: 48) and Strahan (1983: 122; 1995: 200). Subspecies recognised by Groves (2005b: 43), but not Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 203).

### ***Lasiorhinus krefftii barnardi*** Longman, 1939

*Lasiorhinus latifrons barnardi* Longman, 1939: 283; Plate 26.

TYPE LOCALITY: Epping Forest Station, 75 km west of Clermont, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank, within *latifrons*, recognised by Troughton (1967: 123). Species rank recognised by Crowcroft (1967: 383, 397) and Ride (1970: 94). Synonymised within *L. krefftii* by Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 23), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 50), Strahan (1983: 122; 1995: 200) and Dawson (1988: 48). Subspecies rank recognised by Groves (2005b: 43) but not Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 203). As noted above, on the limited available samples, there appear to be consistent differences between the fossil *Lasiorhinus* from Wellington Caves (to which the name *L. krefftii* belongs) and the three populations that are known to have survived into historical times at Moonie River (Qld), Epping Forest (Qld) and Deniliquin (NSW); and these latter appear to differ consistently from each other.

### ***Lasiorhinus latifrons*** (Owen, 1845)

**Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat**

*Phascolomys latifrons* Owen, 1845b: 82.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Phascolomys* by Gould (1859 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 57–58), Angus (1861: 268) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 217). Taxonomic decision of Iredale and Troughton (1934: 35) to include no subspecies and use the genus *Lasiorhinus*. Taxon recognised by Dawson (1988: 49) and subsequent authors.

*Phascolomys lasiorhinus* Gould, 1863 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 59–60.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *latifrons* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 35), Dawson (1988: 49) and subsequent authors.

*Lasiorhinus M'Coyi* J. Gray, 1863b: 458.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Phascolomys lasiorhinus* Gould, 1863 [1845–1863] [= *Lasiorhinus latifrons* (Owen, 1845b)].

COMMENTS: Described as a replacement name for *Phascolomys lasiorhinus* Gould, 1863 [1845–1863]. Synonymised within *latifrons* by Thomas (1888a: 217), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 35), Dawson (1988: 49) and subsequent authors.

*Phascolomys niger* Krefft, 1871a: Text to Plate 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Lincoln, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Not *Phascolomys niger* Gould (1863 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 60). Synonymised within *ursinus* by Thomas (1888a: 217) but typically not considered by subsequent authors so placed within *latifrons* here due to the type locality.

HOMONYMS:

*Phascolomys niger* Gould, 1863 [1845–1863], the Common Wombat of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Vombatidae). Name is a synonym of *Vombatus ursinus hirsutus* (Perry, 1810). See individual entry.

## *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803

*Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b: 185.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis ursina* Shaw, 1800 [= *Vombatus ursinus* (Shaw, 1800)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascolomys* by Waterhouse (1846: 242) and Thomas (1888a: 213), but resurrected by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 33), Troughton (1967: 118), Ride (1970: 94) and subsequent authors.

*phascolomis* [sic] É. Geoffroy, 1803f: 365.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis ursina* Shaw, 1800 [= *Vombatus ursinus* (Shaw, 1800)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Name also introduced by É. Geoffroy (1803d: 249, as 149). Synonymised within *Vombatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33), Marshall (1981: 30), Dawson (1988: 49) and Marshall *et al*. (1981: 491).

*Wombatus* Desmarest, 1804a: 19.

COMMENTS: Unjustified emendation of *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b *fide* Neave (1940: 659).

COMMENTS: Name also referred to by Sonnini (1804: 480). Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33–34) and synonymised within *Vombatus* by Dawson (1988: 49) and subsequent authors.

*phascolomys* [sic] Duméril, 1806a: 19.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Phascolomis* É. Geoffroy, 1803f.

COMMENTS: Name recognised as a valid genus by Illiger (1811: 78), Waterhouse (1846: 242) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 213) who referred to the author as É. Geoffroy (1803f: 365). Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33–34) and synonymised within *Vombatus* by Dawson (1988: 49) and subsequent authors. Name attributed to Haeckel (1866: clvii) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 60).

*Uomlatus* Rees, 1807: Sign. Zz5 [= unpaginated - p. 5, Classification].

TYPE SPECIES: *Error pro Wombatus* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: Not subsequently recognised.

*Opossum* Perry, 1810 [1810–1811]: Text to Plate 21.

TYPE SPECIES: *Opossum hirsutum* Perry, 1810 [1810–1811] [= *Vombatus ursinus hirsutus* (Perry, 1810)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Vombatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34), Dawson (1988: 49) and subsequent authors. Name spelt *Opposum* by Groves (1993e: 45).

HOMONYMS:

*Opossum* Perry, 1810 [1810–1811], the Feathertail Glider of Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Acrobatidae). Genus is a synonym of *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b. See individual entry.

*Amblotis* Illiger, 1811: 77.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Wombatus* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascolomys* by Thomas (1888a: 213) and within *Vombatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34), Dawson (1988: 49) and subsequent authors.

*Phascolomus* Rafinesque, 1815: 55.

TYPE SPECIES: *Errore pro Phascolomis* É. Geoffroy, 1803f.

COMMENTS: Refer to Neave (1940: 699). Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33–34) and synonymised within *Vombatus* by Dawson (1988: 49).

*Amblyotis* Agassiz, 1846: 16.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Amblotis* Illiger, 1811.

COMMENTS: Emendation pro for *Amblotis* Illiger, 1811.

## *Vombatus ursinus* (Shaw, 1800)

**Bare-nosed Wombat**

## *Vombatus ursinus ursinus* (Shaw, 1800)

*Didelphis Ursina* Shaw, 1800: 504.

TYPE LOCALITY: From an island in the Furneaux Groups, Bass Strait, Australia (probably Clarke or Cape Barren Island). See Spencer and Kershaw (1910b: 37).

COMMENTS: Referred as ‘Wom-bat’ and ‘Womback’ by D. Collins (1802: 153, plate). Distribution restricted to Flinders Island by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 208). Synonymised within *Phascolomys wombat* by Waterhouse

(1846: 246), though recognising J. Gray (1843a: 95) as the author. Species status recognised within *Phascolomys* by Thomas (1888a: xii, 215), who reviewed its early taxonomic history. Transferred to *Vombatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 34) and subsequent authors. The geographic variation of the mainland, Tasmanian and Flinders Island wombats was assessed by Young (1980: 201) who found the Flinders Island animals clearly smaller than from Tasmania and the mainland. The vernacular name of this species has typically been known as the 'Common Wombat', but an important treatise on wombats by Triggs (2009: 6) refers to this species as the 'Bare-nosed Wombat', which has been followed by several subsequent authors including Borchard and Wright (2010: 16), and Crook *et al*. (2012: 23).

HOMONYMS:

*Didelphis ursina* Harris, 1808, the Tasmanian Devil of the Class Mammalia (Order Dasyuromorphia, Family Dasyuridae). Synonymised within *Sarcophilus laniarius* (Owen, 1838b). See individual entry.

*wombatus fossor* Desmarest, 1804a: 20.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Didelphis ursina* Shaw, 1800.

COMMENTS: Name recognised within *Wombatus* by Sevastianof (1809: 445), but synonymised within *Phascolomys wombat* by Waterhouse (1846: 246), who gave the author as Sevastianof (1809: 445). Synonymised within *ursinus* by Thomas (1888a: 215), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34), Dawson (1988: 49), Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44) and subsequent authors.

*Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807: Plate 28.

TYPE LOCALITY: Probably King Island, Bass Strait, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Waterhouse (1838a: 68; 1846: 246) and Gould (1855 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 55–56). Recognised as *Phascolomys wombat* by Owen (1841: 408). Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34) and synonymised within *ursinus* by Thomas (1888a: 215), Dawson (1988: 50) and subsequent authors.

*Phascolomis vombatus* Leach, 1815: 102; Plate 96.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Emendation of *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur and Petit, 1807. Synonymised within *ursinus* by Waterhouse (1846: 246), Thomas (1888a: 215), Dawson (1988: 50) and Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44).

*Phascolomys Bassii* Lesson, 1827a: 229.

TYPE LOCALITY: None designated, from King Island, Furneaux Group, Bass Strait, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phascolomys wombat* by Waterhouse (1846: 246), and within *ursinus* by Thomas (1888a: 216), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34), Dawson (1988: 50) and Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44).

### *Vombatus ursinus hirsutus* (Perry, 1810)

*Opossum hirsutum* Perry, 1810 [1810–1811]: Text to Plate 21.

TYPE LOCALITY: Botany Bay, Sydney, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a valid species within *Vombatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 34), who also included the taxon *niger* Gould, 1863 as a subspecies, and Troughton (1967: 120). Synonymised within *ursinus* by Thomas (1888a: 215), Ride (1970: 248), as *hirsutus*, and provisionally by Dawson (1988: 50). Not recognised by Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44), Strahan (1983: 117; 1995: 205), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 208), but recognised as a subspecies by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 103) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 19, 28).

*Phascolomys platyrhinus* Owen, 1853a: 334.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Lydekker (1887: 155), but synonymised within *mitchelli* by Thomas (1888a: 213). Synonymised within *hirsutus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34) and synonymised within *ursinus* by Dawson (1988: 50) and Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44). Subspecies not recognised by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 104) but accepted by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 208).

*Didelphis wombat* Voigt, 1802: 681.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Phascolomys* by Desmarest (1821: 276) and Waterhouse (1841a: 300; 1846: 246). Synonymised within *ursinus* by Thomas (1888a: 215), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34), Dawson (1988: 49) and Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44).

*P. [hascolomys] fuscus* Tiedemann, 1808: 437.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Apparently a synonym of *Didelphis ursina* Shaw, 1800 (via Dawson, 1988: 49). Spelling '*fuscus*' is correct as masculine ending for *mys*. Synonymised within *ursinus* by Thomas (1888a: 215), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34), Dawson (1988: 49) and Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44).

*Phascolomys mitchellii* Owen, 1838b: 368.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wellington Valley (Wellington Caves), New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Designation by Dawson (1983: 99). Species recognised by Thomas (1888a: xii, 213) and Finlayson (1961b: 207), but synonymised within *hirsutus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34). Recognised as a subspecies of *ursinus* by Tate (1951b: 5) and Dawson (1983: 111), but

synonymised within *ursinus* by Dawson (1988: 50), Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44) and subsequent authors.

*Phascolomys niger* Gould, 1863 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 60.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *mitchelli* by Thomas (1888a: 213). Recognised as a subspecies of *hirsutus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34) but synonymised within *ursinus* by Dawson (1988: 50) and Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44).

HOMONYMS:

*Phascolomys niger* Krefft, 1871a, the Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Vombatidae). Name is a synonym of *Lasiorhinus latifrons* (Owen, 1845b). See individual entry.

*Phascolomys Angasii* J. Gray, 1863b: 458.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *mitchelli* by Thomas (1888a: 214). Synonymised within *niger* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34) and within *ursinus* by Dawson (1988: 50) and Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44).

*Phascolomys setosus* J. Gray, 1863b: 459.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *mitchelli* by Thomas (1888a: 214). Synonymised within *niger* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34) and within *ursinus* by Dawson (1988: 50) Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44).

*Phascolomys assimilis* Krefft, 1873a: 796.

TYPE LOCALITY: Probably New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *mitchelli* by Thomas (1888a: 214). Synonymised within *hirsutus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34) and synonymised into *ursinus* by Dawson (1988: 50) and Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44).

† *S. [arcophilus] prior* De Vis, 1883a: 189.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wellington Caves, New South Wales, Australia. Pleistocene fossil.

COMMENTS: Name has been a *nomen dubium* since its first description, but was associated with *Vombatus* by Bartholomai and Marshall (1973: 369).

### ***Vombatus ursinus tasmaniensis*** (Spencer & Kershaw, 1910)

*Phascolomys tasmaniensis* Spencer & Kershaw, 1910b: 58.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *ursinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 34) and Troughton (1967: 119), but synonymised within *ursinus* provisionally by Dawson (1988: 50) and by Groves (1993e: 46; 2005b: 44). Elevated to subspecies rank by Strahan (1983: 117; 19`95: 205), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 104), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 208) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 19, 28).

## **Suborder Phalangerida** Aplin & Archer, 1987

Suborder Phalangerida Aplin & Archer, 1987: xxii, xlix.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Order Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a) and included the superfamilies Phalangeroidea (Thomas, 1888a), Macropodoidea (J. Gray, 1821), Burramyoidea (Broom, 1898), Petauroidea (Bonaparte, 1832) and Tarsipedoidea (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a). Synonymised within Diprotodontia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 58). Recognised by Strahan (1995: 7, 206), Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), Roberts *et al*. (2007: 2), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 209). Recent evidence from both nuclear genes (Meredith *et al*., 2008c: 395) and mitochondrial RNA (M. Phillips & Pratt, 2008: 594) has provided strong support for a close relationship between the macropods and possums.

Kind Phalangistidae Burnett, 1830b: 351.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Race Feridentiae (Burnett, 1830b [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genera *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Balantia* Illiger, 1811 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1821 [= *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a]; and *Acrobata* Desmarest, 1821 [= *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b].

Family Phalangistidae Owen, 1839a: 19.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Tribe Carpophaga (Owen, 1839a [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a part)]) and included the genera *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; and *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791. Followed by Owen (1840: 332) and Krefft (1866a: 6) who included the genera *Phalangista* and *Belideus*. This spelling was used in preference to spelling Phalangistadae of J. Gray (1821: 308) by Bonaparte (1845: 6) and most authors subsequently who recognised this name (and in accordance with the rules of nomenclature). Family rank recognised and included the tribes Pseudochirini and Phalangistini. Synonymised within Phalangeridae by Marshall (1981: 27), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 61).

Family Phalangeridés Gervais, 1855a: 272.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupiaux (Gervais, 1855a [=

Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the tribes Phascolarctins (Gervais, 1855a [= Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a)]), Phalangistins (Gervais, 1855a [= Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987 part)]) and Pétauristins (Gervais, 1855a [= Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987 part)]).

Tribe Phalangistins Gervais, 1855a: 274.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangeridés (Gervais, 1855a [= Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987)]) and included the genera *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828b; *Pseudochirus* W. Ogilby, 1836a [= *Pseudocheirus* W. Ogilby, 1837a]; and *Dromicia* J. Gray, 1841 [= *Cercartetus* Gloger, 1841].

Tribe Pétauristins Gervais, 1855a: 276.

TYPE GENUS: *Petaurus* F. Cuvier [= Shaw, 1791].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangeridés (Gervais, 1855a [= Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987 part)]) and included the genera *Petaurus* F. Cuvier [= Shaw, 1791]; *Belideus* Waterhouse, 1839a [= *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791]; and *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b.

Volitantia A. Murray, 1866: vx, 363.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) at unknown rank and included the genus *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791; which included species from the currently recognised genera *Petaurus*, *Petauroides* and *Acrobates*.

Suborder Phalangeriformes Szalay, 1982: 631.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Order Syndactyla (Wood Jones, 1923 [1923–1925] [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the superfamilies Phalangeroidea (Thomas, 1888a), Vombatoidea (Kirsch, 1977b), † Diprotodontoidea (Gill, 1872: 26) and Macropodoidea (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within Diprotodontia by Aplin and Archer (1987: xliii), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 58). Subordinal rank recognised by Woodburne (1984a: 71), who introduced the term as new, and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459) and Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), who both attributed the name to Woodburne (1984a: 71). Subsequently both Szalay (1994: 42) and Groves (2005b: 44) recognised the suborder with Szalay (1982) as the author.

Suborder Phalangeriformes Woodburne, 1984a: 71.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Order Diprotodonta [sic] (Owen, 1877a) and included the superfamilies Phalangeroidea (Thomas, 1888a) (that contains the families Phalangeridae (Thomas, 1888a), † Ektopodontidae (Stirton *et al*., 1967: 437), Petauridae (Bonaparte, 1832), Burramyidae (Broom, 1898) and Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)) and Tarsipedoidea (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a).

## **Superfamily Burramyoidea** Broom, 1898 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

Subfamily Burramyinae Broom, 1898: 73.

TYPE GENUS: *Burramys* Broom, 1895a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangeridae (Thomas, 1888a) and included the genus *Burramys* Broom, 1895a. Rank not recognised by Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) who included the Family Burramyidae in the Superfamily Phalangeroidea. Groves (2005b: 44) included the Family Burramyidae within the Superfamily Phalangeroidea. Superfamily rank recognised by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii), Strahan (1995: 7, 206), Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), Long *et al*. (2002: 123), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 209).

## **Family Burramyidae** Broom, 1898 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

Subfamily Burramyinae Broom, 1898: 73.

TYPE GENUS: *Burramys* Broom, 1895a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangeridae (Thomas, 1888a) and included the genus *Burramys* Broom, 1895a. Subfamily rank recognised, within the Family Phalangeridae, by Simpson (1945: 46) who included only the genus *Burramys*, while *Cercartetus* (and most of the other possums) were placed within the Subfamily Phalangerinae. Gunson *et al.* (1968: 41) suggested that *Acrobates, Burramys* and *Cercartetus* should be separated from the Subfamily Phalangerinae. Family rank was recognised by Kirsch (1968a: 420; 1968b: 45; 1977a: 2, 113), who initially included the genera *Burramys*, *Cercartetus* and *Acrobates*; which was followed until *Acrobates* was placed in its own family by Aplin (1987: xxii, lvii). This composition has typically been followed with the exception of Szalay (1994: 43) who placed the Subfamily Burramyinae (Broom, 1898) in the Family Petauridae and included the Tribes Burramyini and Acrobatini.

Tribe Burramyini Szalay, 1994: 43.

TYPE GENUS: *Burramys* Broom, 1895a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to Broom (1898: 63) and placed in the Subfamily Burramyinae (Broom, 1898). Rank not subsequently recognised.

### ***Burramys*** Broom, 1895

*Burramys* Broom, 1895a: ii.

TYPE SPECIES: *Burramys parvus* Broom, 1895a by monotypy.

COMMENTS: The name was also published by Broom (1895b: 371; 1895c: 373; 1896b: 47), with a full description being made by Broom (1896a: 51; 189`6c: 563).

### ***Burramys parvus*** Broom, 1895

**Mountain Pygmy-possum**

*Burramys parvus* Broom, 1895a: ii.

TYPE LOCALITY: Fossil in Wombeyan Caves, near Taralga, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Abstract of the description was also published by Broom (1895b: 371; 1895c: 373; 1896a: 47), with a full description being made by Broom (1896a: 51; 1896c: 563). Thought by the describer to be a missing link between the phalangerid possums and the rat kangaroos, which appears to have influenced Tate (1948b: 260) who included it within the macropod Subfamily Hypsiprymnodontinae. Broom (1898: 63) concluded that *Burramys* should be classified in a monotypic subfamily of Phalangeridae. The historically recognised link with *Hypsiprymnodon* was proposed to be due to convergence by Ride (1956a: 428), who suggested that *Burramys* should be included with *Cercartetus* and *Petaurus* in the same subfamily instead of being placed in a separate monotypic subfamily. The link to other possums of the Burramyidae was confirmed when live specimens were found in 1966 (Anon, 1966: 225). The relationship between *Burramys* and *Cercartetus*, which initially also included *Acrobates*, was confirmed by Kirsch (1968b: 45) and has been subsequently followed.

### ***Cercartetus*** Gloger, 1841

*Cercartētus* Gloger, 1841: xxx, 85.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalangista nana* Desmarest, 1817c [= *Cercartetus nanus* (Desmarest, 1817c)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pseudochirus* by Thomas (1888a: 166; 1895a: 190). Genus recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 22) and subsequent authors. Genus reviewed by Wakefield (1963a: 99) and McKay (1988b: 99).

*Dromicia* J. Gray, 1841: 401, 407.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalangista nana* Desmarest, 1817c (author cited as É. Geoffroy, 1803f) [= *Cercartetus nanus* (Desmarest, 1817c)] by monotypy. See Thomas (1888a: 140).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subgenus of *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780] by Waterhouse (1846: 307) and at the genus rank by Thomas (1888a: xii, 140). Synonymised within *Cercartetus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 22), Marshall (1981: 28), McKay (1988b: 100) and subsequent authors.

*Eudromicia* Mjöberg, 1916: 13.

TYPE SPECIES: *Eudromicia macrura* Mjöberg, 1916 [= *Cercartetus caudatus macrurus* (Mjöberg, 1916)], by subsequent designation. See Matschie (1916: 260).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a genus by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 23) for *macrura* and *lepida*, which was followed by Tate (1945a: 3) who also included *caudata*. Synonymised within *Cercartetus* by Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 16), Marshall (1981: 28), McKay (1988b: 100) and subsequent authors.

*Dromiciola* Matschie, 1916: 260.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dromicia lepida* Thomas, 1888a [= *Cercartetus lepidus* (Thomas, 1888a)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Dromicia* J. Gray, 1841. Synonymised within *Eudromicia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 23) and within *Cercartetus* by Marshall (1981: 29), McKay (1988b: 100) and subsequent authors.

*Dromiciella* Matschie, 1916: 260.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dromicia concinna* Gould, 1845b [= *Cercartetus concinnus* (Gould, 1845b)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Dromicia* J. Gray, 1841. Synonymised within *Cercartetus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 22), Marshall (1981: 28), McKay (1988b: 100) and subsequent authors.

### ***Cercartetus caudatus*** (Milne-Edwards, 1877)

**Long-tailed Pygmy-possum**

### Φ ***Cercartetus caudatus caudatus*** (Milne-Edwards, 1877)

Φ *Dromicia caudata* Milne-Edwards, 1877: 1079.

TYPE LOCALITY: Arfak Mountains, Irian Jaya, Indonesia. Designation by de Beaufort (1966: 530)

COMMENTS: Recognised in the genus *Dromicia* by Thomas (1888a: xii, 143), not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 22). Placed in *Eudromicia* by Tate (1945a: 3) and *Cercartetus* by Wakefield (1963a: 101), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 39), McKay (1988b: 100) and subsequent authors.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: There appears to have been no recent revision testing whether there is a single species in different parts of New Guinea and in Australia.

### ***Cercartetus caudatus macrurus*** (Mjöberg, 1916)

*Eudromicia macrura* Mjöberg, 1916: 14.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cedar Creek, Atherton, near Cairns, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Eudromicia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 23), Tate (1945a: 3) and Troughton (1967: 77). Synonymised within *caudatus* by Ride (1970: 224, 242) and Honacki *et al*. (1982: 39). Considered a subspecies within *Cercartetus caudatus* by Wakefield (1963a: 114), Strahan (1983: 166; 1995: 212), McKay (1988b: 100), Flannery (1990: 142; 1994: 42, 46; 1995a: 193), Osborne and Christidis (2002: 33), Groves (2005b: 44), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 104), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 214).

### *Cercartetus concinnus* (Gould, 1845)

**Western Pygmy-possum**

*Dromicia concinna* Gould, 1845b: 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Western Australia, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Phalangista* (*Dromicia*) by Waterhouse (1846: 314) and *Dromicia* by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 30) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 146). Transferred to *Cercartetus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 22), Wakefield (1963a: 100), Troughton (1967: 76), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 39) and subsequent authors. Taxonomy reviewed by Harris (2009a: 1).

*Phalangista (Dromicia) neillii* G. Waterhouse, 1846: 315.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Gorge Sound, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *concinna* by Thomas (1888a: 146), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 23), Wakefield (1963a: 100), McKay (1988b: 101), Flannery (1994: 50) and subsequent authors.

*Cercartetus concinnus minor* Wakefield, 1963a: 100.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nurcoung 16 km north west of Natimuk, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as subspecies of *concinnus* by McKay (1988b: 101), Flannery (1994: 42), Groves (2005b: 45) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 104), but not Osborne and Christidis (2002: 34), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 216) or Harris (2009a: 2).

### *Cercartetus lepidus* (Thomas, 1888)

**Little Pygmy-possum**

*Dromicia lepida* Thomas, 1888a: xii, 142.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon placed in the genus *Eudromicia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 23), Tate (1945a: 3) and Troughton (1967: 77). Transferred to *Cercartetus* by Wakefield (1963a: 101) and followed by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 39), Strahan (1983: 164), McKay (1988b: 101) and subsequent authors. Taxonomic history reviewed by (Harris (2009b: 1). The potential taxonomic distinctiveness of the Victorian and South Australian populations compared to that found in Tasmania was raised by Bennett and Lumsden (1995: 100), which was subsequently confirmed genetically by Osborne and Christidis (2002: 33).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The mainland population (*sensu* Bennett & Lumsden, 1995: 100) needs to be taxonomically reviewed to determine if it should be recognised as a distinct taxon.

### *Cercartetus nanus* (Desmarest, 1817)

**Eastern Pygmy-possum**

### *Cercartetus nanus nanus* (Desmarest, 1817)

*Phalangista nana* Desmarest, 1817c: 477.

TYPE LOCALITY: Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia. Designation by de Beaufort (1966: 530).

COMMENTS: There has been a lot of debate regarding the author and year of publication of this species. Some authors recognise Desmarest, others É. Geoffroy, while others include both Desmarest and É. Geoffroy (see Harris, 2006: 108 for review and Van Dyck and Strahan, 2008: 219). The name was initially cited by Desmarest as '*Phalangista nana* Geoff.' supposedly based on É. Geoffroy's (1803f) unpublished manuscript, but the name does not occur there (see Julien-Laferrière, 1994: 18; Harris, 2006: 108). The year of publication is often given as 1818; this was reviewed by Harris (2006: 108) who concluded the year of publication is 1817. Recognised in *Phalangista* by Waterhouse (1838a: 68; 1841a: 279) and *Dromicia* by J. Gray (1841: 407) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 144), who reviewed the taxonomic history. Transferred to *Cercartetus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 22) and followed by Tate (1945a: 3) and recognised by most subsequent authors. Taxonomic decision for subspecific arrangement by Wakefield (1963a: 103).

*Phalangista gliriformis* T. Bell, 1829: 121; Plates 13–14.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania (as Australia).

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Dromicia* by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 29) and Krefft (1868a: 94). Synonymised within *nanus* by Waterhouse (1846: 309), Thomas (1888a: 144), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 22), McKay (1988b: 101), Flannery (1994: 54) and subsequent authors.

### *Cercartetus nanus unicolor* (Krefft, 1863)

*Dromicia unicolor* Krefft, 1863: 49.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. Leonards, Sydney, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *nanus* by Thomas (1888a: 144). Considered a subspecies of *nanus* by Iredale

and Troughton (1934: 22), Wakefield (1963a: 103), Strahan (1983: 160; 1995: 218), McKay (1988b: 101), Flannery (1994: 42, 54), Groves (2005b: 45), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 104), Harris (2006: 107; 2008: 1), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 221).

*Dromicia britta* Wood Jones, 1925a: 97.

TYPE LOCALITY: Millicent, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *nanus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 22) and a synonym of *unicolor* by McKay (1988b: 101), Flannery (1994: 54) and subsequent authors.

## **Superfamily Petauroidea** Bonaparte, 1832 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

Tribe Petaurina Bonaparte, 1832: 69.

TYPE GENUS: *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Halmaturidae (Bonaparte, 1831 [= Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Tribe rank recognised by Bonaparte (1838: 113; 1840: 257; 1845: 6) and subfamily rank by Gill (1872: 25). Author of name attributed to Gill (1872: 25) by authors including Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii), Szalay (1994: 43), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), while McKenna and Bell (1997: 65) attributed it to Szalay (1994: 43). Recognised at the superfamily rank by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii), who included the families Petauridae and Pseudocheiridae, Marshall *et al*. (1990: 460), Szalay (1994: 43), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and Long *et al*. (2002: 126). Synonymised within Family Petauridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 65).

Family Petaurusideae Lesson, 1842: 189.

TYPE GENUS: *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Mastodidelphie (Lesson, 1842 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791 (and subgenera *Belideus* Waterhouse, 1839a [= *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791] and *Acrobata* Desmarest, 1821 [= *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b]); and *Schoinobates* Lesson, 1842 [= *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a]. Synonymised within Petauridae by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 495).

## **Family Petauridae** Bonaparte, 1832 *sensu* Baverstock, 1984

Tribe Petaurina Bonaparte, 1832: 69.

TYPE GENUS: *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Halmaturidae (Bonaparte, 1831 [= Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Tribe rank recognised by Bonaparte (1838: 113; 1840: 257; 1845: 6). Family rank recognised by Kirsch (1968a: 420), Smith (1984: xiii), Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 460), Szalay (1994: 43) and Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245). The family name has often been attributed to Gill (1872: 25) by authors including Kirsch (1968a: 420; 1977a: 113), Marshall (1981: 28), Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii), Szalay (1994: 43) and Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245). More recently the family name has been attributed to Bonaparte (1838: 113) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 65) and Groves (2005b: 53). The family historically included species now recognised within the Pseudocheiridae with the subfamilies Petaurinae, Pseudocheirinae (and sometimes Dactylopsilinae) usually being recognised (e.g. Kirsch, 1968a: 420; 1977a: 113; Marshall, 1981: 28; Strahan, 1983: 124; McKay, 1988c: 87; McKenna and Bell, 1997: 65). In contrast Szalay (1994: 43) recognised the subfamilies Petaurinae and Burramyinae, with the former including the tribes Petaurini, Dactylopsilini and Pseudocheirini and the latter including the tribes Burramyini and Acrobatini. Separate families, i.e. Petauridae and Pseudocheiridae, were recognised by M. Archer (1984: 710, 719, 786) and Baverstock (1984a: 4–5) and followed by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 460, 494), Groves (1993e: 58, 60), Flannery (1994: 60, 102), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and most subsequent authors.

Subfamily Petaurinae Gill, 1872: 25.

TYPE GENUS: *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Phalangistidae (Owen, 1839a [= Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987 part)]). Recognised at family, subfamily and tribe (without *Dactylopsila*) ranks by Szalay (1994: 43). Author recognised at family rank by Long *et al*. (2002: 132). Synonymised within the Subfamily Petaurinae (Bonaparte, 1832) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

## **Subfamily Dactylopsilinae** Kirsch, 1977 *sensu* Edwards & Westerman, 1992

Subfamily Dactylopsilinae Kirsch, 1977a: 113.

TYPE GENUS: *Dactylopsila* J. Gray, 1858a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Petauridae (Bonaparte, 1832) and included the genus *Dactylopsila* J. Gray, 1858a. Subfamily status recognised by Marshall (1981: 28; 1984: 102), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 460), Edwards and Westerman (1992: 563), Flannery (1994: 60), Strahan (1995: 7, 222), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 9, 224). Rank synonymised within the Subfamily Petaurinae (Bonaparte, 1832) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 66). When originally proposed this rank did not contain the genus *Gymnobelideus*, but genetic studies by Baverstock *et al*. (1990a: 283), Edwards and Westerman (1992: 563), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 228, 245), Osborne and Christidis (2001: 221) and Meredith *et al*. (2009a: 559, 560), placed this

genus closer to *Dactylopsila* than *Petaurus*. Despite these observations authors including Flannery (1994: 60), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 224, 226) included *Gymnobelideus* within the Subfamily Petaurinae.

Tribe Dactylopsilini Szalay, 1994: 43.

TYPE GENUS: *Dactylopsila* J. Gray, 1858a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to Kirsch (1977a: 113) and placed in the Subfamily Petaurinae (Bonaparte, 1832). Synonymised within the Subfamily Petaurinae (Bonaparte, 1832) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

### ***Dactylopsila*** J. Gray, 1858

*Dactylopsila* J. Gray, 1858a: 109.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dactylopsila trivirgata* J. Gray, 1858a by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised since its description.

*Dactylonax* Thomas, 1910a: 610.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Dactylopsila palpator* Milne-Edwards, 1888: 174 (as *Dactylonax palpator*) by original designation.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Tate and Archbold (1937: 394), Tate (1945a: 5), and Laurie and Hill (1954: 18). Synonymised within *Dactylopsila* by Simpson (1945: 46), Haltenorth (1958: 28), Wakefield (1963a: 100), Marshall (1981: 28), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 495), McKenna and Bell (1997: 66) and Groves (2005b: 53).

### ***Dactylopsila trivirgata*** J. Gray, 1858

**Torresian Striped Possum**

#### Φ ***Dactylopsila trivirgata trivirgata*** J. Gray, 1858

Φ *Dactylopsila trivirgata* J. Gray, 1858a: 111; Plate 63.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aru Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Early taxonomic history reviewed by Thomas (1888a: 160).

Φ *Dactylopsila Albertisii* Peters & Doria, 1875: 542.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sorong, west Vogelkop, north-west Netherlands, Papua, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *trivirgata* by Thomas (1888a: 160), Laurie and Hill (1954: 17), McKay (1988c: 88), Flannery (1990: 150; 1994: 98; 1995a: 203; 1995b: 115), Groves (1993e: 61; 2005b: 54) and subsequent authors.

Φ *Phalangista (Dactylopsila) angustivittis* Peters & Doria, 1880: 674.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sorong, west Vogelkop, north-west Netherlands, Papua, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *trivirgata* by Thomas (1888a: 160), Laurie and Hill (1954: 17), McKay (1988c: 88), Flannery (1990: 150; 1994: 98; 1995a: 203; 1995b: 115), Groves (1993e: 61; 2005b: 54) and subsequent authors.

Φ *Dactylopsila occidentalis* Matschie, 1916: 302.

TYPE LOCALITY: Waigeu Islands, north-west of Papua, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *trivirgata* by McKay (1988c: 88), Laurie and Hill (1954: 17), Flannery (1990: 150; 1994: 98; 1995a: 203; 1995b: 115), Groves (1993e: 61; 2005b: 54) and subsequent authors.

Φ *Dactylopsila arfakensis* Matschie, 1916: 302.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hatam, Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop, north-west Netherlands, Papua, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *trivirgata* by McKay (1988c: 88), Laurie and Hill (1954: 17), Flannery (1990: 150; 1994: 98; 1995a: 203; 1995b: 115), Groves (1993e: 61; 2005b: 54) and subsequent authors.

#### Φ ***Dactylopsila trivirgata melampus*** Thomas, 1908

Φ *Dactylopsila melampus* Thomas, 1908a: 122.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kokoda, Mambare River, New Guinea. 1000 feet.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *trivirgata* Groves (1993e: 61). Recognised as a subspecies of *trivirgata* by Tate and Archbold (1937: 393), Laurie and Hill (1954: 17), Flannery (1990: 150; 1994: 60, 98; 1995a: 203; 1995b: 115) and Groves (2005b: 54).

Φ *Dactylopsila hindenburgi* Ramme, 1914: 413.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sattelberg, north-east New Guinea, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *melampus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 17) and within *trivirgata* by Flannery (1990: 150; 1994: 98; 1995a: 203; 1995b: 115), Groves (1993e: 61; 2005b: 54) and subsequent authors.

Φ *Dactylopsila biedermanni* Matschie, 1916: 303.

TYPE LOCALITY: Upper Aroa River, south east Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a synonym of *melampus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 18). Synonymised within *trivirgata* by Groves (1993e: 61) and Flannery (1990: 150; 1994: 98; 1995a: 203; 1995b: 115), and within *melampus* by Groves (2005b: 54).

#### Φ ***Dactylopsila trivirgata kataui*** Matschie, 1916

Φ *Dactylopsila kataui* Matschie, 1916: 271, 304.

TYPE LOCALITY: Katau, near mouth of Fly River, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *trivirgata* by Groves (1993e: 61). Recognised as a subspecies of *trivirgata* by Tate and Archbold (1937: 393), Laurie and Hill (1954: 18), Flannery (1990: 150; 1994: 60, 98; 1995a: 203; 1995b: 115) and Groves (2005b: 54).

### ***Dactylopsila trivirgata picata*** Thomas, 1908

*Dactylopsila trivirgata picata* Thomas, 1908a: 123.

TYPE LOCALITY: Somerset (as Port Albany), Cape York, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Elevated to species status by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 25) and Troughton (1967: 79). Synonymised within *trivirgata* by Ride (1970: 242) and Strahan (1983: 144). Recognised as a subspecies of *trivirgata* by McKay (1988c: 88), Flannery (1990: 150; 1994: 60, 98; 1995a: 203; 1995b: 115) and subsequent authors. This is the only subspecies that occurs within Australia.

*Dactylopsila trivirgata infumata* Tate, 1945a: 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lake Barrine, near Cairns, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies recognised with scepticism by Strahan (1983: 144). Synonymised within *trivirgata* by Groves (1993e: 61), Flannery (1990: 150; 1994: 98; 1995a: 203; 1995b: 115) and subsequent authors. Synonymised within *picata* by McKay (1988c: 88) and Groves (2005b: 54).

### ***Gymnobelideus*** McCoy, 1867

*Gymnobelideus* McCoy, 1867a: 287.

TYPE SPECIES: *Gymnobelideus leadbeateri* McCoy, 1867a by monotypy.

COMMENTS: The placement of this genus within the subfamily is still contentious. It was considered to be more closely related to *Petaurus* by Kirsch (1977a: 122), Nelson and Stephan (1982: 703), M. Archer (1984: 720), Marshall (1990: 495) and Springer *et al*. (1994: 108). More recently however it has typically been placed closer to *Dactylopsila* than *Petaurus* by authors including Baverstock *et al*. (1990a: 283), Edwards and Westerman (1992: 563), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 228), Osborne and Christidis (2001: 221) and Meredith *et al*. (2009a: 559, 560), which is followed here. Despite this, it was placed within the Subfamily Petaurinae rather than the Subfamily Dactylopsilinae by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 226) so it appears that further resolution of the relationship of this species may be warranted.

*Gymnobelides* de Marschall, 1873: 6.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Gymnobelideus* McCoy, 1867a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Gymnobelideus* by Palmer (1904: 303) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

† *Palaeopetaurus* Broom, 1896d: 568.

TYPE SPECIES: *Palaeopetaurus elegans* Broom, 1895d [= *Gymnobelideus leadbeateri* McCoy, 1867a] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Pleistocene. Unknown if members of this genus could glide. Genus typically placed within the Family Petauridae by authors including Mahoney and Ride (1975: 45), but synonymised within the non-gliding extant *Gymnobelideus* McCoy, 1867a by Wakefield (1972a: 19, 20), Marshall (1981: 28), M. Archer *et al*. (1984: 1037) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

### ***Gymnobelideus leadbeateri*** McCoy, 1867

**Leadbeater's Possum**

*Gymnobelideus leadbeateri* McCoy, 1867a: 287; Plate 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bass River, Victoria, Australia. Type designation by Dixon (1970: 108).

COMMENTS: Genus has been recognised since its description with a re-examination undertaken by Brazenor (1932: 106). A recent genetic analysis has revealed that there are two evolutionarily significant units, Yellingbo and the central highlands (Hansen & Taylor 2008: 4039) and the relationship between these two, and the level of their distinctiveness, needs to be re-examined.

† *Palaeopetaurus elegans* Broom, 1896d: 568; Plate 46.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wombeyan Caves, near Taralga, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Pleistocene. Synonymised within *leadbeateri* by Wakefield (1972a: 19, 20), M. Archer *et al*. (1984: 1037) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

## **Subfamily Petaurinae** Bonaparte, 1832 *sensu* Edwards & Westerman, 1992

Tribe Petaurina Bonaparte, 1832: 69.

TYPE GENUS: *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Halmaturidae (Bonaparte, 1831 [= Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Tribe rank recognised by Bonaparte (1838: 113; 1840: 257; 1845: 6). Subfamily rank recognised by Gill (1872: 25), Marshall (1981: 28; 1984: 102), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 460), Strahan (1995: 7, 224), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), McKenna and Bell (1997: 66), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 226). The composition of the subfamily recognised here follows Edwards and Westerman (1992: 563), and Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 228, 245).

Subfamily Petaurinae Gill, 1872: 25.

TYPE GENUS: *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangistidae (Owen, 1839a [=

Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987 part)]). Author of the subfamily recognised by Marshall (1981: 28), Szalay (1994: 43), and Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245).

Tribe Petaurini Szalay, 1994: 43.

TYPE GENUS: *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to Gill (1872: 25) and placed in the Subfamily Petaurinae (Gill, 1872 [= Petaurinae (Bonaparte, 1832)]). Synonymised within the Subfamily Petaurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

### ***Petaurus*** Shaw, 1791

*Petaurus* Shaw, 1791: Text to Plate 60.

TYPE SPECIES: *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791 by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by most subsequent authors including Waterhouse (1841a: xvi, 282).

*Ptilotus* G. Fischer, 1814: 512.

TYPE SPECIES: *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791 by subsequent designation. See Thomas (1888a: 150).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Petaurus* by J. Gray (1843a: xxii), Thomas (1888a: 150), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 23), Marshall (1981: 28), McKay (1988c: 91) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 495).

HOMONYMS:

*Ptilotis* Swainson, 1837: 326, honeyeaters of the Class Aves (Order Passeriformes, Family Meliphagidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Meliphaga* Lewin, 1808: Index for Plate 5. See Pizzey and Knight (1998: 378).

*Belidea* Waterhouse, 1838d: 880.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis sciurea* Shaw, 1794 (as *Petaurista [Belidea] sciurea* [= *Petaurus norfolcensis* (Kerr, 1792)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Proposed as a subgenus of *Petaurista* [= *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a]. Recognised at generic rank by Gould (1842b: 11; 1843a: 404). Synonymised within *Belideus* by Palmer (1904: 135).

*Belideus* Waterhouse, 1839a: 149.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis sciurea* Shaw, 1794 [= *Petaurus norfolcensis* (Kerr, 1792)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Petaurus*. Generic rank recognised by various authors, including De Vis (1883b: 619) and as a subgenus of *Petaurus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 286; 1846: 325) and Gervais (1869: 574). Synonymised within *Petaurus* by J. Gray (1843a: xxii), Thomas (1888a: 150), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 23) Marshall (1981: 28), McKay (1988c: 91) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 495).

*Belidens* Wiegmann, 1839: 418.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Belideus* Waterhouse, 1839a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Belideus* by Palmer (1904: 135).

*Xenochīrus* Gloger, 1841: xxx, 85.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis sciurea* Shaw, 1794 [= *Petaurus norfolcensis* (Kerr, 1792)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Petaurus* by Thomas (1888a: 150; 1895a: 190), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 23), Marshall (1981: 28), McKay (1988c: 91) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 495). Palmer (1904: 710) considered to be antedated by *Belideus*.

HOMONYMS:

*Xenochirus* Gilbert, 1890: 90, poacher fish or poachers of the Superclass Pisces (Order Scorpaeniformes, Family Agonidae). Junior synonym of *Xeneretmus* Gilbert, 1903: 360. See Sheiko and Mecklenburg (2004: 5).

*Petaurula* Matschie, 1916: 261.

TYPE SPECIES: *Petaurus breviceps* Waterhouse, 1839a by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791. Synonymised within *Petaurus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 23), Marshall (1981: 28), and McKay (1988c: 91) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 495).

*Petaurella* Matschie, 1916: 261.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Petaurus breviceps papuanus* Thomas, 1888a (as *Petaurus papuanus*) by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791. Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 23) and synonymised within *Petaurus* by Marshall (1981: 28), McKay (1988c: 91) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 495).

### ***Petaurus australis*** Shaw, 1791

**Yellow-bellied Glider**

*Petaurus Australis* Shaw, 1791: Text to Plate 60.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type based on 'Hepoona Roo' of Hunter, J. in White (1790: 288). Taxonomic history reviewed by Thomas (1888a: 151). Iredale and Troughton (1934: 24) refer to the author as Shaw and Nodder; Nodder is actually the publisher.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: In M. Brown *et al*.'s (2006) minimum-spanning haplotype network diagram of the ND4 gene (M. Brown *et al*., 2006: Figure 4), North Queensland animals differ from those from elsewhere by eight substitutions, and the authors also noted a few morphological and apparent socio-behavioural differences in addition. On any one of these grounds, the North Queensland animals could potentially be ranked as a distinct species so a full analysis of the differentiation of the North Queensland population needs to be undertaken to confirm or refute this. It should be noted also that M. Brown *et al*. (2006) found

that the sample from western Victoria and southeastern South Australia different by two substitutions, and in their Principal Components diagram (Figure 5) they were largely, but not entirely, separate from other samples; it is possible that discriminant analysis might show complete separation (i.e. species status for this population as well), and this in turn needs to be tested in future.

*[Sciurus] Novae Hollandiae* F. Meyer, 1793: 11, 177 (part A).

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Combined description incorporating 'Hepoona Roo' of Hunter, J. in White (1790: 288) and 'Norfolk Island Flying Squirrel' on Anon in Philip (1789: 151). Included within *P. norfolcensis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 24). Split between *australis* and *norfolcensis* [as *sciureus*] by Thomas (1888a: 151, 153), McKay (1988c: 92, 94) and Flannery (1994: 74, 86).

*Didelphis Petaurus* Shaw, 1800: 496; Plate 112.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Replacement name for *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791, but part of description refers to the 'Black Flying Opossum' of Anon in Phillip (1789: 297) [= *Didelphis volans* Kerr, 1792]. Synonymised within *australis* by Thomas (1888a: 151), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 24), McKay (1988c: 92) and Flannery (1994: 74).

*Voluccella nigra* Bechstein, 1800: 351. (part A)

TYPE LOCALITY: Botany Bay, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Combined description; see part B under *Petauroides volans volans* (Kerr, 1792). Synonymised within *australis* by McKay (1988c: 92) and Flannery (1994: 74).

*P. [etaurus] Hepuna Ru* Oken, 1816: 1118.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Didelphis petaurus* Shaw, 1800.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 24) and not included within McKay (1988c: 92).

*Petaurus flaviventer* Desmarest, 1817b: 403.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a valid species within *Petaurista* by Waterhouse (1838a: 68) [= *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a] and *Petaurus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 286) and within *Belideus* by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 23). Synonymised within *australis* by Waterhouse (1846: 327), Thomas (1888a: 151), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 24), McKay (1988c: 92) and Flannery (1994: 74).

*P. [etaurus] Cunninghami* J. Gray, 1843a: 83.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australis* by Thomas (1888a: 152), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 24), McKay (1988c: 92) and Flannery (1994: 74).

*petaurus opossum* Falcimagne, 1854: 366, footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 24) and not included within McKay (1988c: 92).

*Petaurus australis reginae* Thomas, 1923b: 249.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gin Gin inland of Bundaberg, southeast Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 24), Finlayson (1934: 222), Tate (1945a: 7), Troughton (1967: 86), Strahan (1983: 136; 1995: 228), McKay (1988c: 92) and Flannery (1994: 60, 74). Though the separate north Queensland population is usually allocated to this subspecies, the type locality at Gin Gin in southern Queensland lies within the continuous range of *Petaurus australis australis*. The north Queensland population was proposed to be treated as an undescribed subspecies by Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 5). More recently it was recognised as a subspecies of *australis* by Groves (2005b: 55) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 104), but a detailed genetic analysis by M. Brown *et al*. (2006: 305) of the original type specimen from southern Queensland found no support for the classification of *reginae* as a separate taxon, but concurred that the north Queensland population represents a distinct 'evolutionary significant unit', using this term in preference to subspecies.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: As noted above, the evidence strongly suggests that the north Queensland population represents a distinct species, yet to be described.

## ***Petaurus breviceps*** (Waterhouse, 1838)

**Sugar Glider**

### ***Petaurus breviceps breviceps*** (Waterhouse, 1838)

*[Petaurista] [Belidea]Breviceps* Waterhouse, 1838d: 880.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: The original publication of this taxon appears to have been overlooked, with authors recognising Waterhouse (1839a: 152) as the publication which uses the name *Petaurus [Belideus] breviceps*. This publication arose from the paper being read before the Zoological Society of London on 13 November 1838 and subsequently published in May 1839. McAllan and Bruce (1989: 447) argued that the original publication of the name was Waterhouse (1838d: 880) which was published on 8 December 1838; and this has been followed here. Included within *Petaurus* by Waterhouse (1839a: 152; 1841a: 290; 1846: 334), J. Gray (1843a: 83) and most subsequent authors, except Gould (1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 5) who placed it within *Belideus*. Taxonomic history reviewed by Thomas (1888a:

156). Flannery (1990: 146) recognised '*alba* Gervais, 1869' as a synonym of *breviceps*, but this appears to be an error (Flannery pers. comm.) and was not referred to by Flannery (1994: 80; 1995a: 207; 1995b: 118) or by any other author. Taxonomy reviewed by M. Smith (1973: 1).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The molecular study by Malekian *et al*. (2007: 24; 2010a: 122; 2010b: 165) recovered two divergent mtDNA clades in this species, whose distribution did not in the least correspond to morphologically described taxa. Evidently, this species needs close re-examination. The distinctiveness of the Tasmanian sugar glider also needs to be assessed to confirm whether or not it was introduced into Tasmania (as proposed by Gunn, 1846: 458; 1851: 253) or occurred there naturally.

*Petaurus sciureus* Gunn, 1851: 253.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Belideus* by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 24) and within *Petaurus* by Finlayson (1934: 222), who attributed the name to Shaw without citation. Synonymised within *Petaurus breviceps* by Thomas (1888a: 156).

HOMONYMS:

*Didelphis Sciurea* Shaw, 1794, Squirrel Gliders of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Petauridae). Name is a synonym of *Petaurus norfolcensis* (Kerr, 1792). See individual entry.

*Petaurus (Belideus) notatus* Peters, 1859a: 14.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Philip, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Belideus* by Gould (1860 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 26). Synonymised within *Petaurus breviceps* by Thomas (1888a: 156), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 25), McKay (1988c: 93), Groves (1993e: 61), Flannery (1990: 146; 1994: 80; 1995a: 207; 1995b: 118) and subsequent authors.

### ***Petaurus breviceps ariel*** (Gould, 1842)

*Belidea ariel* Gould, 1842b: 11.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Petaurus (Belideus)* by Waterhouse (1846: 336), and within *Belideus* by Gould, 1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 27). Synonymised within *papuanus* by Thomas (1888a: 156). Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 25), Finlayson (1934: 223), Tate (1945a: 9), D. Johnson (1964: 452), Troughton (1967: 83), M. Smith (1973: 1), Strahan (1983: 138; 1995: 230), McKay (1988c: 93) and subsequent authors.

*Petaurus [Belideus] arul* Gervais, 1869: 574.

TYPE LOCALITY: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *ariel* Gould, 1842b.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 25), but synonymised within *ariel* by M. Smith (1973: 1), McKay (1988c: 93), Flannery (1990: 146; 1994: 80; 1995a: 207; 1995b: 118) and subsequent authors.

### ***Petaurus breviceps longicaudatus*** Longman, 1924

*Petaurus breviceps longicaudatus* Longman, 1924a: ix.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mapoon Mission, Gulf of Carpentaria, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 25), but the subspecies rank was recognised by Tate (1945a: 8), Troughton (1967: 83), M. Smith (1973: 1), Strahan (1983: 138; 1995: 230), McKay (1988c: 93), Flannery (1990: 146; 1994: 60, 80) and confirmed by Colgan and Flannery (1992: 247) and followed by subsequent authors.

### Φ ***Petaurus breviceps papuanus*** Thomas, 1888

Φ *Petaurus breviceps* var. *papuanus* Thomas, 1888a: xii, 158.

TYPE LOCALITY: Huon Gulf, north eastern New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Elevated to species rank by Matschie (1916: 261) who also erected the subgenus *Petaurella*. Tate and Archbold (1935a: 1) also recognised the specific status. Subspecies recognised by Tate (1945a: 9), Laurie and Hill (1954: 19) and M. Smith (1973: 1). Again synonymised within *breviceps* by Groves (1993e: 61), but elevated to a subspecies of *breviceps* by Strahan (1983: 138), Flannery (1990: 146; 1994: 60, 80; 1995a: 207; 1995b: 118) and Groves (2005b: 55).

Φ *Petaurus* (*Petaurella*) *papuensis flavidus* Tate & Archbold, 1935a: 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dogwa, Oriomo River, Western Division, Papua New Guinea. 30 metres.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the subspecies rank by Tate (1945a: 9), Laurie and Hill (1954: 19), M. Smith (1973: 1), Strahan (1983: 138) and Flannery (1990: 146; 1995b: 118). Synonymised within *breviceps* by Groves (1993e: 61) and Flannery (1994: 80; 1995a: 207), and within *papuanus* by Groves (2005b: 55).

Φ *Petaurus* (*Petaurella*) *papuensis tafa* Tate & Archbold, 1935a: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Eastern ridge, Mount Tafa, Central Division, Papua New Guinea. 2000m.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Tate (1945a: 10), Laurie and Hill (1954: 19), M. Smith (1973: 1) and Flannery (1990: 146). Synonymised within *breviceps* by Groves (1993e: 61) and Flannery (1994: 80; 1995a: 207; 1995b: 118), and within *papuanus* by Groves (2005b: 55).

### ***Petaurus gracilis*** (De Vis, 1883)

**Mahogany Glider**

*Belideus gracilis* De Vis, 1883c: 27.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'North of Cardwell', north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Though the description by De Vis (1883b: 619) was published in April that year, the abstract of the description was published by De Vis (1883c: 27) in January. History of description given by Van Dyck (1990: 329; 1993: 77). Taxon synonymised within *Petaurus norfolcensis* (as *P. sciureus*) by Thomas (1888a: 154) and D. Elliot (1907: 14). Elevated to subspecies of *norfolcensis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 24), which was accepted by subsequent authors including Tate (1945a: 8), Fleay (1947: 111; 1954: 210), Marlow (1965: 75), Troughton (1967: 84), Alexander (1981: 64), Strahan (1983: 140), and Colgan and Flannery (1992: 245, 255) who used limited allozyme data. Taxon synonymised within *norfolcensis* by McKay (1988c: 93). With the exception of the studies by Van Dyck (1990; 1993) and Colgan and Flannery (1992) these classifications were not based on samples or inspections of specimens as the species had not been recorded between 1886 and 6 December 1989. Upon its rediscovery and the assessment of new samples it was resurrected from synonymy with *P. norfolcensis* to species rank by Van Dyck (1991: 350), with a formal reappraisal in Van Dyck (1993: 84) who found *gracilis* and *norfolcensis* to be distinctly different morphologically. Subsequently recognised as a species by all authors including Flannery (1994: 60, 84), Strahan (1995: 232), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 233). Species rank retained by Malekian *et al*. (2010a: 122, 130), though it was recognised that mitochondrial divergence from *norfolcensis* was less than within *P. australis*. Taxonomic history discussed by Jackson (2011: 141). This species is clearly distinct from *norfolcensis* in all its body measurements, skull measurements and mass (Van Dyck and Strahan, 2008: 234, 236).

### ***Petaurus norfolcensis*** (Kerr, 1792)

**Squirrel Glider**

*S. [ciurus] Petaurus norfolcensis* Kerr, 1792: 270.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Norfolk Island in error.

COMMENTS: Type based on the 'Norfolk Island Flying-Squirrel' of Anon in Phillip (1789: 151, Plate 17).

*[Sciurus] NovaeHollandiae* F. Meyer, 1793: 11, 177 (part).

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *norfolcensis* by Thomas (1888a: 153) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 24) and noted by McKay (1988c: 93) as a combined description; see Part A under *Petaurus australis australis* Shaw, 1791. Also synonymised within *norfolcensis* by Flannery (1994: 86).

*Didelphis Sciurea* Shaw, 1794: 29; Plate 11.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a valid species within *Didelphis* by Shaw (1800: 498), within *Petaurista* (as *Petaurista sciureus* Geoff.) by Waterhouse (1838a: 68) and within *Petaurus* by Desmarest (1817b: 403), Waterhouse (1841a: 289; 1846: 331), J. Gray (1843a: 83) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 153). Synonymised within *norfolcensis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 24), McKay (1988c: 93), Flannery (1994: 86) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Petaurus sciureus* Gunn, 1851, Sugar Gliders of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Petauridae). Name is a synonym of *Petaurus breviceps* (Waterhouse, 1838). See individual entry.

*Petaurus Leucogaster* Mitchell, 1838a: xvii.

TYPE LOCALITY: Banks of the Murray River, New South Wales?, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. It was placed as a synonym of *Petauroides volans* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29), but this species does not occur near the Murray River. Considered *incertae sedis* by McKay (1988c: 97), but the type locality suggests it is most likely that it should be placed within *Petaurus norfolcensis*.

## **Family Pseudocheiridae** Winge, 1893 *sensu* Kirsch *et al.,* 1997

Tribe Pseudochirini Winge, 1893a: 89, 100.

TYPE GENUS: *Pseudocheirus* W. Ogilby, 1837a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangistidae (Owen, 1839a [= Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987 part)]) and included the genera *Pseudocheirus* W. Ogilby, 1837a; and *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1821 [= *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a]. Tribe rank subsequently recognised by Winge (1941: 69). Name recognised as the Subfamily Pseudocheirinae, within the Family Petauridae, by Marshall (1984: 102), but both groups were combined within the Family Petauridae by McKay (1988c: 87) and Szalay (1994: 43). Separate families recognised by M. Archer (1984: 710, 719, 786) and Baverstock (1984a: 4–5) and followed by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 460, 494), Baverstock *et al*. (1990c: 519), Groves (1993e: 58, 60), Flannery (1994: 60, 102), Edwards and Westerman (1995: 231), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), Osborne and Christidis (2001: 211), though they did question the separation of the families, and subsequent authors accepted the family except McKenna and Bell (1997: 65) who reduced it to a subfamily of the Family Petauridae. Tribe rank recognised by Szalay (1994: 43) but not subsequent authors. The recognition of the subfamilies followed here was pre-empted by Baverstock *et al*. (1990c: 519) and formally recognised by Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245).

Tribe Pseudocheirini Szalay, 1994: 43.

TYPE GENUS: *Pseudocheirus* W. Ogilby, 1837a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to Winge (1893: 89, 100) and placed in the Subfamily Petaurinae (Gill, 1872 [= Petaurinae (Bonaparte, 1832)]).

## **Subfamily Hemibelideinae** Kirsch *et al.,* 1997

Subfamily Hemibelideinae Kirsch *et al*., 1997: 245.

TYPE GENUS: *Hemibelideus* Collett, 1884b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Pseudocheiridae (Winge, 1893a) and included the genera *Hemibelideus* Collett, 1884b; and *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a. Relationship between these genera was recognised by Baverstock *et al*. (1990c: 519). Subfamily rank recognised by Groves (2005b: 50) and Meredith *et al*. (2010: 75) but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 238).

### ***Hemibelideus*** Collett, 1884

*Hemibelideus* Collett, 1884b: 385.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalangista (Hemibelideus) lemuroides* Collett, 1884b [= *Hemibelideus lemuroides* (Collett, 1884b)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Proposed as a new subgenus of *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]. Recognised as a subgenus of *Pseudocheirus* by Tate (1945b: 1, 22) and Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 16) and a synonym of it by Simpson (1945: 46), Marshall (1981: 28), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 41) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 65). Distinct genus status recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 28), Troughton (1967: 98), Ride (1970: 76), McKay (1988c: 89) and subsequent authors.

### ***Hemibelideus lemuroides*** (Collett, 1884)

**Lemuroid Ring-tailed Possum**

*Phalangista (Hemibelideus) lemuroides* Collett, 1884b: 385; Plate 31, Figs. 3–4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Spur between Gowry Creek and Herbert River, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included within *Pseudochirus* by Thomas (1888a: 168, 170). Taxonomic decision of Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 28) to designate this taxon to *Hemibelideus* and followed by most subsequent authors including Troughton (1967: 98), Ride (1970: 76) and McKay (1988c: 89).

*Pseudochirus (Hemibelideus) cervinus* Longman, 1915: 22.

TYPE LOCALITY: Atherton Tableland, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *lemuroides* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 28), Troughton (1967: 99), McKay (1988c: 89), Flannery (1994: 146) and subsequent authors.

### ***Petauroides*** Thomas, 1888

*Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a: xii, 163.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Voluccella* Bechstein, 1800.

COMMENTS: The names *Volucella* and *Petaurista* were both preoccupied. *Schoinobates* was used in preference to *Petauroides* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 29), Simpson (1945: 46), Tate (1945a: 11) and Ride (1970: 80). Taxonomic decision of McKay (1988c: 89) to use *Petauroides*, and was followed by subsequent authors with the exception of McKenna and Bell (1997: 66) who used *Schoinobates*. Taxonomy reviewed by Harris and Maloney (2010: 207).

*Voluccella* Bechstein, 1800: 352.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis volans* Kerr, 1792 [= *Petauroides volans* (Kerr, 1792)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Petauroides* by Thomas (1888a: 163), Palmer (1904: 526) and McKay (1988c: 89). Synonymised within *Schoinobates* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 28) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

HOMONYMS:

*Volucella* E.L. Geoffroy, 1762: 540, hoverflies of the Class Insecta (Order Diptera, Family Syrphidae).

*Voluccella* Fabricius, 1794: 55, hoverflies of the Class Insecta (Order Diptera, Family Syrphidae). Emendation of *Volucella* E.L. Geoffroy, 1762: 540.

*Phalanger* Lacépède, 1801: 491.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalanger* [= *Didelphis*] *volans* Kerr, 1792 [= *Petauroides volans* (Kerr, 1792)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Genus is a junior homonym of *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.

HOMONYMS:

*Phalanger* Storr, 1780, cuscuses of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Phalangeridae). Currently recognised genus. See individual entry.

*Petaurista* Rafinesque, 1815: 55.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Petauroides* by Palmer (1904: 526).

HOMONYMS:

*Petaurista* Link, 1795: 52, 78, giant flying squirrels of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Sciuridae). Currently recognised genus. See Thorington and Hoffman (2005: 770).

*Petaurista* Meigen, 1800: 15, flies of the Class Insecta (Order Diptera, Family Trichoceridae). Name suppressed by

Opinion 678 of the ICZN (1963: 339). Genus is a synonym of *Trichocera* Meigen, 1803: 262.

*Petaurista* Desmarest, 1821, the Greater Glider of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Pseudocheiridae). Synonymised within *Petauroides* (Thomas, 1888a). See individual entry.

*Petaurista* Latreille, 1827: 400, leaf beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Chrysomelidae). Genus is a synonym of *Lema* Fabricius, 1798: 4.

*Petaurista* H. Reichenbach, 1862: 105, guenon monkeys on the Class Mammalia (Order Primates, Family Cercopithecidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Cercopithecus* (Linnaeus, 1758: 26). See Groves (2005f: 154).

*petaurista* Desmarest, 1821: 268.

TYPE SPECIES: *Petaurus taguanoides* Desmarest, 1817b [= *Petauroides volans* (Kerr, 1792)] by subsequent designation.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subgenus of *Petaurus* by Waterhouse (1846: 322) for *taguanoïdes*. Designation of *P. taguanoides* Desmarest, 1817b as type species antedates that of *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791 by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29). Included as a synonym of *Petauroides* by Thomas (1888a: 163), both *Petaurus* and *Schoinobates* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 23, 29), and *Petauroides* by McKay (1988c: 89) and Groves (2005b: 50).

HOMONYMS:

See homonyms discussed above.

*Petaurides* Ramsay, 1890a: 77.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a.

COMMENTS: Not recognised by subsequent authors.

*Schoinobates* Iredale & Troughton, 1934: viii, 28.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis volans* Kerr, 1782 [= *Petauroides volans* (Kerr, 1792)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Iredale and Troughton (1934: 28) gave the author as Lesson (1842: 190), but they, like Palmer (1904: 886) were wrong in assuming that the name *Schoinobates* initially referred to a marsupial (though the name was mistakenly placed with other marsupials). *Schoinobates* was applied by Lesson (1842), as *Petaurus* (*Schoinobates*) *leucogenys*, which is now known as the Japanese giant flying squirrel *Petaurista leucogenys* (Temminck, 1824: xxvii). *Schoinobates* (Lesson, 1842 is therefore a junior subjective synonym of *Petaurista* (Link, 1795: 52, 78) (McKay, 1982: 38). *Schoinobates* has commonly been used in preference to *Petauroides* by authors including Simpson (1945: 46), Tate (1945a: 11), Troughton (1967: 87), Ride (1970: 80), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 16), Marshall (1981: 28), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 42), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 66).

HOMONYMS:

*Schoinobates* Lesson, 1842: 190, giant flying squirrels of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Sciuridae). Name is a synonym of *Petaurista* Link, 1795: 52, 78. Type specimen is given as *Schoinobates* [= *Petaurista*] *leucogenys* (Temminck, 1824: xxvii).

### ***Petauroides armillatus*** Thomas, 1923

**Central Greater Glider**

*Petauroides volans armillatus* Thomas, 1923b: 248.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coomooboolaroo Station, 25km south west of Duaringa, central Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies discussed by Troughton (1967: 90). Synonymised within *volans* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 30), McKay (1988c: 91), Flannery (1994: 148) and subsequent authors. Recently Aplin (pers. comm.) and Arbogast *et al*. (2011) recognised its distinctiveness, both morphologically and genetically, from *P. volans*.

### ***Petauroides minor*** (Collett, 1887)

**Northern Greater Glider**

*Petaurista volans* var. *minor* Collett, 1887b: 926.

TYPE LOCALITY: Herbert Vale, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies status recognised by Thomas (1888a: 166), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 30), Troughton (1967: 91), Strahan (1983: 134; 1995: 240), McKay (1988c: 91), Groves (2005b: 51), Flannery (1994: 103, 148), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 104), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 241). Recently Aplin (pers. comm.) and Arbogast *et al*. (2011) recognised its distinctiveness, both morphologically and genetically, from *P. volans*.

*Petaurides cinereus* Ramsay, 1890a: 77.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bellenden-Ker Range, northeast Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: McKay (1988c: 91) suggested the type locality was probably the Atherton Tablelands (as Bellenden-Ker Range), Queensland. In the same year this species was also exhibited by Ramsay (1890b: 1030) who suggested that 'The *Belideus* will be described under the name of *B. cinereus*'. Synonymised within *volans* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 30), McKay (1988c: 91), Flannery (1994: 148) and subsequent authors.

### ***Petauroides volans*** (Kerr, 1792)

**Southern Greater Glider**

### ***Petauroides volans volans*** (Kerr, 1792)

*Didelphis volans* Kerr, 1782: 199.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type species based on 'Black Flying Opossum' of Anon in Philip (1789: 297). Confused in the early years

with *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791 (McKay, 1982: 38). Between Desmarest (1817b: 400) and Thomas (1879: 397), the name *Didelphis volans* was either synonymised or ignored (McKay, 1982: 38). Early taxonomic history reviewed by Thomas (1888a: 164) and recently by Maloney and Harris (2008: 39), who disentangled the confusion in the early records between this and other gliding mammals, both marsupial and placental. Thomas (1879: 297) revived this taxon along with other names first used by Kerr (McKay, 1982: 38). Included within *Schoinobates* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 29) and Ride (1970: 80). Transferred to *Petauroides* by Thomas (1888a: xii, 164), Strahan (1983: 134), McKay (1988c: 90) and subsequent authors. Taxonomy reviewed by Maloney and Harris (2008: 39).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The alpha taxonomy of greater gliders has not been reviewed in detail since Thomas (1923b: 246), so could be revisited.

*[Didelphis] Voluccella* F. Meyer, 1793: 26, 174.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *volans* by Thomas (1888a: 164), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29), McKay (1988c: 90), Flannery (1994: 148) and subsequent authors.

*Didelphis Macroura* Shaw, 1794: 33; Plate 12.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Shaw (1800: 500). Considered to be the young of *Petaurus australis* by Waterhouse (1841a: 288; 1846: 330). Synonymised within *volans* by Thomas (1888a: 164), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29), McKay (1988c: 90), Flannery (1994: 148) and subsequent authors.

*Voluccella nigra* Bechstein, 1800: 351. (part B)

TYPE LOCALITY: Botany Bay, New South Wales, Australia. Type species based on 'Black Flying Opossum' of Anon in Philip (1789: 297) and 'Hepoona Roo' of Hunter in White (1790: 288).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *volans* by Thomas (1888a: 164), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29), McKay (1988c: 90), Flannery (1994: 148) and subsequent authors.

*Phal. [anger] petaurista* É. Geoffroy, 1803c: 150.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *volans* by Thomas (1888a: 164).

*P. [etaurus] niger* Oken, 1816: 1119.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *volans* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29).

*Petaurus taguanoïdes* Desmarest, 1817b: 400.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type designation by de Beaufort (1966: 534).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a valid species by Waterhouse (1838a: 68; 1841a: 283; 1846: 322), J. Gray (1843a: 84) and Gould (1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 22). Synonymised within *volans* by Thomas (1879: 397), Thomas (1888a: 164), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29), McKay (1988c: 90), Flannery (1994: 148) and subsequent authors.

*Petaurus Peronii* Desmarest, 1817b: 404.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type designation by de Beaufort (1966: 534).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a valid species by Waterhouse (1841a: 284). Synonymised within *taguanoides* by Waterhouse (1846: 322) and within *volans* by Thomas (1888a: 164), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29), McKay (1988c: 90), Flannery (1994: 148) and subsequent authors.

*[Petaurus] didelphoides* G. Cuvier, 1825: 129.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *volans* by Thomas (1888a: 164), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29), McKay (1988c: 90), Flannery (1994: 148) and subsequent authors. Note that the author of this taxon has been confused; authors such as Thomas (1888a: 164) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29) gave the author as F. Cuvier, whereas McKay (1988c: 90) and Groves (2005b: 51) attributed the author to G. Cuvier. The confusion appears to have arisen because the title page highlights that the publication of F. Cuvier is based on the cabinet of anatomy formed by G. Cuvier.

*P. [etaurus] maximus* Partington, 1837: 424.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: McKay (1988c: 90) incorrectly referred to the abbreviation used by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29) as Partington (1837 [=1838]) and noted that no reference to *maximus* or any other animal can be found. Synonymised within *volans* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29), Flannery (1994: 148) and subsequent authors.

### ***Petauroides volans incanus*** (Thomas, 1923)

*Petaurus volans incanus* Thomas, 1923b: 247.

TYPE LOCALITY: Eidsvold, South-eastern Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies discussed by Troughton (1967: 90) and recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 29), Finlayson (1934: 219) and resurrected by Aplin pers. comm. Synonymised within *volans* by McKay (1988c: 90), Flannery (1994: 148) and subsequent authors. Recently Aplin (pers. comm.) and Arbogast *et al*. (2011) have recognised its distinctiveness, both morphologically and genetically, from *P. volans volans*.

## **Subfamily Pseudocheirinae** Winge, 1893 *sensu* Kirsch *et al.*, 1997

Tribe Pseudochirini Winge, 1893a: 89, 100.

TYPE GENUS: *Pseudocheirus* W. Ogilby, 1837a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangistidae (Owen, 1839a [= Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987 part)]) and included the genera *Pseudocheirus* W. Ogilby, 1837a; and *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1821 [= *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a]. Tribe rank subsequently recognised by Winge (1941: 69). Subfamily rank recognised, within the Family Phascolarctidae, by Turnbull and Lundelius (1970: 26), within the Family Petauridae by Marshall (1981: 28; 1984: 102) and within the Family Pseudocheiridae by Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245). The subfamily recognised by Groves (2005b: 51) included the genera *Petropseudes*, *Pseudocheirus* and *Pseudochirulus*, while Meredith *et al*. (2010: 75) included only *Pseudochirulus* and *Pseudocheirus*. Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10) did not recognise any subfamilies.

### ***Pseudocheirus*** W. Ogilby, 1837

*Pseudocheirus* W. Ogilby, 1837a: 457.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalangista cookii* Desmarest, 1817c [= *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddaert, 1785)] by subsequent designation (see Thomas, 1888a: 166).

COMMENTS: Genus further described by W. Ogilby (1838b: 131). Recognised as 'Section 3 *Pseudocheirus*' within *Phalangista* by Waterhouse (1841a: 273) and subsequently ignored in preference to *Pseudochirus* W. Ogilby, 1836a until resurrected by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 25) and followed by Simpson (1945: 46), Tate (1945b: 1, 6), Troughton (1967: 90) and subsequent authors.

*Pseudochirus* W. Ogilby, 1836a: 26.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalangista cookii* Desmarest, 1817c [= *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddaert, 1785)], by subsequent designation. See Thomas (1888a: 166).

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Incorrect original spelling that was later corrected by W. Ogilby (1837a: 457) when he spelt it *Pseudocheirus*. Recognised as a subgenus of *Phalangista* by Waterhouse (1846: 297) and genus by Thomas (1888a: xii, 166). Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 25). Taxon synonymised within *Pseudocheirus* by McKay (1988c: 94), Groves (1993e: 59) and subsequent authors.

*Hepoona* J. Gray, 1841: 402, 407.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phalangista cookii* Desmarest, 1817c [= *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddaert, 1785)], by subsequent designation. See Thomas (1888a: 166).

COMMENTS: *Hepoona* of W. Ogilby (1838c: 218–219). Synonymised within *Pseudocheirus* by Thomas (1888a: 166), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 25), Marshall (1981: 28), McKay (1988c: 94) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 495).

*Ptenos* J. Gray, 1843a: xxii.

TYPE SPECIES: First used as a synonym of *Hepoona* J. Gray, 1841.

COMMENTS: A *nomen nudum* as noted by Palmer (1904: 594, 886). Synonymised within *Pseudocheirus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 25) and McKay (1988c: 94).

HOMONYMS:

*Ptenos* Norton, 1872: 77, sawflies of the Class Insecta (Order Hymenoptera, Family Argidae). Genus is a synonym of *Ptenus* Kirby, 1882: 51.

### ***Pseudocheirus occidentalis*** (Thomas, 1888)

**Western Ring-tailed Possum**

*Pseudochirus occidentalis* Thomas, 1888a: xii, 174.

TYPE LOCALITY: King George Sound, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included at species rank within *Pseudocheirus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 27), Tate (1945b: 15) and Troughton (1967: 95). Synonymised within *peregrinus* by Ride (1970: 246) and McKay (1988c: 96) and listed as a subspecies of *peregrinus* by Strahan (1983: 126), Flannery (1994: 103, 122), Strahan (1995: 252) and Groves (2005b: 51). The sex chromosomes were revealed to be markedly distinct by McKay (1984: 11). Elevated to species status by Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 5), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 253).

### ***Pseudocheirus peregrinus*** (Boddaert, 1785)

**Eastern Ring-tailed Possum**

#### ***Pseudocheirus peregrinus peregrinus*** (Boddaert, 1785)

*[Didelphis] Peregrinus* Boddaert, 1785: 78.

TYPE LOCALITY: Endeavour River, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Based on the 'Opossum' referred to by Hawkesworth (1773: 586), 'New Holland Opossum' of Pennant (1781: 310), J. Cook and King (1784: 55, Plate 8) and the 'White-tailed Opossum' of Shaw (1800: 504). Placed within *Pseudochirus* by Thomas (1888a: xii, 172) and transferred to *Pseudocheirus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 25) and subsequent authors. Smeenk (2009: 723) has shown that a specimen in the Leiden Museum (Naturalis) is very likely the type of this species.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: This species is badly in need of taxonomic revision. The subspecies as presently recognised have distributions that seem to make little geographic sense, and further research is warranted.

*Didelphis caudivolvula* Kerr, 1792: 196.

TYPE LOCALITY: Endeavour River, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: On same basis as *Didelphis peregrinus* Boddaert, 1785. Synonymised within *peregrinus* by Thomas (1888a: 172), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 25), McKay (1988c: 95), Flannery (1994: 122) and subsequent authors.

*Didelphis Novae Hollandiae* Bechstein, 1800: 348.

TYPE LOCALITY: Endeavour River, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: On same basis as *Didelphis peregrinus* Boddaert, 1785. Synonymised within *peregrinus* by Thomas (1888a: 172), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 25), McKay (1988c: 95), Flannery (1994: 122) and subsequent authors.

*B. [alantia] Banksii* Oken, 1816: 1125.

TYPE LOCALITY: Novae Hollandiae [= Australia].

COMMENTS: Based on 'New Holland Opossum' of Pennant (1781: 310). Name is unavailable. See Opinion 417 of the ICZN (1956: 1).

*Phalangista Cookii* Schinz, 1821: 258.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'North coast of New Holland' [= Australia].

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *peregrinus* by Thomas (1888a: 172), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 25), McKay (1988c: 95), Flannery (1994: 122) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Phalangista cookii* Desmarest, 1817c, the Eastern Ring-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Pseudocheiridae). Recognised as a subspecies of *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddaert, 1785). See individual entry.

*Phalangista cookii* G. Cuvier, 1824, the Common Brush-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Phalangeridae). Synonym of *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792). See individual entry.

*Phalangista cookii* Gould, 1856 [1845–1863], the Eastern Ring-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Pseudocheiridae). Synonym of *Pseudocheirus peregrinus cookii* (Desmarest, 1817c). See individual entry.

*Phalangista Banksii* J. Gray, 1838b: 107.

TYPE LOCALITY: Endeavour River, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Based on 'New Holland Opossum' of Pennant (1781: 310). *Balantia banksii* Oken, 1816: 1125 is not available (see ICZN, 1956: 1). Synonymised within *cookii* Desmarest, 1817c by Waterhouse (1846: 299) and *peregrinus* by Thomas (1888a: 172), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 26), McKay (1988c: 96), Flannery (1994: 122) and subsequent authors.

*Pseudochirus laniginosus incanens* Thomas, 1923b: 249.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vine Creek, near Ravenshoe, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies status recognised, as *P. peregrinus incanens*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 26). Synonymised within *peregrinus* by McKay (1988c: 96), Flannery (1994: 122) and subsequent authors.

*Pseudochirus laniginosus notialis* Thomas, 1923c: 158.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aldgate, Mt. Lofty, near Adelaide, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *laniginosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 26) and Troughton (1967: 94). Synonymised within *peregrinus* by McKay (1988c: 96), Flannery (1994: 122) and subsequent authors.

*Pseudochirus laniginosus oralis* Thomas, 1926b: 631.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bloomsbury, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies status recognised, as *P. peregrinus oralis*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 26) and Finlayson (1934: 218). Synonymised within *peregrinus* by McKay (1988c: 96), Flannery (1994: 122) and subsequent authors.

*Pseudochirus rubidus* Troughton & Le Souef, 1929a: 294.

TYPE LOCALITY: North of Mt Mowbullan, Bunya Range, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by Troughton (1967: 93). Recognised as a subspecies of *laniginosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 26) and of *peregrinus* by J. Murray *et al*. (1980: 73). Synonymised within *peregrinus* by Ride (1970: 246), McKay (1988c: 96), Flannery (1994: 122) and within *pulcher* by Groves (2005b: 51).

### *Pseudocheirus peregrinus cookii* (Desmarest, 1817)

*Phalangista Cookii* Desmarest, 1817c: 476.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Described from two specimens collected by Péron; although reference is made to 'opossum' plate in Cooks 3rd Voyage (J. Cook & King, 1784: 109), description is not from that plate. Type designation by de Beaufort (1966: 532). Recognised as a species, within *Phalangista* (*Pseudochirus*), by Waterhouse (1846: 299). Considered a synonym within *convolutor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 27) and within *peregrinus* by Ride (1970: 246) and McKay (1988c: 95). Recognised as a subspecies by of *peregrinus* by J. Murray *et al*. (1980: 73), Strahan (1983: 126; 1995: 255), Flannery (1994: 103), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 104), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 255).

HOMONYMS:

*Phalangista cookii* Schinz, 1821, the Eastern Ring-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia,

Family Pseudocheiridae). Synonym of *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddaert, 1785). See individual entry.

*Phalangista cookii* G. Cuvier, 1824, the Common Brush-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Phalangeridae). Synonym of *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792). See individual entry.

*Phalangista cookii* Gould, 1856 [1845–1863], the Eastern Ring-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Pseudocheiridae). Synonym of *Pseudocheirus peregrinus cookii* (Desmarest, 1817c). See individual entry.

*Pseudochirus antiquus* Broom, 1896a: 55.

TYPE LOCALITY: Breccia deposit near Wombeyen Caves New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* by Wakefield (1972a: 21).

*Pseudochirus victoriae* Matschie, 1915a: 85.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape Otway, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *laniginosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 26) and Troughton (1967: 94). Synonymised within *peregrinus* by McKay (1988c: 96), Flannery (1994: 122) and subsequent authors.

*Pseudochirus laniginosus modestus* Thomas, 1926b: 632.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. Georges River, New South Wales, Australia, but no such place exists. Possibly Georges River, Sydney, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *laniginosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 26) and Troughton (1967: 94). Synonymised within *peregrinus* by McKay (1988c: 96), Flannery (1994: 122) and subsequent authors.

## *Pseudocheirus peregrinus convolutor* (Schinz, 1821)

*Phal. [angista] convolutor* Schinz, 1821: 258.

TYPE LOCALITY: Adventure Bay, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Balantia convolutor* Oken, 1816 was used in preference by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 27), who synonymised *P. convolutor* Schinz, 1821 within it. *Balantia convolutor* Oken, 1816 which Schinz's name is undoubtedly based, is not available, as it was suppressed by the ICZN (1956: 1). Recognised as a synonym of *peregrinus* by Ride (1970: 76), McKay (1988c: 95) and Flannery (1994: 122), but as a subspecies of it by Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 5), Groves (2005b: 51), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 104), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 255).

*B. [alantia] Convolutor* Oken, 1816: 1126.

TYPE LOCALITY: Adventure Bay, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *peregrinus* by Thomas (1888a: 172). Taxon name with Oken, 1816 as the author recognised as a full species within *Pseudocheirus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 27) and Troughton (1967: 95). Name suppressed by the ICZN (1956: 1) and not subsequently considered by McKay (1988c) or Flannery (1994: 122).

*P. [halangista] viverrina* W. Ogleby [sic = Obilby], 1837b: 833.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Though the author and date of this reference is typically recorded as W. Ogilby (1838b: 131), the first date of publication adopted here was highlighted by McAllan and Bruce (1989: 445). Recognised by Waterhouse (1838a: 67; 1841a: 277), Gould (1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 19) and Krefft (1866a: 17; 1868a: 94). Synonymised within *cooki* Desmarest, 1817c, by Waterhouse (1846: 299) and Thomas (1888a: 176). Considered a synonym of *convolutor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 27), a subspecies of *peregrinus* by Strahan (1983: 126) and Flannery (1994: 103, 122). Synonymised within *peregrinus* by McKay (1988c: 95) and *convolutor* by Groves (2005b: 51).

*Ph. [alangista] incana* Schinz, 1844: 530.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia. See Iredale and Troughton (1934: 27).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cookii* Desmarest, 1817c, by Thomas (1888a: 176). Considered a synonym of *peregrinus* by McKay (1988c: 96) and Flannery (1994: 122) and *convolutor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 27) and Groves (2005b: 51).

*Pseudochirus cooki bassianus* Le Souef, 1929: 330.

TYPE LOCALITY: Flinders Island, Bass Strait, Australia.

COMMENTS: This taxon was included as a subspecies of *Pseudocheirus convolutor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 27) and Troughton (1967: 95). Synonymised within *peregrinus* by McKay (1988c: 96) and Flannery (1994: 122) and within *convolutor* by Groves (2005b: 51).

## *Pseudocheirus peregrinus pulcher* (Matschie, 1915)

*Pseudochirus pulcher* Matschie, 1915a: 85.

TYPE LOCALITY: Probably from northern rivers region of New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Intended as a replacement name for *Phalangista cookii* Gould, 1856 [1845–1863], despite the slightly different citation of the type locality. Recognised as a subspecies of *laniginosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 26) and Troughton (1967: 94). Synonymised within *peregrinus* by McKay (1988c: 96). Recognised as a subspecies by J. Murray *et al*. (1980: 73), Strahan (1983: 126; 1995: 255), Flannery (1994: 103, 122), Groves (2005b: 51), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 104), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 255).

*Phalangista cookii* Gould, 1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 18.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Brushes of Clarence' River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Label of lectotypes in Gould's hand: '*Phalangista cookii* Brushes of Clarence'. Considered a synonym of *Pseudochirus peregrinus* (under *P. convolutor*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 27). Recognised as a tentative subspecies of *peregrinus* by J. Murray *et al*. (1980: 73) but synonymised within *peregrinus* by McKay (1988c: 96) and Flannery (1994: 122) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Phalangista cookii* Desmarest, 1817c, the Eastern Ring-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Pseudocheiridae). Recognised as a subspecies of *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddaert, 1785). See individual entry.

*Phalangista cookii* Schinz, 1821, the Eastern Ring-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Pseudocheiridae). Synonym of *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddaert, 1785). See individual entry.

*Phalangista cookii* G. Cuvier, 1824, the Common Brush-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Phalangeridae). Synonym of *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792). See individual entry.

*Phalangista laniginosa* Gould, 1858 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 20.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dartbrook, near Muswellbrook, upper Hunter River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1888a: 174). Recognised as a species within *Pseudocheirus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 26) and Troughton (1967: 93) and within *Pseudochirus* by Finlayson (1935b: 222). Synonymised within *peregrinus* by Thomas (1888a: 172), Ride (1970: 246) and McKay (1988c: 96).

### ***Pseudochirulus*** Matschie, 1915

*Pseudochirulus* Matschie, 1915a: 91.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phalangista (Pseudochirus) canescens* Waterhouse, 1846: 305 [= Φ *Pseudochirulus canescens* (Waterhouse, 1846: 305)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Pseudochirus* W. Ogilby, 1837a. Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934). Synonymised within *Pseudocheirus* by Marshall (1981: 28), McKay (1988c: 94), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 495) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 65). Genus rank resurrected by Flannery (1994: 103) and followed by Flannery (1995a: 211), Strahan (1995: 247), Groves (2005b: 51), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 248).

### ***Pseudochirulus cinereus*** (Tate, 1945)

**Daintree River Ring-tailed Possum**

*Pseudocheirus herbertensis cinereus* Tate, 1945b: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mt. Spurgeon, northwest of Cairns, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the subspecies rank by Troughton (1967: 97) and Strahan (1983: 128) but synonymised within *herbertensis* by McKay (1988c: 95) and Groves (1993e: 59) who proposed that it may be a distinct species. Elevated to species status within *Pseudocheirus* by J. Murray *et al*. (1989: 1119) and Baverstock *et al*. (1990a: 284), but placed within *Pseudochirulus* at species rank by Flannery (1994: 103, 134), Strahan (1995: 247), Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 5) and subsequent authors.

### ***Pseudochirulus herbertensis*** (Collett, 1884)

**Herbert River Ring-tailed Possum**

*Phalangista herbertensis* Collett, 1884b: 383; Plate 30, Figs. 3–4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Top of ranges, approximately 25 km west of Cardwell (as Herbert Vale), north Queensland, Australia. See Lumholtz (1884: 407).

COMMENTS: Placed within *Pseudochirus* by Thomas (1888a: xii, 170). Species status, within *Pseudocheirus*, recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 27), Troughton (1967: 96), Ride (1970: 76), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 16), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 42), McKay (1988c: 94) and Groves (1993e: 59). Transferred to *Pseudochirulus* by Flannery (1994: 103, 140), Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 5) and subsequent authors.

*Pseudochirus mongan* De Vis, 1887a: 1130.

TYPE LOCALITY: Herbert Gorge, near Herberton, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by McKay (1988c: 94). Synonymised within *herbertensis* by Thomas (1888a: 170), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 27), McKay (1988c: 94), Flannery (1994: 140) and subsequent authors.

*Pseudochirus herbertensis* var. *colletti* Waite, 1899: 92.

TYPE LOCALITY: Herberton district Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Designation by McKay (1988c: 94). Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 27), Tate (1945b: 16) and Troughton (1967: 97). Synonymised within *herbertensis* by McKay (1988c: 94), Flannery (1994: 140) and subsequent authors.

## **Subfamily Pseudochiropsinae** Kirsch *et al.,* 1997 *sensu* Meredith *et al.,* 2010

Subfamily Pseudochiropsinae Kirsch *et al*., 1997: 245.

TYPE GENUS: *Pseudochirops* Matschie, 1915a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Pseudocheiridae (Winge, 1893a) and included the genus *Pseudochirops* Matschie, 1915a.

Distinctiveness of this group was identified by Baverstock *et al*. (1990c: 519). Subfamily rank recognised by Groves (2005b: 53) who included only the genus *Pseudochirops*, following Kirsch *et al*. (1997) who did not specifically assess the affinities of *Petropseudes*. A further assessment of the Family Pseudocheiridae by Meredith *et al*. (2010: 75), which included all genera, modified the composition of the subfamily and placed *Petropseudes* within it. Subfamily rank not recognised by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10).

### ***Petropseudes*** Thomas, 1923

*Petropseudes* Thomas, 1923b: 250.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudochirus dahlii* Collett, 1895 [= *Petropseudes dahlii* (Collett, 1895)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Proposed as subgenus of *Pseudocheirus* (W. Ogilby, 1837a). Genus rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 28), D. Johnson (1964: 453), Troughton (1967: 99) and Ride (1970: 76). Subgenus rank, within *Pseudocheirus*, was recognised by Tate (1945b: 2, 22). Synonymised within *Pseudocheirus* by Simpson (1945: 46), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 16), Marshall (1981: 28), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 41), Strahan (1983: 132), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 65). Separated from *Pseudocheirus* at generic rank by McKay (1988c: 94), Strahan (1995: 242), Flannery (1994: 103), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 243) and most modern authors. An assessment by Meredith *et al*. (2009a: 567) found *Pseudochirops* to be paraphyletic with respect to *Petropseudes*, grouping the latter more closely to *Pseudochirops cupreus* than to *Pseudochirops archeri*. As a result they suggested subsuming *Petropseudes dahlii* into *Pseudochirops* as *Pseudochirops (Petropseudes) dahlii* (Meredith *et al*. (2009: 567). We here retain the distinctive genus *Petropseudes*, but recommend revision of the entire subfamily to determine whether the monophyletic clades require recognition at generic level.

### ***Petropseudes dahlii*** (Collett, 1895)

**Rock Ring-tailed Possum**

*Pseudochirus dahlii* Collett, 1895: 464.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mary River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Pseudocheirus* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 41), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 16) and Strahan (1983: 132). Placed in the genus *Petropseudes* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 28), D. Johnson (1964: 453), Troughton (1967: 99), Ride (1970: 76), McKay (1988c: 94) and most subsequent authors.

### ***Pseudochirops*** Matschie, 1915

*Pseudochirops* Matschie, 1915a: 86.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phalangista (Pseudochirus) albertisii* Peters, 1874a: 303 [= Φ *Pseudochirops albertisii* (Peters, 1874a: 303)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Pseudochirus* W. Ogilby, 1837a. Synonymised within *Pseudocheirus* by Simpson (1945: 46), Ride (1970: 246), Marshall (1981: 28), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 41) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 65). Recognised as subgenus of *Pseudocheirus* by Tate (1945b: 2, 17) and Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 16). Separated from *Pseudocheirus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 28), Troughton (1967: 97), McKay (1988c: 97), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494), Groves (1993e: 60), Flannery (1994: 103, 112) and subsequent authors.

### ***Pseudochirops archeri*** (Collett, 1884)

**Green Ring-tailed Possum**

*Phalangista* (*Pseudochirus*) *archeri* Collett, 1884b: 381; Plate 29, Figs. 1–2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Herbert River, as 'Herbert Vale', north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Pseudochirus* by Thomas (1888a: xii, 177), Ride (1970: 76), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 41) and Strahan (1983: 130). Transferred to the genus *Pseudochirops* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 28), Troughton (1967: 97), McKay (1988c: 97), Flannery (1994: 103, 112) and subsequent authors.

## **Family Tarsipedidae** Gervais & Verreaux, 1842

Family Tarsipedidae Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a: 1.

TYPE GENUS: *Tarsipes* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Tarsipes* Gervais and Verreaux, 1842b. Correct authorship of the single species was reviewed by Mahoney (1981: 135). The monotypic genus has previously been included within the Phalangeridae as the Subfamily Tarsipedinae by Thomas (1888a: xii, 132), Bensley (1903: 125) and Simpson (1945: 46). Family status recognised by Marshall (1981: 30; 1984: 109), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 51), Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 460), Szalay (1994: 43), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), Kavanagh *et al*. (2004: 207, 210) and subsequent authors.

Family Tarsipédidés Gervais, 1855a: 277.

TYPE GENUS: *Tarsipes* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupiaux (Gervais, 1855a [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genus *Tarsipes* Gervais and Verreaux, 1842b. Synonymised within Tarsipedidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 59).

Order Edentula Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included

the Family Tarsipedina (Haeckel, 1866 [= Tarsipedidae (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a)]).

Family Tarsipedina Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

TYPE GENUS: *Tarsipes* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Edentula (Haeckel, 1866 [= Tarsipedidae (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a)]) and included the genus *Tarsipes* Gervais and Verreaux, 1842b. Synonymised within Tarsipedidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 59).

Family Tarsipedidae Gill, 1872: 25.

TYPE GENUS: *Tarsipes* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Syndactyli (Gill, 1871a [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a part)]). Synonymised within Tarsipedidae Gervais and Verreaux, 1842a by Marshall (1981: 30), Marshall *et al*. (1981: 495) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 59).

Subfamily Tarsipedinae Thomas, 1888a: 130.

TYPE GENUS: *Tarsipes* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangeridae (Thomas, 1888a) and included the genus *Tarsipes* Gervais and Verreaux, 1842b. Subfamily rank, within the Family Phalangeridae, recognised by Troughton (1967: 70). Synonymised within Tarsipedidae by Marshall (1981: 30), Marshall *et al*. (1981: 495) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 59).

Superfamily Tarsipedoidea Kirsch, 1968: 420.

TYPE GENUS: *Tarsipes* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to Gill (1872: 25), and placed in the Order Diprotodont[i]a (Owen, 1877a) and included the Family Tarsipedidae (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a). Superfamily rank recognised by Kirsch (1977a: 113; 1977b: 45), Strahan (1983: xxi), Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii), Strahan (1995: 7, 257) and Long *et al*. (2002: 143). Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii) revised this rank and included the families Acrobatidae and Tarsipedidae, which was followed by Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), Long *et al*. (2002: 143) and Crosby *et al*. (2004: 171). Rank not recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 59), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), Kavanagh *et al*. (2004: 207) or Groves (2005b: vii, 55). Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 258) placed the families Tarsipedidae and Acrobatidae within the Superfamily Petauroidea. The phylogenetic position of *Tarsipes* was considered by Kavanagh *et al*. (2004: 207) who placed it within the Superfamily Petauroidea.

## *Tarsipes* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842

*Tarsipes* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842b: 75.

TYPE SPECIES: *Tarsipes rostratus* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842b by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Type designation by de Beaufort (1966: 532). This species was also described by Gervais and Verreaux (1842a: 1; 1842c: 1) and Gervais (1842a: 19; 1842b: 94; 1842c: 631). There has been great confusion over the author of the genus and species names. See comments below.

## *Tarsipes rostratus* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842

**Honey Possum**

*Tarsipes rostratus* Gervais & Verreaux, 1842b: 75.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: This species was also described by Gervais and Verreaux (1842a: 1; 1842c: 1) and Gervais (1842a: 19; 1842b: 94; 1842c: 631). The paper by Gervais and Verreaux (1842b: 75) was published via an abstract from a presentation given to the Société Philomatique de Paris held on 19 February 1842, which was published on 3 March 1842. The publication by Gervais (1842b: 94) was proposed to be a *nomen nudum* by Mahoney (1981: 136). Species name recognised by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 5), Waterhouse (1846: 345), Thomas (1888a: xii, 133), A. Lucas and Le Souëf (1909: 110) and de Beaufort (1966: 532). Publication date and taxonomic decision taken from Mahoney (1981: 136) to accept *rostratus* as the senior synonym.

*Tarsipes spenserae* J. Gray, 1842d: 40.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Gorge Sound, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Originally described by J. Gray in reference to a manuscript of Gervais. The name *spenserae* is a misspelling as it was named after Lady Spencer, the daughter of Captain Spencer. Recognised as the valid species name by various authors because the publication of J. Gray (1842d: 40) predates that of Gervais and Verreaux (1842a: 1) describing *rostratus* [but it does not predate Gervais & Verreaux, 1842b: 75]. Examples of *spenserae* being given preference to *rostratus* include Palmer (1904: 664), Thomas (1906c: 475), Troughton (1923a: 148), Le Souef and Burrell (1926: 241), Iredale and Troughton (1934: vii, 21), Glauert (1950: 122), Troughton (1967: 71), Marlow (1965: 68), Ride (1970: 88), with the spelling *spencerae*, Vose (1973: 245), Renfree (1980: 81), and Honacki *et al*. (1982: 51). Synonymised within *rostratus* by Waterhouse (1846: 345), Thomas (1888a: 133), most authors after the taxonomic review of Mahoney (1981: 135), including Strahan (1983: 173; 1995: 258), McKay (1988d: 103) and subsequent authors.

*Tarsipes spencerae* Ride, 1970: 88.

TYPE LOCALITY: Invalid emendation for *Tarsipes spenserae* J. Gray, 1842d.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rostratus* by Strahan (1983: 173), Groves (1993e: 62; 2005b: 55) and Flannery (1994: 30).

## **Family Acrobatidae Aplin** (in Aplin and Archer), 1987

Family Acrobatidae Aplin (in Aplin and Archer), 1987: xxii, lvii.

TYPE GENUS: *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Superfamily Tarsipedoidea (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a) and included the genera *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b; and *Distoechurus* Peters, 1874a: 303. Recognition of this family being distinct from the Burramyidae followed by Strahan (1987: v, 113) and supported by Baverstock *et al*. (1990a: 273), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 460) and subsequent authors.

Tribe Acrobatini Szalay, 1994: 43.

TYPE GENUS: *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to Aplin (*in* Aplin and Archer, 1987: xxii, lvii) and placed in the Subfamily Burramyinae (Broom, 1898). Synonymised within Acrobatidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 67).

## ***Acrobates*** Desmarest, 1817

*Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b: 405.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis pygmaea* Shaw, 1794 [= *Acrobates pygmaeus* (Shaw, 1794)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Petaurus*, which was followed by Waterhouse (1841a: 293; 1846: 337). Genus recognised by Waterhouse (1838a: 68), J. Gray (1841: 402; 1843a: xxii, 83), Gould (1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 28), Krefft (1871a: 3, Text to Plate 7) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 136).

HOMONYMS:

*Acrobates* Bonaparte, 1850b: 284, scrub robins or bush chats of the Class Aves (Order Passériformes, Family Muscicapidae). Appears to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Agrobates* Swainson, 1837: 63, 241 or *Agrabates* Swainson, 1837: 63, 64. These appear to be synonyms of *Cercotrichas* F. Boie, 1831: col. 542.

*Opossum* Perry, 1810 [1810–1811]: Text to Plate 32.

TYPE SPECIES: *Opossum opossum* Perry, 1810 [1810–1811] [= *Acrobates pygmaeus* (Shaw, 1794)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus not recognised by subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Opossum* Perry, 1810 [1810–1811], the Common Wombat of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Vombatidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Vombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803b. See individual entry.

*acrobata* Desmarest, 1821: 270.

TYPE SPECIES: In error for *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b.

COMMENTS: Does not appear to have been previously recognised. Included here as a synonym.

*Ascobates* Anon, 1839: 454.

TYPE SPECIES: In error for *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Acrobates* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 21) and McKay (1988b: 98).

*Cercoptēnus* Gloger, 1841: xxx, 85.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis pygmaea* Shaw, 1794 [= *Acrobates pygmaeus* (Shaw, 1794)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Acrobates* by Thomas (1888a: 136; 1895a: 190), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 22), Marshall (1981: 28) and McKay (1988b: 98).

## ***Acrobates frontalis*** (De Vis, 1887)

**Broad-toed Feather-tailed Glider**

*Dromicia frontalis* De Vis, 1887a: 1134.

TYPE LOCALITY: Herbert district, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Abstract of description provided in De Vis (1886a: vi). Considered a subspecies by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 22) and Van Deusen (1960: 263), but synonymised within *pygmaeus* by Thomas (1888a: 137), McKay (1988b: 99), Flannery (1994: 40) and subsequent authors until it was recognised as being both morphologically and genetically distinct by Aplin (pers. comm.) and formally recognised by Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 25, 86).

## ***Acrobates pygmaeus*** (Shaw, 1794)

**Narrow-toed Feather-tailed Glider**

*Didelphis Pygmaea* Shaw, 1794: 5; Plate 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Placed within *Petaurus* (*Acrobata*) by Waterhouse (1841a: 293; 1846: 339), but transferred to *Acrobates* by Desmarest (1817b: 405) and followed by subsequent authors including Waterhouse (1838a: 68), J. Gray (1841: 402; 1843a: 83), Gould (1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 28), Krefft (1871a: 3, Text to Plate 7) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 136), who described the taxonomic history. Tate (1938: 60) believed the single specimen (see under *A. pulchellus* below) obtained in NW New Guinea was probably an introduction as a pet. Species included within Burramyidae by Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 16) and McKay (1988b: 99).

*Opossum opossum* Perry, 1810 [1810–1811]: Text to Plate 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Holland [= Australia].

COMMENTS: Species not recognised by subsequent authors.

Φ *Acrobates pulchellus* Rothschild, 1893: 546.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown island north of Dutch New Guinea [= West Papua].

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Laurie and Hill (1954: 19), but not by other authors including Tate (1938: 60), who believed the single specimen obtained in NW New Guinea was probably an introduction as a pet from Australia, and Van Deusen (1960: 264), which was followed by subsequent authors. The possibility of this species occurring in New Guinea was further explored by Helgen (2003a: 107) who examined several specimens from Stockholm and London of which one was collected in 1899–1900 and received from a dealer with the only information being 'Nya Guinee'. Helgen (2003a: 108) suggested that both specimens (from London and Stockholm) are left open to doubt due to imprecise locality data but lent some credibility by their appearance. It seems likely that the specimens associated with this taxon are the result of a major locality error rather than being introduced as a pet (K. Aplin pers. comm.).

## **Superfamily Phalangeroidea** Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Aplin & Archer, 1987

Family Phalangeridae Thomas, 1888a: xii, 126.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a) and included the subfamilies Tarsipedinae (Thomas, 1888a [= Tarsipedidae (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a)]), Phalangerinae (Thomas, 1888a) and Phascolarctinae (Thomas, 1888a [= Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a)]). Simpson (1945: 45) designated the author of this superfamily as Weber (1928: xiii). Superfamily status recognised by Osborn (1910: 517), Simpson (1930: 10; 1931: 262; 1945: xi, 45; 1970: 38), Kirsch (1968a: 420; 1977a: 112; 1977b: 45), Szalay (1982: 631; 1994: 42), Strahan (1983: xxi, 123), Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245), McKenna and Bell (1997: 61), Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), Groves (2005b: 44) and subsequent authors. The composition of the superfamily has reduced due to the removal of the other superfamilies.

Family Phalangeridae Weber, 1928: xiii, 76.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a). Synonymised within Phalangeroidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 61).

## **Family Phalangeridae** Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Flannery *et al.*, 1987

Family Phalangeridae Thomas, 1888a: xii, 126.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a) and included the subfamilies Tarsipedinae (Thomas, 1888a [= Tarsipedidae (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a)]), Phalangerinae (Thomas, 1888a) and Phascolarctinae (Thomas, 1888a [= Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a)]). Family name recognised by most authors since its description, although the composition has varied considerably as different species have been removed into distinct families including the Pseudocheiridae, Petauridae, Burramyidae and Acrobatidae. Two subfamilies are currently recognised: the Subfamily Ailuropinae (Flannery *et al*., 1987: 477, 503), whose single representative does not occur within Australia, and the Subfamily Phalangerinae, which includes the tribes Phalangerini and Trichosurini. Ruedas and Morales (2005: 353) proposed that the Family Phalangeridae should be composed of the subfamilies Phalangerinae (including *Phalanger* and *Spilocuscus*), Ailuropinae (including *Ailurops* Wagler, 1830: 26 and *Strigocuscus* Gray, 1862a: 319) and Trichosurinae (including *Trichosurus* and *Wyulda*).

Family Phalangistadae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Ferae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a)]) and included the genera *Balantia* Illiger, 1811 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791; *Phalanger* Storr, 1780; and *Coesiodes* J. Gray, 1821 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]. Synonymised within the Family Phalangeridae by Marshall (1981: 27), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 61).

Tribe Phalangistina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795 [=*Phalanger* Storr, 1780].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308) and included the genera *Acrobata* Desmarest, 1821 [=*Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b]; *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791; *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Balantia* Illiger, 1811 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; and *Phascolaretus* [sic=*Phascolarctos*] de Blainville, 1816a. Recognised as a tribe within the Family Macropodidae by J. Gray (1842e: 16) and as a tribe within the Family Phalangistidae by Bonaparte (1845: 6). Synonymised within the Family Phalangeridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 61).

Family Phalangistae Lesson, 1842: 188.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Mastodidelphie (Lesson, 1842 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Cuscus* Lesson, 1827b [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; and *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828b.

Family Phalangistida Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Carpophaga (Owen, 1839a [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a part)]) and included the genera *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]; and *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791. Synonymised within Phalangeridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 61).

## **Subfamily Phalangerinae** Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Flannery *et al.,* 1987

Subfamily Phalangerinae Thomas, 1888a: xii, 135.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a) and included the subfamilies Tarsipedinae (Thomas, 1888a [= Tarsipedidae (Gervais & Verreaux, 1842a)]), Phalangerinae (Thomas, 1888a) and Phascolarctinae (Thomas, 1888a [= Phascolarctidae (Owen, 1839a)]). The inclusion of the possums, gliders and koala within the Family Phalangeridae was followed by Bensley (1903: 125) and Simpson (1945: 46), although the taxa representing the Families Phascolarctidae, Acrobatidae, Burramyidae, Petauridae, Pseudocheiridae and Tarsipedidae were subsequently removed (see individual entries). The only other currently accepted subfamily is the Ailuropinae (Flannery *et al*., 1987: 477, 503) which includes only the bear cuscus of Sulawesi, genus *Ailurops* (Wagler, 1830: 26). Subfamilies not recognised by Strahan (1983: xxi; 1995: 7, 265) or Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10). Subfamily recognised by Kirsch (1968a: 420), Marshall (1981: 27; 1984: 98), Szalay (1994: 42) and Groves (2005b: 45).

Tribe Phalangistini Winge, 1893a: 89, 103.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangistidae (Owen, 1839a [= Phalangerida (Aplin & Archer, 1987 part)]) and included the genera *Pseudocheirus* W. Ogilby, 1837a; and *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1821 [= *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a]. Tribe rank subsequently recognised by Winge (1941: 69) but not typically by subsequent authors.

## **Tribe Phalangerini** Thomas, 1888 *sensu* Flannery *et al.,* 1987

Subfamily Phalangerinae Thomas, 1888a: xii, 135.

TYPE GENUS: *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phalangeridae and included the genera *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817b; *Distoechurus* Peters, 1874a: 303; *Dromicia* J. Gray, 1841 [= *Cercartetus* Gloger, 1841]; *Gymnobelideus* McCoy, 1867a; *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791; *Dactylopsila* J. Gray, 1858a; *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a; *Pseudochirus* W. Ogilby, 1836a [= *Pseudocheirus* W. Ogilby, 1837a]; *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828b; and *Phalanger* Storr, 1780. Tribe Phalangerini recognised by Flannery *et al*. (1987: 477, 503), Norris (1994: 93), Szalay (1994: 42), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and Groves (2005b: 46). Tribe not recognised by Strahan (1983: xxi; 1995: 7), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10) or McKenna and Bell (1997: 61) who synonymised it within the Subfamily Phalangerinae.

## ***Phalanger*** Storr, 1780

*Phalanger* Storr, 1780: 33.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, 1766: 59 [= Φ *Phalanger orientalis* (Pallas, 1766: 59)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus reviewed by Tate (1945c: 1), Feiler (1978a: 1; 1978b: 385) and George (1979: 97). Placed in the Tribe Phalangerini (Thomas, 1888a) by Flannery *et al*. (1987: 504) and many current authors (see above).

HOMONYMS:

*Phalanger* Lacépède, 1801, the Greater Glider of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Phalangeridae). Genus is a synonym of *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888a. See individual entry.

*Coes-Coes* Pallas, 1766: 60.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, 1766: 59 [= Φ *Phalanger orientalis* (Pallas, 1766: 59)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: *Nomen oblitum*. *Coescoes* has often been attributed to Lacépède (1799a: 5; 1801: 491) by authors including McKenna and Bell (1997: 61) and Groves (2005b: 46). Synonymised within *Phalanger* by Thomas (1888a: 193), McKenna and Bell (1997: 61), Norris (1999: 1) and Groves (2005b: 46).

*Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, 1766: 59 [= Φ *Phalanger orientalis* (Pallas, 1766: 59)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Waterhouse (1846: 265), but synonymised within *Phalanger* by Thomas (1888a: 193), Marshall (1981: 28), McKay (1988e: 81), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494), McKenna and Bell (1997: 61) and Norris (1999: 1).

HOMONYMS:

*Phalangista* G. Cuvier, 1829b: 163, poacher fish of the Class Actinopterygii (Order Scorpaeniformes, Family Agonidae). Genus appears to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phalangistes* Pallas, 1811: 263 and 1831: 110. Genus is a synonym of *Agonus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801: xxx.

*Coescoes* Lacépède, 1799a: 5.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, 1766: 59 (as *Coescoes amboinensis*) [= Φ *Phalanger orientalis* (Pallas, 1766: 59)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phalanger* by Palmer (1904: 194), Marshall (1981: 28), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 61).

*Balantia* Illiger, 1811: 77.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, 1766: 59 [= Φ *Phalanger orientalis* (Pallas, 1766: 59)] by subsequent designation by Thomas (1888a: 193).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Phalanger* by Waterhouse (1846: 265), Thomas (1888a: 193), Palmer (1904: 132), Marshall (1981: 28), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494), McKenna and Bell (1997: 61) and Norris (1999: 1).

*Cuscus* Illiger, 1811: 77.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Coescoes* Lacépède, 1799a.

COMMENTS: Ascription of this name to Illiger, 1811 not typically recognised. Taxon recognised as a subgenus of *Phalangista* by Waterhouse (1846: 266), but typically not by subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Cuscus* Lesson, 1827b, cuscuses of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Phalangeridae). See individual entry.

*Sipalus* G. Fischer, 1813b: xxiii, 581.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, 1766: 59 [= Φ *Phalanger orientalis* (Pallas, 1766: 59)] by subsequent designation by Thomas (1888a: 193).

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Phalanger* Storr (1780) and *Coescoes* Lacépède, 1799a, which are not Latin or Greek names. Synonymised within *Phalanger* by Thomas (1888a: 193), Marshall (1981: 28), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494), McKenna and Bell (1997: 61) and Norris (1999: 1).

HOMONYMS:

*Sipalus* Schönherr, 1825: 587, true weevils of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Curculionidae).

*Coesiodes* J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, 1766: 59 [= Φ *Phalanger orientalis* (Pallas, 1766: 59)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Emendation of *Coescoes* (Pallas, 1766: 60). Not generally recognised.

*Cuscus* Lesson, 1827b: 150.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, 1766: 59 [= Φ *Phalanger orientalis* (Pallas, 1766: 59)] by subsequent designation. See Thomas (1888a: 193).

COMMENTS: Name attributed to Lacépède with reference. Taxon recognised as a subgenus of *Phalangista* by Waterhouse (1846: 266). Synonymised within *Phalanger* by Thomas (1888a: 193), Marshall (1981: 28), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494), McKenna and Bell (1997: 61) and Norris (1999: 1).

HOMONYMS:

*Cuscus* Illiger, 1811, cuscuses of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Phalangeridae). See individual entry.

*Ceonix* Temminck, 1824: 10, footnote.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phalangista ursina* Temminck, 1824: 10 [= Φ *Ailurops ursinus* (Temminck, 1824: 10)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: *Nomen provis* (see Thomas, 1888a: 193). Synonymised within *Phalanger* by Thomas (1888a: 193), Marshall (1981: 28), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494) and McKenna and Bell (1987: 61). Not recognised by Norris (1999: 1).

*Tapoa* Owen, 1839a: 19.

TYPE SPECIES: Described as a subgenus of *Phalangista* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780].

COMMENTS: Recognised as a *nomen nudum* by Palmer (1904: 663) and synonymised within *Trichosurus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 30) and McKay (1988e: 83).

HOMONYMS:

*Tapoa* Lesson, 1842, phascogales of the Class Mammalia (Order Dasyuromorphia, Family Dasyuridae). Genus is a synonym of *Phascogale* Temminck, 1824. See individual entry.

*Ceonyx* Agassiz, 1842: 6.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Ceonix* Temminck, 1824.

COMMENTS: Date established from Palmer (1904: 168). Also incorrectly spelt by Thomas (1888a: 193).

*Cursus* J. Gray, 1849: 20.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, 1766: 59 [= Φ *Phalanger orientalis* (Pallas, 1766: 59)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Pro *Coescoes* Lacépède (1799a: 5). Misprint of *Cuscus* Lesson, 1827b.

*Eucuscus* J. Gray, 1862a: 316.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phalangista ursina* Temminck, 1824: 10 [= Φ *Ailurops ursinus* (Temminck, 1824: 10)] by subsequent designation. See Thomas (1888a: 193).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Cuscus*. Synonymised within *Phalanger* by Thomas (1888a: 193), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 61). Not recognised by Norris (1999: 1).

### *Phalanger mimicus* Thomas, 1922

**Southern Common Cuscus**

*Phalanger orientalis mimicus* Thomas, 1922e: 680.

TYPE LOCALITY: Parimau, Mimika River, Nassau Range, New Guinea. [4°31′S 136°36′E]

COMMENTS: Recognised as described by Tate (1945c: 12). Recorded in Australia on Cape York Peninsula, as *Phalanger orientalis peninsulae*, by Brass (1953: 199). Included at species rank within *Strigocuscus* Gray, 1862a: 319 by Flannery *et al*. (1987: 481). Synonymised within *Phalanger orientalis* by Groves (1993e: 46) and *Phalanger intercastellanus* Thomas, 1895b: 165 by Colgan *et al*. (1993: 375) and Flannery (1994: 190; 1995a: 170; 1995b: 93). Placed as a subspecies of *Phalanger orientalis* (Pallas, 1766: 59) by Feiler (1978b: 388), and Menzies and Pernetta (1986: 586). Recognised as a species within *Phalanger* by Norris and Musser (2001: 5) and followed by Groves (2005b: 47), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 268) and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 16).

Φ *Phalanger microdon* Tate & Archbold, 1935a: 8.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dogwa, Oriomo River, Western Division of Papua New Guinea. 30 metres.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *mimicus* by Tate (1945c: 12), Menzies and Pernetta (1986: 586), Norris and Musser (2001: 5) and Groves (2005b: 47).

*Phalanger orientalis peninsulae* Tate, 1945c: 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rocky scrub, 30 miles north of Coen, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as described by Brass (1953: 199) and Troughton (1967: 110). Synonymised within *orientalis* by Groves (1993e: 46), within *intercastellanus* by Colgan *et al*. (1993: 375) and Flannery (1994: 190), but synonymised within *mimicus* by Menzies and Pernetta (1986: 586) and Norris and Musser (2001: 5). Recognised as a subspecies within *mimicus* by Groves (2005b: 47) but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 270) who recognised *Phalanger mimicus* within Australia with no distinct subspecies.

## *Spilocuscus* J. Gray, 1862

*Spilocuscus* J. Gray, 1862a: 316.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phalangista maculata* Ė. Geoffroy, 1803c: 149 [= Φ *Spilocuscus maculatus* (Ė. Geoffroy, 1803c: 149)] by subsequent designation. See Thomas (1888a: 193).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Cuscus*. Synonymised within *Phalanger* by Thomas (1888a: 193), Ride (1970: 248), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 37), McKenna and Bell (1997: 61) and Norris (1999: 1). Recognised at genus rank by Simpson (1945: 46), Troughton (1967: 108), Flannery *et al*. (1987: 481), Flannery (1994: 153) and Groves (1993e: 47). Placed in the Tribe Phalangerini (Thomas, 1888a) by Flannery *et al*. (1987: 504). The Australian *Spilocuscus nudicaudatus* has typically been included as a subspecies of the *Spilocuscus maculatus* (Ė. Geoffroy, 1803c: 149), which has also included as subspecies *Spilocuscus maculatus chrysorrhous* (Temminck, 1824: 12) from the Moluccas and *Spilocuscus maculatus goldiei* (Ramsay, 1877c: 395) from New Guinea. However, the morphological attributes of *nudicaudatus* had not previously been the subject of a close review until this was done by Helgen (2007b: 232, 273) who concluded that it was distinct.

## *Spilocuscus nudicaudatus* (Gould, 1850)

**Australian Spotted Cuscus**

*Phalangista (Pseudocheirus) nudicaudata* Gould, 1850: 110.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape York, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within the genus *Spilocuscus* at the species rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 32). Synonymised in *maculatus* within the genus *Phalanger* by Thomas (1888a: 198) and Ride (1970: 246), but elevated to a subspecies of *Phalanger maculatus* by Tate (1945c: 26), Feiler (1978a: 14) and McKay (1988e: 82). Recognised at species rank, within *Spilocuscus*, by Troughton (1967: 109) and as a subspecies of *maculatus* by Flannery (1990: 130; 1994: 153, 220; 1995a: 182; 1995b: 106), Groves (2005b: 48), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 267). In contrast to this arrangement, Helgen and Flannery (2004: 829) and Helgen (2007b: 232, 273) recognised this taxon as a distinct species, which is followed here.

*Cuscus brevicaudatus* J. Gray, 1858b: 102.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape York, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Replacement name for *Phalangista (Pseudocheirus) nudicaudata* Gould, 1850. Synonymised within *nudicaudatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 32) and McKay (1988e: 82). Synonymised within *maculatus* by Thomas (1888a: 198), Groves (1993e: 47) and Flannery (1990: 130; 1994: 220; 1995a: 182; 1995b: 106). Taxon synonymised within *nudicaudatus* by Feiler (1978a: 14) and Groves (2005b: 48).

*Cuscus maculatus* var. *ochropus* J. Gray, 1866a: 220.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Albany, Cape York, north Queensland, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *nudicaudatus* by Troughton (1934: 32) and McKay (1988e: 82). Synonymised within *maculatus* by Thomas (1888a: 198), Groves (1993e: 47) and Flannery (1990: 130; 1994: 220; 1995a: 182; 1995b: 106). Taxon synonymised within *nudicaudatus* by Groves (2005b: 48).

## **Tribe Trichosurini** T. Flynn, 1911 *sensu* Flannery *et al.,* 1987

Family Trichosuridae T. Flynn, 1911: 120.

TYPE GENUS: *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus

*Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828b. Not recognised subsequently at family rank. Subfamily Trichosurinae recognised by Kirsch (1968a: 420) and Marshall (1981: 28; 1984: 98) but not other authors. Tribe Trichosurini recognised by Flannery *et al*. (1987: 477, 503), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494), Norris (1994: 93), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 245) and Groves (2005b: 49), but not by Strahan (1983: xxi; 1995: 7, 265) or Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 265). Synonymised within Phalangeridae by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 61).

Subfamily Trichosurinae Kirsch & Wolman, 2001: 23, 29.

TYPE GENUS: *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was correctly attributed to Flynn (1911: 120) and placed in the Family Phalangeridae and included the genera *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828b, *Wyulda* W. Alexander, 1919 and fossil *Strigocuscus* Gray, 1862a: 319. Subfamily Trichosurinae recognised by Kirsch (1968a: 420) and Marshall (1981: 28; 1984: 98) but not other authors. When recognising this rank Kirsch and Wolman (2001: 23, 28) also recognised the subfamily Phalangeridae, but included within it the tribes Phalangerini (Thomas, 1888a) and Ailuropini (Flannery *et al*., 1987: 477, 503).

## ***Trichosurus*** Lesson, 1828

*Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828b: 333.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis vulpecula* Kerr, 1792 [= *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792)] by subsequent designation. See Waterhouse (1846: 298).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Phalangista*, which was followed by Lesson (1828b: 333) and Waterhouse (1846: 283). Elevated to generic rank by Lesson (1842: 189) and Thomas (1888a: xii, 184). Placed in the Tribe Trichsurini (T. Flynn, 1911) by Flannery *et al*. (1987: 503).

HOMONYMS:

*Trichosurus* Rafinesque, 1815: 99, crustaceans of the Subphylum Crustacea (Order Notostraca). Name is a *nomen nudum*. See Holthuis (1954: 7).

*Cercaërtus* Burmeister, 1837: 814.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis vulpina* F. Meyer, 1793 [= *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Wakefield (1963a: 114) suggested the reference to Gloger in the description was due a reference drawn from an unpublished manuscript by Constantine Gloger, but when the work was published in Gloger (1841: xxx, 85) the name was not mentioned, but rather *Psilogrammūrus* was proposed. Taxon synonymised within *Pseudochirus* by Thomas (1888a: 166) and *Trichosurus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 30), Wakefield (1963a: 114), McKay (1988e: 83), Marshall (1981: 28), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494) and subsequent authors.

*Psilogrammūrus* Gloger, 1841: xxx, 85.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis vulpecula* Kerr, 1792 [= *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792)] by subsequent designation. See Thomas (1888a: 184).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Trichosurus* by Thomas (1888a: 184; 1895a: 190), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 30), McKay (1988e: 83), Marshall (1981: 28) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494).

*Trichurus* Wagner, 1843: vi, 74.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis vulpecula* Kerr, 1792 [= *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792)] by subsequent designation.

COMMENTS: Proposed as subgenus of *Phalangista* Ė. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Phalanger* Storr, 1780]. Synonymised within *Trichosurus* by Thomas (1888a: 184), McKay (1988e: 83), Marshall (1981: 28) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 494).

HOMONYMS:

*Trichuris* Röderer, 1761: 243, whipworms of the Phylum Nematoda (Class Adenophorea, Order Trichurida, Family Trichuridae). Valid genus name.

*Trichurus* Donndorff, 1798: 244, cutlass fishes of the Class Actinopterygii (Order Perciformes, Family Trichiuridae). Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Trichiurus* Linnaeus, 1758: 242, 246.

*Trichura* Hübner, 1819 [1816–1826]: 126, moths of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Arctiidae).

*Trichurus* Fagge and Pye-Smith, 1902: 465, whipworms of the Phylum Nematoda (Class Adenophorea, Order Trichurida, Family Trichuridae). Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Trichuris* Roederer, 1761: 243.

## ***Trichosurus caninus*** (W. Ogilby, 1836)

**Short-eared Brush-tailed Possum**

*Phalangista Canina* W. Ogilby, 1836b: 191.

TYPE LOCALITY: Beyond the Hunter River, north of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Designation by Thomas (1888a: 191).

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Phalangista* by Waterhouse (1838a: 67; 1841a: 271; 1846: 296) and Gould (1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 17). Placed in the genus *Trichosurus* by Thomas (1888a: xii, 191) and followed by subsequent authors.

*Trichosurus caninus nigrans* Le Souef, 1916: 64.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tweed River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *caninus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 32), McKay (1988e: 84), Flannery (1994: 172) and subsequent authors.

### *Trichosurus cunninghami* Lindenmayer *et al.,* 2002

**Mountain Brush-tailed Possum**

*Trichosurus cunninghami* Lindenmayer *et al*., 2002: 369, 385.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tommy's Bend Road, Cambarville regions, central Victoria, Australia. (37°30′S, 145°49′E)

COMMENTS: Formerly regarded as the Victorian population of *T. caninus*.

### *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792)

**Common Brush-tailed Possum**

### *Trichosurus vulpecula vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792)

*Didelphis vulpecula* Kerr, 1792: 198.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Derived from the Vulpine Opossum of Phillip (1789: 150) and Wha Tapoau Roo of White (1790: 278). Included in *Phalangista* by Waterhouse (1841a: 265) and Krefft (1866a: 17). Placed in the genus *Trichosurus* by Gervais (1855a: 275), as *vulpina*, Jentink (1885: 25), Thomas (1888a: xii, 187), who reviewed its taxonomic history, and subsequent authors. A recent genetic analysis of *vulpecula* by A. Taylor and Foulkes (2004: 466) suggested the presence of a previously unrecognised phylogeographic break splitting *T. v. vulpecula* into distinct northeastern and southeastern clades. Morphological analysis by Kerle *et al*. (1991: 313) and A. Taylor and Foulkes (2004: 467) failed to separate populations on the basis of morphology, with the exception of A. Taylor and Folkes (2004: 467) finding significant separation between *fuliginosus* from Tasmania and other *Trichosurus*. No subspecies were recognised by Groves (2005b: 50), but Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 274) recognised six including the nominate subspecies which is followed here.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: There has been limited published taxonomic information on this species since Kerle *et al*. (1991: 313) and A. Taylor and Foulkes (2004: 455). The contrasting unpublished genetic studies of Collins (2003: v, 49) and morphological studies of Kerr (2011: 18, 95) suggest a fresh study, using both morphology and DNA, of samples throughout the species range is surely overdue. Observations reveal that some of the geographic populations ascribed to the species appear distinctive in pelage and proportions, as was highlighted by Kerle *et al*. (1991: 313). Taxonomic status of each subspecies needs clarification.

*[Didelphis] Vulpina* F. Meyer, 1793: 23, 174.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type based on 'Vulpine Opossum' of Anon in Philip, 1789). Name recognised by Shaw (1800: 503) and transferred to *Phalangista* by Lesson (1828b: 335), Waterhouse (1838a: 67), Gould (1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 12) and Krefft (1868a: 94). Synonymised within *vulpecula* by Thomas (1888a: 187), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 30), McKay (1988e: 84), Flannery (1994: 176) and Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50).

*[Didelphis] Tapouaru* F. Meyer, 1793: 24, 174.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type based on 'Wha Tapoau Roo' of Hunter, J. in White (1790: 278).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *vulpecula* by Thomas (1888a: 187), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 30), McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

*Didelphis Lemurina* Shaw, 1800: 487.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type based on 'Wha Tapoau Roo' of Hunter, J. in White (1790: 278).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *vulpecula* by Waterhouse (1846: 284), Thomas (1888a: 187), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 30), McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176) who misspelt it '*lemorina*'.

*Ursus novae Hollandiae* Bechstein, 1800: 337.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Type based on 'New Holland Bear' in Pennant (1783: 13).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *vulpecula* by Thomas (1888a: 187), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 30), McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

*Phalangista cookii* G. Cuvier, 1824: unpaginated, Plate.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *vulpecula* by Thomas (1888a: 187), McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

HOMONYMS:

*Phalangista cookii* Desmarest, 1817c, the Eastern Ring-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Pseudocheiridae). Recognised as a subspecies of *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddaert, 1785). See individual entry.

*Phalangista cookii* Schinz, 1821, the Eastern Ring-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Pseudocheiridae). Synonym of *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Boddaert, 1785). See individual entry.

*Phalangista cookii* Gould, 1856 [1845–1863], the Eastern Ring-tailed Possum of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Pseudocheiridae). Synonym of *Pseudocheirus peregrinus cookii* (Desmarest, 1817c). See individual entry.

*Ph. [alangistae] Bougainvillei* J. Fischer, 1829: 583, misprint as 383.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia. Type based on 'Le Phalanger de Bougainville' of G. Cuvier (1829a: 183).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *vulpecula* by Thomas (1888a: 187), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31), McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

*Phalangista xanthopus* W. Ogilby, 1831: 135.

TYPE LOCALITY: Glenelg River, Victoria, Australia. See Waterhouse (1846: 294).

COMMENTS: Recognised by Waterhouse (1838a: 67; 1841a: 269; 1846: 294). Synonymised within *vulpecula* by Thomas (1888a: 188), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31), McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

*Ph. [alangista] felina* Wagner, 1843: 76.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a synonym of *fuliginosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31) and synonym of *vulpecula* by Waterhouse (1846: 284), McKay (1988e: 85; 2005b: 50), Groves (1993e: 48) and Flannery (1994: 176).

*Ph. [alangista] melanura* Wagner, 1843: 81.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Replacement name for *Phalangista cookii* G. Cuvier, 1824. Synonymised within *vulpecula* by Waterhouse (1846: 284), Thomas (1888a: 188), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31), McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

*Phal. [angista] selma* Gervais, 1847: 704.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: In error for *P. felina* Wagner, 1843. Considered a synonym of *fuliginosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31) and synonym of *vulpecula* by McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

*Trichosurus vulpecula mesurus* Thomas, 1926b: 633.

TYPE LOCALITY: Inkerman, near Ayr, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies status recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31) and Troughton (1967: 102), and synonym of *vulpecula* by McKay (1988e: 86), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

*Trichosurus vulpecula raui* Finlayson, 1963: 18.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rocky River, Flinders Chase National park, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonym of *vulpecula* by McKay (1988e: 86), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

## *Trichosurus vulpecula fuliginosus* (W. Ogilby, 1831)

*Phalangista fuliginosa* W. Ogilby, 1831: 135.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: 'Brought from Sydney'. Recognised within *Phalangista* by Waterhouse (1841a: 267), Gould (1856 [1845–1849]: Text to Plate 15) and Krefft (1868a: 94). Transferred to *Phalangista* (*Trichosurus*) by Waterhouse (1838a: 67; 1846: 284) and to *Trichosurus vulpecula* by Thomas (1888a: xii, 190). See also Waterhouse (1846: 288). Considered a subspecies of *vulpecula* by Thomas (1888a: 190), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31) and Strahan (1983: 147; 1995: 273). Species rank, within *Trichosurus*, by Troughton (1967: 106). Reduced to a synonym of *vulpecula* by Ride (1970: 248), McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176). Morphological and/or genetic analysis by Triggs (1990: 545), Kerle *et al*. (1991: 328), Collins (2003: 42), and A. Taylor and Foulkes (2004: 466) did not distinguish *fuliginosus* from *vulpecula* from southeastern Australia. Nonetheless Kerle *et al*. (1991: 329) suggested the subspecific status of *fuliginosus* may be retained on the grounds of their geographic isolation and morphological divergence, which was supported by the morphological component of the study of Taylor and Foulkes (2004: 467) which showed a significant separation of Tasmanian *Trichosurus* from other *Trichosurus*. Recognised as a subspecies by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 105), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 274) but not by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 20, 28).

*Phalangista cuvieri* Waterhouse, 1841a: 268.

TYPE LOCALITY: Probably Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *vulpecula* by Waterhouse (1846: 284). Considered a synonym of *fuliginosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31) and synonym of *vulpecula* by Waterhouse (1846: 284), McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

*Phalangista fuliginosa grisea* J. Gray, 1841: 401.

TYPE LOCALITY: Circular Head, near Stanley, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Considered a synonym of *fuliginosus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31) and synonym of *vulpecula* by McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

*Trichosurus vulpecula ruficollis* Schwarz, 1909: 626.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Murchison District', probably Tasmania, Australia. But there is also a Murchison District in New South Wales and Victoria.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *vulpecula* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 32) and Troughton (1967: 103), and synonym of *vulpecula* by McKay (1988e: 86), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176).

### *Trichosurus vulpecula hypoleucus* (Wagner, 1855)

*Ph. [alangista] hypoleucus* Wagner, 1855: xiv, 273.

TYPE LOCALITY: Stirling Range, Western Australia, Australia. Type designated by Schwarz (1909: 625).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *vulpecula* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 32) and Troughton (1967: 103). Synonymised within *vulpecula* by Thomas (1888a: 188), McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176). Recognised as a subspecies by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 105), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 274) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 20, 28). Phylogenetic support for this taxon being recognised at subpecies rank was provided by Collins (2003: v, 60).

### *Trichosurus vulpecula johnstonii* (Ramsay, 1888)

*Phalangista johnstonii* Ramsay, 1888: 1297.

TYPE LOCALITY: Probably Atherton Tablelands, North Queensland, Australia. Designated by McKay (1988e: 85).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *vulpecula* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31), Troughton (1967: 102) and Strahan (1983: 147; 1995: 273). Synonymised within *vulpecula* by McKay (1988e: 85), Groves (1993e: 48) and Collins (2003: v, 49). Kerle *et al*. (1991: 313, 329) had insufficient data to provide adequate resolution of the status of the Atherton Tablelands population. Groves (1993e: 48) noted that this taxon might be a distinct species, which was followed by Flannery (1994: 153, 174) and Groves (2005b: 50). Recognised as a subspecies by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 105), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 274), but not by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 20, 28). In contrast to the genetic studies of Collins (2003: v, 49), Kerr (2011: 18, 95) found this taxon to be morphologically distinct from *T. v. vulpecula*, both in fur colour and body shape but not in body mass, though fur colour was proposed to be a phenotypically plastic trait that may develop due to maternal diet rather than an inherited trait. She also found that the broadly sympatric *T. v. vulpecula* and *T. v. johnstonii* had strongly differing habitat affinities, the former taxon typically occupying dry sclerophyll forest while the latter was typically associated with neighbouring rainforest. Given the uncertainty of this taxon there is clearly a need to re-examine it more closely.

### *Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis* Collett, 1897

*[Trichosurus vulpecula] var. arnhemensis* Collett, 1897: 328.

TYPE LOCALITY: Daly River and Katherine River, North Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *vulpecula* by Thomas (1906d: 540), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31), D. Johnson (1964: 450) and Troughton (1967: 103). Phylogenetic support for this taxon being recognised at subpecies rank was provided by Collins (2003: v, 60). Elevated to species rank by Ride (1970: 72), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 16), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 38), Strahan (1983: 149), McKay (1988e: 84), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 49) and Flannery (1994: 153, 170). Recognised as a subspecies of *vulpecula* by Kerle *et al*. (1991: 328), Strahan (1995: 273), Collins (2003: v, 42), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 105), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 274) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 20, 28).

### *Trichosurus vulpecula eburacensis* Lönnberg, 1916

*Trichosurus vulpecula eburacensis* Lönnberg, 1916: 9.

TYPE LOCALITY: Olen Creek, between Coleman River and Mitchell River, Cape York, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *vulpecula* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 31) and Troughton (1967: 103), and synonym of *vulpecula* by McKay (1988e: 86), Groves (1993e: 48; 2005b: 50) and Flannery (1994: 176). Recognised as a subspecies of *vulpecula* by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 105), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 274), but not by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 20, 28).

### *Wyulda* Alexander, 1919

*Wyulda* W. Alexander, 1919: 31

TYPE SPECIES: *Wyulda squamicaudata* Alexander, 1919.

### *Wyulda squamicaudata* Alexander, 1919

**Scaly-tailed Possum**

*Wyulda squamicaudata* Alexander, 1919: 31.

TYPE LOCALITY: Violet Valley (Station), Aboriginal Reserve near Wyndham, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed in *Trichosurus* by Flannery *et al*. (1987: 503), which has not been followed by other authors.

## Suborder Macropodiformes Kirsch *et al*., 1997

Suborder Macropodiformes Kirsch *et al*., 1997: 246.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a) and included the Superfamily Macropodoidea (J. Gray, 1821) that included the families Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and Hypsiprymnodontidae (Collett, 1887b). Groves (2005b: 56) recognised this suborder with the author as Ameghino (1889: xx, 263, 266). Suborder not recognised by Strahan (1995: 7),

McKenna and Bell (1997: 62), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10) who placed the macropods within the Suborder Phalangerida. Strong support for monophyly of this suborder arises from various studies including Kavanagh *et al*. (2004: 210, 217) and Meredith *et al*. (2008c: 395).

## **Superfamily Macropodoidea** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Kear and Cooke, 2001

Family Macropidae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Brutae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genus *Macropus* Shaw, 1790. Name corrected and changed to Macropodidae by Owen (1839a: 16, 19). The family name included all marsupials when used by J. Gray (1843a: xxii). Spelling Macropidae (J. Gray, 1821) synonymised within the Family Macropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62). Given superfamily status by M. Archer and Bartholomai (1978: 12) and followed by Szalay (1982: 631; 1994: 43), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246), Kear and Cooke (2001: 84) and Long *et al*. (2002: 146). Authors often include the family rank with two extant subfamilies, the Macropodinae and Potoroinae (e.g. Kirsch, 1968a: 420; McKenna and Bell, 1997: 62, 63). Three subfamilies were recognised by Bensley (1903: 143): Macropodinae, Potoroinae and Bettongiinae. More recently three families or subfamilies have been recognised, namely Hypsiprymnodontidae, Potoroidae and Macropodidae by authors including Szalay (1994: 43), Burk *et al*. (1998: 469), Burk and Springer (2000: 228), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10). Kavanagh *et al*. (2004: 210) recognised the Family Hypsiprymnodontidae and included the potoroids within the Family Macropodidae, while Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246) also recognised these families, with the latter including the subfamilies Macropodinae and Potoroinae. A revised classification of the Macropodoidea was undertaken by Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), which is followed here.

HOMONYMS:

Family Macropidae J. Gray, 1842b, dunnarts of the Class Mammalia (Order Dasyuromorphia, Family Dasyuridae). Usage of the name appears to be in error. Rank is a synonym of the Family Dasyuridae Goldfuss, 1820a. See individual entry.

Subfamily Macropodinae Liem, 1963: 47, fish of the Class Osteichthyes, Perciformes, Family Osphronemidae, Belontiidae or Anabantidae). The spelling of this name was emended to Macropodusinae by Opinion 2058 (Case 2661) to remove homonymy with the Subfamily Macropodinae J. Gray, 1821 (ICZN, 2001: 297; 2003a: 253).

Family Halmaturini Goldfuss, 1820a: xxiii, 445.

TYPE GENUS: *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; and *Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804]. Synonymised within Macropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62) who referred to Article 37(b) of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 77). Synonymised within the Family Macropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

Tribe Macropina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308) and included the genera *Macropus* Shaw, 1790; *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; and *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a. Synonymised within Macropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

Tribe Poëphaga Owen, 1839a: 16, 19.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the Family Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821), which included the genera *Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804] and *Macropus* Shaw, 1790. Recognised at tribe rank by Owen (1840: 326) and at family rank by Giebel (1855: xi, 670) and Owen (1859: 52). Synonymised within Phalangeriformes by McKenna and Bell (1997: 58).

Family Macropodineae Lesson, 1842: 193.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Mastodidelphie (Lesson, 1842 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804]; *Macropus* Shaw, 1790; *Setonix* Lesson, 1842; *Petrogale* J. Gray, 1837; *Conoyces* Lesson, 1842 [= *Thylogale* J. Gray, 1837]; *Heteropus* Jourdan, 1837a [= *Petrogale* J. Gray, 1837]; and *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]. Does not appear to have been recognised by subsequent authors.

Family Macropoda Wagner, 1843: vi, 96.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: Rank unknown. When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Phytophaga (Wagner, 1843 [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a part)]), and included the genera *Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804] and *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]. Recognised as an order by Haeckel (1866: clviii).

HOMONYMS:

Macropoda Illiger, 1811, rodents of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Families Dipodidae, Muridae & Pedetidae). See D. Wilson and Reeder (2005: 882, 1234: 1535). See individual entry.

Order Macropoda Ameghino, 1889, diprotodont marsupials of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprontodontia). Synonymised within the Order Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a) here. See individual entry.

Family Macropodés Gervais, 1855a: 268.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupiaux (Gervais, 1855a [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Macropus* Shaw, 1790; *Onychogales* [sic = *Onychogalea*] J. Gray, 1841; *Lagorchestes* Gould, 1841 [1841–1842]; Halmatures [sic = *Halmaturus*] Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; *Heteropes* [= *Heteropus* Jourdan, 1837a] [= *Petrogale* J. Gray, 1837]; *Dendrolagus* S. Müller, 1840; *Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804]; and *Bettongia* J. Gray, 1837.

Family Halmaturida Haeckel, 1866: clvii.

TYPE GENUS: *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Macropoda (Wagner, 1843) and included the genera *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; *Macropus* Shaw, 1790 and *Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804]). Synonymised within Macropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

Tribe Saltigrada Owen, 1877b: 360.

TYPE SPECIES: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Poëphaga (Owen, 1839a [= Macropodoidea J. Gray, 1821]) and included the extinct and living macropods.

## Family Hypsiprymnodontidae Collett, 1887

Family Hypsiprymnodontidae Collett, 1887b: 833, 906.

TYPE GENUS: *Hypsiprymnodon* Ramsay, 1876a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Hypsiprymnodon* Ramsay, 1876a. Rank synonymised within Macropodidae by Simpson (1945: 46) and not recognised by Strahan (1983: xxi), Marshall (1984: 107) or Woods (1960: 211). Tribe within the Subfamily Potoroinae recognised by Marshall (1981: 30) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493). Recognised as the Subfamily Hypsiprymnodontinae within the Family Macropodidae by Thomas (1888a: xii, 122), Cabrera (1919: 132), Raven (1929: 255), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 35), Troughton (1967: 125), Baverstock *et al*. (1989: 46). Considered a subfamily of the Family Potoroidae by Pearson (1950: 211), M. Archer and Bartholomai (1978: 13), Strahan (1995: 7, 282) and Flannery (1989: 25). Synonymised within the Subfamily Potoroinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62), but recognised as a distinct family by Ride (1993: 442), Szalay (1994: 43), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246), Burk *et al*. (1998: 469), Burk and Springer (2000: 228), Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), Long *et al*. (2002: 149), Kavanagh *et al*. (2004: 210), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 281). Comprises two subfamilies, the Hypsiprymnodontinae and † Propleopinae (M. Archer & Flannery, 1985), according to Ride (1993: 442) and followed by Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246), Kear and Cooke (2001: 84) and Long *et al*. (2002: 150–151).

Family Hypsiprymnidae Owen, 1849: 933.

TYPE GENUS: *Hypsiprymnodon* Ramsay, 1876a.

COMMENTS: Placed within Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) with no details of lower taxa included. Family recognised by Ameghino (1889: 268). Synonymised within Macropodidae by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

Family Pleopodidae Owen, 1878a: 574.

TYPE GENUS: *Pleopus* Owen, 1877c [= *Hypsiprymnodon* Ramsay, 1876].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Pleopus* Owen, 1877c [= *Hypsiprymnodon* Ramsay, 1876a]. Objective synonym of Hypsiprymnodontidae. Recognised as a subfamily of Hypsiprymnodontidae by Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246). Synonymised within Potorini J. Gray, 1821 by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

Superfamily? Hypsiprymnoidea Ameghino, 1893: 331.

TYPE GENUS: *Hypsiprymnodon* Ramsay, 1876a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Diprotodonta [sic] (= Diprotodontia Owen, 1877a). Synonymised within Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) by Marshall (1981: 29) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492).

† Subfamily Propleopinae M. Archer & Flannery, 1985: 1331, 1332.

TYPE GENUS: † *Propleopus* Longman, 1924b: 20.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Potoroidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera † *Propleopus* Longman, 1924b: 20; and † *Ekaltadeta* M. Archer & Flannery, 1985: 1331, 1332. Subfamily recognised for the extinct genus † *Propleopus* by Ride (1993: 442) and followed by Long *et al*. (2002: 151).

## Subfamily Hypsiprymnodontinae Collett, 1887

Family Hypsiprymnodontidae Collett, 1887b: 833, 906.

TYPE GENUS: *Hypsiprymnodon* Ramsay, 1876a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Hypsiprymnodon* Ramsay, 1876a. Subfamily rank, within the Family Hypsiprymnodontidae (Collett, 1887b) recognised by Ride (1993: 442) and followed by Kirsch

*et al*. (1997: 246), Kear and Cooke (2001: 84) and Long *et al*. (2002: 150).

### ***Hypsiprymnodon*** Ramsay, 1876

*Hypsiprymnodon* Ramsay, 1876a: 33.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hypsiprymnus moschatus* Ramsay, 1876a by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Owen (1878a: 573; 1878b: 103) to use *Hypsiprymnodon* in preference to *Pleopus*.

*Pleopus* Owen, 1877c: 542.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pleopus nudicaudatus* Owen, 1877c [= *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Ramsay, 1876a] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hypsiprymnodon* by Thomas (1888a: 123), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 35), Marshall (1981: 30), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 56) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493).

### ***Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*** Ramsay, 1876

**Musky Rat-kangaroo**

*Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Ramsay, 1876a: 33, 34.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rockingham Bay, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Acknowledgement of the original publication was made by Owen (1878b: 103). Baverstock *et al*. (1989: 46) found *Hypsiprymnodon* was distinct from the other potoroids and suggested it be placed in a separate subfamily, the Hypsiprymnodontinae.

*[Pleopus] nudicaudatus* Owen, 1877c: 542.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Queensland, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *moschatus* by Thomas (1888a: 123), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 35) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 57).

## **Family Potoroidae** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Kear & Cooke, 2001

Family Potoridae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE GENUS: *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Brutae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genus *Potorus* [sic] J. Gray, 1821 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a]. Simpson (1945: 47) allocated the author of family and subfamily rank to Trouessart (1899: 1195). Family rank recognised by Pearson (1950: 211), M. Archer and Bartholomai (1978: 12), Aplin and Archer (1987: xxii), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 459) and most recent authors. Synonymised within Subfamily Potoroinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62). *Hypsiprymnodon* was separated and placed in the Family Hypsiprymnodontidae by Szalay (1994: 43), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246), Burk *et al*. (1998: 469), Burk and Springer (2000: 228), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 284). See comments under Family Hypsiprymnodontidae. The Family Potoroidae, with Flannery *et al*. (1984: 1087) as the author, was synonymised within Macropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 58) but this is not followed here. The separation of *Hypsiprymnodon* into its own family, and the recognition of the tribes Potoroinini and Bettongini, was recognised by Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), and is followed here.

Subfamily Bettongiinae Bensley, 1903: 143.

TYPE GENUS: *Bettongia* J. Gray, 1837.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Hypsiprymnodon* Ramsay, 1876a; *Bettongia* J. Gray, 1837; and *Aepyprymnus* Garrod, 1875. Subfamily recognised by Osborn (1910: 517). Synonymised within the Subfamily Potoroinae by Simpson (1945: 47), Marshall (1981: 30), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

Family Potoroidae Pearson, 1950: 211.

TYPE GENUS: *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the subfamilies Hypsiprymnodontinae (Collett, 1887) and Potoroinae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within Macropodidae by Marshall (1981: 29) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492).

Subfamily Potoroinea Szalay, 1994: 43.

TYPE GENUS: *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to J. Gray (1821: 308) and placed in the Family Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the tribes Potoroini (J. Gray, 1821: 308) and † Bulungamayini (Flannery *et al*., 1983: 287, 288). Name attributed to J. Gray (1821: 308). Appears to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of the Subfamily Potoroinae.

## **Subfamily Potoroinae** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Flannery, 1989

Family Potoridae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE GENUS: *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Brutae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genus *Potorus* [sic] J. Gray, 1821 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a]. Recognised as the Subfamily Potoroinae (spelling corrected) within Family Macropodidae by Thomas (1888a: xi, 102), Trouessart

(1899: 1195), Bensley (1903: 143), Raven (1929: 255), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 35), Simpson (1945: 47), Troughton (1967: 126), M. Archer and Bartholomai (1978: 13), Marshall (1984: 107), Flannery (1989: 25), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 62). Flannery and Archer (1987: 759), and Flannery (1989: 25) introduced the tribes Bettongini and Potoroini, which was accepted by Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), and is followed here.

Tribe Potoroini Flannery, 1989: 25.

TYPE GENUS: *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Potoroinae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a. Tribe attributed to J. Gray (1821: 308) by Marshall (1981: 30), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493), Szalay (1994: 43), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

Subtribe Potoroina Szalay, 1994: 43.

TYPE GENUS: *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to J. Gray (1821: 308) and placed in the Tribe Potoroini (J. Gray, 1821). Name attributed to J. Gray (1821: 308). Synonymised within Potoroini (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

## **Tribe Bettongiini** Flannery & Archer, 1987

Tribe Bettongini Flannery & Archer, 1987: 759.

TYPE GENUS: *Bettongia* J. Gray, 1837.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Potoroinae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Bettongia* J. Gray, 1837; *Caloprymnus* Thomas, 1888a; and *Aepyprymnus* Garrod, 1875. Tribe rank recognised by Flannery (1989: 25), who redescribed it and included fossil genera, and Kear and Cooke (2001: 84). The tribe name is here corrected as above (the stem of Bettongia would be 'Bettongi-').

Tribe Bettongini Flannery, 1989: 25.

TYPE GENUS: *Bettongia* J. Gray, 1837.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Potoroinae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera † *Gumardee* Flannery *et al*., 1983: 292; † *Wakiewakie* Woodburne, 1984b: 1062, 1063; *Bettongia* J. Gray, 1837; † *Caloprymnus* Thomas, 1888a; and *Aepyprymnus* Garrod, 1875. Also recognised at subtribe rank by Szalay (1994: 43).

Subtribe Bettongina Szalay, 1994: 43.

TYPE GENUS: *Bettongia* J. Gray, 1837.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to Flannery (1990: 25) and placed in the Tribe Potoroini (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within the Tribe Potoroini (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

## ***Aepyprymnus*** Garrod, 1875

*Aepyprymnus* Garrod, 1875: 59.

TYPE SPECIES: *Bettongia rufescens* J. Gray, 1837 [= *Aepyprymnus rufescens* (J. Gray, 1837)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Garrod (1875: 59), Lydekker (1887: 205), and Thomas (1888a: xi, 102), and followed by subsequent authors.

## ***Aepyprymnus rufescens*** (J. Gray, 1837)

**Rufous Bettong**

*Bettóngia ruféscens* J. Gray, 1837: 584.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Hypsiprymnus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 188; 1846: 196), but transferred to *Bettongia* by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1855 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 65) and Krefft (1866a: 20). Subsequently transferred to *Aepyprymnus* by Garrod (1875: 59), Lydekker (1887: 205), Thomas (1888a: xi, 103) and followed by subsequent authors.

*Hyp. [siprymnus] melanotis* W. Ogilby, 1838d: 62.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia. Based on same specimen as *Bettongia rufescens* J. Gray, 1837.

COMMENTS: Also listed within Waterhouse (1838a: 65). Synonymised within *rufescens* by Waterhouse (1841a: 188; 1846: 196), Thomas (1888a: 103), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 37) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 53).

## ***Bettongia*** J. Gray, 1837

*Bettóngia* J. Gray, 1837: 584.

TYPE SPECIES: *Bettongia setosa* J. Gray, 1837 [= *Bettongia gaimardi* (Desmarest, 1822b)] (not *Hypsiprymnus setosus* W. Ogilby, 1832) by subsequent designation. See Thomas (1888a: xi, 104).

COMMENTS: Genus reviewed by Wakefield (1967a: 8).

*Bettongiops* Matschie, 1916: 264, footnote.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hypsiprymnus lesueur* Quoy and Gaimard, 1824 (as *B. leseurii*) [= *Bettongia lesueur* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Bettongia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36), Marshall (1981: 30), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 54), Rose and Rose (1998: 1) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493).

### † ***Bettongia anhydra*** Finlayson, 1957

**Desert Bettong**

† *Bettongia penicillata anhydra* Finlayson, 1957: 552.

TYPE LOCALITY: McEwin Hills, Lake MacKay area, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *lesueur* by Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 55) and subsequent authors until McDowell (2013: 57) proposed that it should be treated as a distinct, and extinct, species. As a result of this Burbidge *et al.* (2014: 21, 29) recognised this taxon as a distinct species.

### ***Bettongia gaimardi*** (Desmarest, 1822)

**Eastern Bettong**

### † ***Bettongia gaimardi gainardi*** (Desmarest, 1822)

† *kangurus Gaimardi* Desmarest, 1822b: 542.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed within *Hypsiprymnus* (*Bettongia*) by Waterhouse (1846: 207). Included within *Bettongia* at genus rank by Flower and Garson (1884: 726) and Thomas (1888a: xi, 108), who reviewed its early taxonomic history, and subsequent authors.

† *Macropus minor* G. Cuvier, 1816a: 181.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *gaimardi* by Waterhouse (1846: 207).

HOMONYMS:

*Macropus minor* Shaw, 1800, the Long-nosed Potoroo of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Potoridae). Name is a synonym of *Potorous tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792). See individual entry.

† *Hypsiprymnus White* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 62; Plate 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Kangarus gaimardi* Desmarest, 1822b. Recognised by Waterhouse (1841a: 181) and J. Gray (1841: 403), who placed it in *Bettongia*, and both authors spelt the specific name *whitei*. Synonymised within *gaimardi* by Waterhouse (1846: 207), Thomas (1888a: 108), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 54) and Rose and Rose (1998: 1).

† *kangurus lepturus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 64, footnote; Plate 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Hypsiprymnus whitei* Quoy and Gaimard, 1824. Synonymised within *gaimardi* by Waterhouse (1846: 207), Thomas (1888a: 108), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 54) and Rose and Rose (1998: 1).

† *Bettóngia setòsus* J. Gray, 1837: 584.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: J. Gray (1837: 584) wrote '*Bettóngia setòsus Hypsiprýmnus setòsus* W. Ogilby. Grey grizzled. End of tail blackish, slightly tufted. Ears moderate. Inhabits Swan River. British Museum.' Although placed by Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 54) in the synonymy of *B. gaimardi*, the brief description by J. Gray, and the locality, indicate *B. penicillata*, despite the fact that J. Gray himself described this in the next two lines. Junior secondary homonym to *Hypsiprymnus setosus* W. Ogilby, 1832 [= *Potorous tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792)]. Synonymised within *Hypsiprymnus cuniculus* by Waterhouse (1846: 200). Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36). Synonymised within *gaimardi* by Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 54), and followed by Groves (1993e: 49) and Rose and Rose (1998: 1).

HOMONYMS:

*Hypsiprymnus setosus* W. Ogilby, 1832, the Long-nosed Potoroo of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Potoroidae). Name is synonym of *Potorous tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792). See individual entry.

† *Hyp. [siprymnus] formosus* W. Ogilby, 1838d: 62.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown. Locality given as New South Wales, Australia by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *gaimardi* by Waterhouse (1846: 207), Thomas (1888a: 108), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 54) and Rose and Rose (1998: 1).

† *Hyp. [siprymnus] Phillippi* W. Ogilby, 1838d: 62.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown. Locality given as New South Wales, Australia by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *whitei* by Waterhouse (1841a: 181) and *gaimardi* by Waterhouse (1846: 207), Thomas (1888a: 108), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 54) and Rose and Rose (1998: 1).

† *Hypsiprymnus hunteri* Owen, 1841: 408.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown. Locality given as New South Wales, Australia by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *gaimardi* by Thomas (1888a: 108), by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 54) and Rose and Rose (1998: 1).

† *Bett. [ongia] Whitei* J. Gray, 1841: 403.

COMMENTS: Emendation for *B. white* Quoy and Gaimard, 1824. Recognised within *Hypsiprymnus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 181). Synonymised within *gaimardi* by Thomas (1888a: 108), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 54) and Rose and Rose (1998: 1).

† *Potorous minimus* Boitard, 1842: 207.

COMMENTS: As of 'Desm' (= Desmarest), in synonymy, so *nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *gaimardi* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 54) and Rose and Rose (1998: 1), who give the publication date as 1842, and other authors.

### ***Bettongia gaimardi cuniculus*** (W. Ogilby, 1838)

*Hyp.[siprymnus] Cuniculus* W. Ogilby, 1838d: 63.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hunter's River [= Tasmania, Australia]. See Iredale and Troughton (1934: 37).

COMMENTS: Recognised at species rank in *Hypsiprymnus* by Waterhouse (1838a: 65; 1841a: 186; 1846: 200), and within *Bettongia* by Gould (1842 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1854 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 63), Krefft (1868a: 94), Thomas (1888a: xi, 106), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 37), Tate (1948b: 268) and Troughton (1967: 130). Synonymised within *gaimardi* by Ride (1970: 242), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 54), and Groves (2005b: 57). Recognised as a subspecies by Strahan (1983: 186; 1995: 288), Rose and Rose (1998: 1), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 105), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 287).

### ***Bettongia lesueur*** (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

**Burrowing Bettong**

### ***Bettongia lesueur lesueur*** (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

*hypsiprymnus [sic] Lesueur* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 64.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dirk Hartog's Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *graii* by Waterhouse (1846: 203). Species recognised within *Hypsiprymnus* by J. Gray (1841: 403), and within *Bettongia* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 112), who reviewed its historic taxonomy, and subsequent authors. Groves (1993e: 49; 2005b: 57) noted that it is commonly spelt '*lesueuri*', but that the original spelling is *lesueur*, with no indication that it is an error. An unnamed subspecies from Barrow Island and Boodie Island, Western Australia, was recorded by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 105).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The identity of the different subspecies needs to be resolved. These include *graii* from the Swan River, *harveyi* from the Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, and a potentially undescribed subspecies from Barrow and Boodie Islands (see Maxwell *et al*. 1996; Richardson, 2007: 1).

### † ***Bettongia lesueur graii*** (Gould, 1841)

† *Hypsiprymnus Graii* Gould, 1841b: 178.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: The original spelling of the species name appears to have been in error, and was subsequently changed by various authors (including Gould) to either '*grayi*' (e.g. Thomas, 1888a: 112), '*grayii*' (e.g. J. Gray, 1841: 403; Gould, 1863 [1845–1863]: Plate 64) or '*greyi*' (e.g. Krefft, 1871a: 5, Text to Plate 11). Taxon recognised by Waterhouse (1841a: 190; 1846: 203) within *Hypsiprymnus (Bettongia)* and Krefft (1866a: 22) who placed it within *Bettongia*. Synonymised within *lesueur* by Thomas (1888a: 112) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 55), recognised as a subspecies of *lesueur* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 37), Troughton (1967: 129), Strahan (1983: 187; 1995: 290), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 105) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29) but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 290).

† *Perameles Harveyi* Waterhouse, 1842: 47.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *graii* by Waterhouse (1846: 388) and *lesueur* by Thomas (1888a: 112) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 55). Recognised as a subspecies of *lesueur* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 37), Troughton (1967: 130), Strahan (1983: 187; 1995: 290), but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 290) or Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29).

### ***Bettongia penicillata*** J. Gray, 1837

**Brush-tailed Bettong**

### † ***Bettongia penicillata penicillata*** J. Gray, 1837

† *Bettóngia penicillàta* J. Gray, 1837: 584.

TYPE LOCALITY: No locality given; type in Natural History Museum, London, from New South Wales, Australia (see Jenkins & Knutson, 1983: 20).

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Hypsiprymnus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 183) and within subgenus *Bettongia* by Waterhouse (1846: 212). Placed within *Bettongia* by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1852 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 61) and Thomas (1888a: xi, 110), who also describes its historic taxonomy, Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 36) and subsequent authors. Taxa *penicillata*, *gouldii* and *ogilbyi* recognised as subspecies by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: It is unclear whether representatives of this taxon in southeastern Australia (where it is now extinct) and southwest Western Australia (where it is threatened) are different and should be taxonomically separated. The distinctiveness of the two taxa described from South Australia (*gouldii* and *francisca*) also need to be assessed to determine if they have any taxonomic validity.

† *Hyp. [siprymnus] murinus* W. Ogilby, 1838d: 63.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Hypsiprymnus* by Gould (1854 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 67). Synonymised within *penicillata* by Waterhouse (1841a: 183; 1846: 212).

† *Bettongia Gouldii* J. Gray, 1843a: 94.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36). Synonymised within *penicillata* by Waterhouse (1846: 212), Thomas (1888a: 110), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 56) and Groves (1993e: 49).

† *Bettongia Gouldii* Waterhouse, 1846: 219.

TYPE LOCALITY: 40 miles north of Adelaide, Gulf St Vincent, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Waterhouse (1946: 219) noted that this specimen referred to by J. Gray (1843a: 94) appeared to represent an immature *Hypsiprymnus penicillatus* [= *Bettongia penicillata*]. Recognised as a subspecies of *penicillata* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36). Synonymised within *penicillata* by Waterhouse (1846: 219), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 56) and Groves (1993e: 49).

† *Bettongia penicillata francisca* Finlayson, 1957: 552.

TYPE LOCALITY: St Francis Island, Nuyt's Archipelago, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *penicillata* by Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 56) and Groves (1993e: 49).

### ***Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi*** (Waterhouse, 1841)

*Hypsiprymnus Ogilbyi* Waterhouse, 1841a: 185.

TYPE LOCALITY: York, Swan River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species of *Bettongia* by Gould (1852 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 62). Synonymised within *penicillata* by Waterhouse (1846: 212), Thomas (1888a: 110), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 55), and Groves (1993e: 49). More recently recognised as a subspecies of *penicillata* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 36), Tate (1948b: 267), Strahan (1983: 184; 1995: 292), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 292).

### † ***Bettongia pusilla*** McNamara, 1997

**Nullarbor Dwarf Bettong**

† *Bettongia pusilla* McNamara, 1997: 98.

TYPE LOCALITY: Late Holocene deposits, Nullarbor Plain, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Specimens were originally allocated to † *Caloprymnus campestris* by Lundelius and Turnbull (1984: vii, 14). Species recognised from Holocene deposits by Long *et al*. (2002: 174) and as being present at the onset of European settlement and subsequently extinct by Burbidge *et al*. (2008: 412).

### ***Bettongia tropica*** Wakefield, 1967

**Northern Bettong**

*Bettongia tropica* Wakefield, 1967a: 15.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mt Spurgeon, eastern Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Ride (1970: 68) stated that *B. tropica* was not distinguishable externally from *B. penicillata* or *B. gaimardi* but recognised it as a valid species. Subsequently Sharman *et al*. (1980: 62) found no chromosomal basis for the distinction currently afforded to what was then referred to as the North Queensland Brush-tailed Bettong. Recognised as a subspecies of *penicillata* by Strahan (1983: 184) and a species by Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 56) and Seebeck and Rose (1989: 716). Synonymised within *penicillata* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 43) and Groves (1993e: 49). Species rank recognised by Strahan (1995: 294), Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 4) and subsequent authors.

### † ***Caloprymnus*** Thomas, 1888

† *Caloprymnus* Thomas, 1888a: xi, 114.

TYPE SPECIES: † *Bettongia campestris* Gould, 1843b (as *Caloprymnus campestris*) [= † *Caloprymnus campestris* (Gould, 1843b)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Genus name accepted since description.

### † ***Caloprymnus campestris*** (Gould, 1843)

**Desert Rat-kangaroo**

† *Bettongia campestris* Gould, 1843b: 81.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed in *Hypsiprymnus* (*Bettongia*) by Waterhouse (1846: 221) and *Caloprymnus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 115). No live specimens recorded since 1935 (Carr & Robinson, 1997: 5; Groves, 2005b: 58).

## **Tribe Potoroini** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Flannery, 1989

Family Potoridae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE GENUS: *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Brutae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genus *Potorus* [sic] J. Gray, 1821 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a]. Tribe rank recognised within the Subfamily Potoroinae and to include all potoroids, with *Hypsiprymnodon* being placed in a separate tribe by various authors including Marshall (1981: vi, 30), Woodburne (1984a: 71), Case (1984: 1074, 1078), Flannery and Rich (1986: 444) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493). Flannery (1989: 25) was the first to recognise the tribes Potoroini and Bettongini within the Subfamily Potoroinae and *Hypsiprymnodon* it its own family, while Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246) placed the Tribe Potoroini within the Subfamily Potoroinae, with two extinct tribes, and placed *Hypsiprymnodon* in its own family. Tribe rank recognised as distinct from the Tribe Bettongini by Flannery (1989: 25) and Kear and Cooke (2001: 84) who recognised the author as Trouessart (1899: 1195). Frankham *et al*. (2012: 592) calculated the separation time of potoroos from bettongs at 13.41 Ma (range of estimates about 10-19).

## ***Potorous*** Desmarest, 1804

*Potoroüs* Desmarest, 1804a: 20.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis murinus* G. Cuvier, 1797 [= *Potorous tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subgenus of *Hypsiprymnus* by Waterhouse (1946: 223) and genus rank by Desmarest (1821: 38, 271), Thomas (1888a: xi, 116), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 37), Simpson (1945: 47), Troughton (1967: 131), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 57) and other authors.

*Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811: 79.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Waterhouse (1846: 190), but synonymised within *Potorous* by Waterhouse (1846: 223), Thomas (1888a: 116), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 37), Marshall (1981: 30), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 57), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493) and subsequent authors.

*Potoroiis* Rafinesque, 1815: 55.

TYPE SPECIES: *Errore pro Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 37–38) and synonymised within *Potorous* by Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 57) and subsequent authors.

*Potorus* J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE SPECIES: *Errore pro Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: Spelling used by Burnett (1830a: 351). Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 37–38) and synonymised within *Potorous* by Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 57) and subsequent authors.

*Myorthius* Lay, 1825: 743.

TYPE SPECIES: *Didelphis tridactyla* Kerr, 1792 [= *Potorous tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792)] by subsequent designation. See Iredale and Troughton (1934: 37).

COMMENTS: Date of publication uncertain as Palmer (1904: 440) gives the date as 1845, while Iredale and Troughton (1934: 33) and Groves (2005b: 43) give the date as 1825. Synonymised within *Potorous* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 37) and not considered by Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 57) and subsequent authors.

*Potoroo* Berthold, 1827: 50.

TYPE SPECIES: *Errore pro Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Potorous* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 57).

*Patoroo* Partington, 1837: 12.

TYPE SPECIES: *Macropus minor* Shaw, 1800 [= *Potorous tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Potorous* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 58).

*Hypsiprimnus* de Serres, 1838: 201.

TYPE SPECIES: *Errore pro Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 37–38) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 57).

*Hypsirymnus* Jäger, 1850: 904.

TYPE SPECIES: *Error Pro Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811.

COMMENTS: Does not appear to have been previously recognised. Synonymised here.

*Potoroops* Matschie, 1916: 264, footnote.

TYPE SPECIES: † *Hypsiprymnus platyops* Gould, 1844a [= † *Potorous platyops* (Gould, 1844a)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Potorous*. Synonymised within *Potorous* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 57) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493).

## ***Potorous gilbertii*** (Gould, 1841)

**Gilbert's Potoroo**

*Hypsiprymnus Gilbertii* Gould, 1841 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate.

TYPE LOCALITY: King George Sound, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Also described by Gould (1841c: 14) and also recognised within Gould (1854 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 69). Recognised at species rank within *Hypsiprymnus* (*Potorous*) by Waterhouse (1846: 229) and within *Potorous* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 120), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 38), Tate (1948b: 264) and Troughton (1967: 133). Subsequently synonymised within *tridactylus* by Ride (1970: 224), Johnston and Sharman (1976: 573; 1977: 733), Strahan (1983: 181), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 59) and Groves (1993e: 50). Recognised as a subspecies of *tridactylus* by Calaby (1971: 18), Seebeck and Rose (1989: 729) and Seebeck *et al*. (1989: 68). This form was considered extinct by Shortridge (1910: 824) and subsequent authors as live animals had not been seen since the 1870s. After live specimens were rediscovered in December 1994 at Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve, south west Western Australia (Start *et al*., 1995: 29; Sinclair *et al*., 1996: 69), it was resurrected from synonymy by Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 8). Species rank confirmed by Sinclair and Westerman (1997: 147), Sinclair *et al*. (2000: 285) and Frankham *et al*. (2012: 597). Recent mtDNA and nDNA research (Frankham *et al*., 2012: 592) has shown that *P. gilbertii* forms a clade with what the authors called *P. tridactylus trisulcatus* (Victoria and Carrington Falls, NSW) and *P. t. apicalis* (Tasmania), and this clade in turn is sister to *P. t. tridactylus* (northern NSW and Queensland). The separation between these two major clades was put at 7.2 Ma; that between *P. gilbertii* and the two southern 'subspecies' of *P. tridactylus* was placed at 5.77 Ma.

*Hypsiprymnus micropus* Waterhouse, 1841a: 180.

TYPE LOCALITY: King George's Sound, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Same as for *Hypsiprymnus gilberti* Gould, 1841 [1841–1842]. Synonymised within *gilberti* by Waterhouse (1846: 229), Thomas (1888a: 120), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38) and within *tridactylus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 59) and Groves (2005b: 58), but the type locality suggests *gilberti* is the correct species allocation.

### ***Potorous longipes*** Seebeck & Johnson, 1980

**Long-footed Potoroo**

*Potorous longipes* Seebeck & Johnson, 1980: 119, 121.

TYPE LOCALITY: Princes Highway at Bellbird Creek, 32km east of Orbost, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Known from very few specimens since it was first collected in 1968 (Groves, 2005b: 58). Subfossil specimens have been collected from New South Wales (Seebeck, 1992: 173). According to Frankham *et al*. (2012: 592), this species separated from the *tridactylus*/*gilbertii* complex about 9.4 Ma, which suggests, if this deep separation is confirmed in further research, that this species should be placed in a distinct genus.

### † ***Potorous platyops*** (Gould, 1844)

**Broad-faced Potoroo**

† *Hypsiprymnus platyops* Gould, 1844a: 103.

TYPE LOCALITY: Walyema Swamps near Northam, Western Australia, Australia [= Lake Walyormouning, Western Australia]. Locality discussed by Calaby (1954: 148).

COMMENTS: Placed within *Hypsiprymnus* (*Potoroïs*) by Waterhouse (1846: 231) and recognised within *Hypsiprymnus* by Gould (1854 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 70). Recognised as a species within *Potorous* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 121), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 39), Ride (1970: 68), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 49) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 58). No records of living animals after 1875 (Groves, 2005b: 58).

† *Potoroïs morgani* Finlayson, 1938: 135.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kelly's Hill Caves, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *platyops* by Troughton (1967: 134). Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 39) and synonymised within *platyops* by Ride (1970: 224), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 58) and Groves (1993e: 50; 2005b: 58).

### ***Potorous tridactylus*** (Kerr, 1792)

**Long-nosed Potoroo**

### ***Potorous tridactylus tridactylus*** (Kerr, 1792)

*Didelphis tridactyla* Kerr, 1792: 198.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Locality of neotype given as Gosford, New South Wales, Australia (Frankham *et al*., 2012: 600).

COMMENTS: Based on the Kanguroo Rat (and Kangooroo Rat) of Phillip (1789: 277) and the 'Poto Roo, or Kangaroo Rat' of White (1790: 286). Transferred to *Potorous* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 117), who also reviewed its taxonomic history. Johnston and Sharman (1976: 573) proposed that on morphological grounds they could only recognise one highly variable species from south-eastern or south-western Australia. Frankham *et al*. (2012: 592) found that, in a study including both mtDNA and nDNA, potoroos from Queensland and central/northern New South Wales (Mt Royal National Park, Mangrove Mountain) formed a sister clade to those from further south (Carrington Falls in NSW, Victoria and Tasmania) plus *P. gilbertii.* They considered that there is currently insufficient definitive evidence to raise the northern mainland *P. tridactylus* lineage to species status because of the limited samples available. As we explained in our introduction, however, this criterion does not determine species status; species are evolutionary lineages, and the evidence offered by Frankham *et al*. (2012: 592) shows that

the 'species' *P. tridactylus* consists of three well-separated evolutionary units, two of which are actually closer to *P. gilbertii* than to the third. To resolve the nomenclatural problem, Frankham *et al*. (2012: 600) designated a neotype of *tridactylus* because the type appears to have been destroyed (see Calaby & Richardson, 1988a: 58) 'from a collection locality as near to Sydney as possible', namely Gosford, New South Wales central coast.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Research is required to confirm the limits of the distribution of each of the two mainland subspecies to confirm whether: 1) *tridactylus* and *trisulcatus* are the appropriate names to represent the two distinct mainland clades identified by Frankham *et al*. (2012: 592); or 2) *tridactylus* and *trisulcatus* are synonyms (with the former name having priority) because both occur within the same distribution and therefore the northern clade represents an unnamed taxon that needs to be formally described.

*[Didelphis] Potoru* F. Meyer, 1793: 13, 173.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Based on the 'Poto Roo, or Kangaroo Rat' of White (1790: 286). Synonymised within *tridactylus* by Thomas (1888a: 117), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 58).

*Didelphis murina* G. Cuvier, 1797: 126.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Hypsiprymnus* by Illiger (1811: 79) and Waterhouse (1841a: 175; 1846: 224). Synonymised within *tridactylus* by Thomas (1888a: 117), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 58).

HOMONYMS:

*Didelphis murina* Linnaeus, 1758: 55, Linnaeus's Mouse Opossum of the Class Mammalia (Order Didelphimorphia, Family Didelphidae). Taxon currently recognised as *Marmosa murina* (Linnaeus, 1758: 55). See Gardner (2005b: 9).

*Macropus Minor* Shaw, 1800: 513; Plate 116.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Presumably based on the Kangaroo Rat of Philip (1789: 277) and 'Poto Roo, or Kangaroo Rat' of White (1790: 286). Synonymised within *murina* (as *murinus*) by Waterhouse (1846: 224) and within *tridactylus* by Thomas (1888a: 117), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 58).

HOMONYMS:

*Macropus minor* G. Cuvier, 1816a, the Eastern Bettong of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Potoridae). Name is a synonym of *Bettongia gaimardi* (Desmarest, 1822b). See individual entry.

*Dipus muscola* Perry, 1810 [1810–1811]: Text to Plate 27.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Based on the 'Poto Roo, or Kangaroo Rat' of White (1790: 286) and Philip (1789). Considered a synonym of *tridactyla* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 58).

*hypsiprymnus [sic] Peron* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 64.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales., Australia

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hypsiprymnus murinus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 175; 1846: 224) and within *tridactylus* by Thomas (1888a: 118), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 58).

*Hypsiprymnus setosus* W. Ogilby, 1832: 149.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Swan River', New South Wales?, Australia

COMMENTS: Recognised by Waterhouse (1838a: 65), but synonymised within *Hypsiprymnus murinus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 175), within *penicillatus* by Waterhouse (1846: 212), and within *P. tridactylus* by Thomas (1888a: 118), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38), and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 59).

HOMONYMS:

*Bettongia setosus* J. Gray, 1837, the Eastern Bettong of the Class Mammalia. (Order Diprotodontia, Family Potoroidae). Name is a synonym of *Bettongia gaimardi* (Desmarest, 1822b). See individual entry.

*Hypsiprymnus myosurus* W. Ogilby, 1838d: 62.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Also listed in Waterhouse (1838a: 65). Synonymised within *Hypsiprymnus murinus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 175; 1846: 224) and within *tridactylus* by Thomas (1888a: 118), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 59).

*Perameles Tuckeri* J. Gray, 1840a: 150.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a synonym of *Hypsiprymnus murinus* by Waterhouse (1846: 388) and *tridactylus* by Thomas (1888a: 118), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 59).

† *Potorous tridactylus var. antiquus* Broom, 1896a: 50.

TYPE LOCALITY: Broom Cave, Wombeyan Caves, near Taralga, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed within *tridactylus* by Wakefield (1972a: 21) and Seebeck (1992: 175).

### ***Potorous tridactylus apicalis*** (Gould, 1851)

*Hypsiprymnus apicalis* Gould, 1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 68.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Norfolk, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Hypsiprymnus* by Krefft (1868a: 94). Synonymised within *tridactylus* by Thomas

(1888a: 118), and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 59). Populations of *Potorous* found on Bass Strait Islands (Flinders, Hunter and King) as well as some islands adjacent to Tasmania (Maria, Bruny and De Witt) have been assumed to belong to *P. t. apicalis* (Maxwell *et al*., 1996: 8), but Johnston and Sharman (1996: 8) suggested that the Bass Strait populations are closer to *P. t. tridactylus*. Species rank recognised by Ride (1970: 68), but recorded as a subspecies of *tridactylus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38), Troughton (1967: 133), Strahan (1983: 181; 1995: 301), Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 8), Groves (2005b: 58) and subsequent authors. Frankham *et al*. (2012: 592, 598) found that Tasmanian potoroos form a clade distinct from those from Victoria and southern New South Wales, and the two together cluster with *P. gilbertii* and separately from those from northern New South Wales and Queensland; consequently it may be appropriate to recognise these lineages as separate species.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The taxonomic status of *Potorous* from the Bass Strait islands needs to be confirmed.

*Potorous Rufus* Higgins & Petterd, 1884b: 181.

TYPE LOCALITY: Long's Plains, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *apicalis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 38) and synonymised within *tridactylus* by Thomas (1888a: 118) and Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 59), but placed within *apicalis* by Groves (2005b: 58).

*Potorous tridactylus benormi* Courtney, 1963: 19.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Island, Bass Strait, Australia.

COMMENTS: Printing errors and the nominations of the type, which was omitted from the original article, are given on page 92. Synonymised within *tridactylus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 59) and within *apicalis* by Groves (2005b: 58).

### † ***Potorous tridactylus trisulcatus*** (McCoy, 1865)

† *Hypsiprymuus [sic] trisulcatus* McCoy, 1865: Quarter Sheet 7.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bone Cave, Gisborne, central Victoria, Australia. Locality of neotype given as Toolern Creek cave deposit near Gisborne, Victoria (Frankham *et al*., 2012: 600).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *tridactylus* by Mahoney (1964: 531), Calaby and Richardson (1988a: 59) and subsequent authors until Frankham *et al*. (2012: 592) revisited the phylogenetic relationships of *Potorous* and identified three major clades that were given the subspecific names *tridactylus*, *apicalis* and *trisulcatus*. As they showed that this taxon, as represented by samples from Victoria and as far north as Carrington Falls, NSW, forms a discrete evolutionary clade, we have no hesitation in recommending that *P. trisulcatus* be recognised as a distinct species. As the type specimen is lost, Frankham *et al*. (2012: 600) nominated a neotype (from a locality close to that of the original type specimen).

## **Family Macropodidae** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Kear & Cooke, 2001

Family Macropidae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Brutae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genus *Macropus* Shaw, 1790. Family recognised by Krefft (1866a: 6) and included the genera *Macropus*, *Onychogalea*, *Lagorchestes* and *Bettongia*. Family designated to Owen (1839a: 19) by Simpson (1945: 46). Recognised as the Family Macropodidae by Owen (1839a: 19; 1840: 332), Waterhouse (1841a: 165; 1846: 11, 50), Krefft (1866a: 6) with subfamilies Macropodinae and Potoroinae, by Thomas (1888a: xi, 3, 10) (who also recognised the Subfamily Hypsiprymnodontinae). Family rank recognised by Ameghino (1889: xx, 263, 266), Bensley (1903: 142), Simpson (1945: 46) and subsequent authors. The composition of the family, including extant and extinct, higher taxa was undertaken by Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), which is followed here.

Order Salienta Illiger, 1811: 58, 79.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Family Salienta (Illiger, 1811 [= Family Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308)]). Synonymised within the Subclass Marsupialia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 51).

HOMONYMS:

Order Salientia Laurenti, 1768: 24, amphibians of the Class Amphibia (Order Anura). Invalid synonym and/or a part of Order Anura G. Fischer, 1813a: 58. See Frost (2011) for discussion.

Family Salienta Illiger, 1811: 79.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Salienta (Illiger, 1811 [= Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the genera *Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804]; and *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]. Synonymised within Macropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

Family Halmaturidae Bonaparte, 1831: 8, 19.

TYPE GENUS: *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811). Subsequently used by Bonaparte (1832: 69; 1838: 113; 1845: 6). Synonymised within Macropodidae by Simpson (1945: 46), Marshall

(1981: 29), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

Family Macropidae Burnett, 1830b: 351.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Race Gliridentiae (Burnett, 1830b [= Diprotodontia (Owen, 1877a part)]) and included the genera *Kangurus* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; *Macropus* Shaw, 1790; and *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]. Synonymised within Macropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 62).

Family Macropodidae Owen, 1839a: 19.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Tribe Poëphaga (Owen, 1839a [= Macropodoidea J. Gray, 1821]) and included the genera *Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804]; and *Macropus* Shaw, 1790. Also described by Owen (1840: 332). Synonymised within Macropodidae J. Gray, 1821 by Marshall (1981: 29) and Marshall *et al*. (1990: 493).

## **Subfamily Macropodinae** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Kear & Cooke, 2001

Family Macropidae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Brutae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genus *Macropus* Shaw, 1790. Subfamily designated to Thomas (1888a: 10) by Simpson (1945: 46). Recognised as the Family Macropodidae, with subfamilies Macropodinae and Potoroinae, by Thomas (1888a: xi, 3, 10) (who also recognised the Subfamily Hypsiprymnodontinae), Bensley (1903: 142), Cabrera (1919: 139), Simpson (1945: 46) and Szalay (1994: 43). Subfamily rank, within the Family Macropodidae, recognised by Troughton (1967: 136), Strahan (1995: 7, 306), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246), McKenna and Bell (1997: 63), Groves (2005b: 59), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 307). Names of the subfamily were reviewed by Ride (1962: 367). A revised classification of the Macropodoidea was undertaken by Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), which is followed here.

Family Halmaturini Goldfuss, 1820a: xxiii, 445.

TYPE GENUS: *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; and *Hypsiprymnus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804]. Synonymised within Macropodidae by Marshall (1981: 29), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 62). McKenna and Bell (1997: 62) refer to Article 37(b) of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 79), which states that if a name in use for a family group taxon, and hence for its nominotypical taxa, is invalid or unavailable and has been replaced by the name valid under Article 23e; the subordinate taxa bearing the valid name are the nominotypical taxa.

Tribe Macropina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Didelphidae (J. Gray, 1821: 308) and included the genera *Macropus* Shaw, 1790; *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790]; and *Potorous* Desmarest, 1804a. Synonymised within the Subfamily Macropodinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 63).

Tribe Halmaturina Bonaparte, 1832: 69.

TYPE GENUS: *Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811 [= *Macropus* Shaw, 1790].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Halmaturidae (Bonaparte, 1831 [= Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Recognised by Bonaparte (1838: 113; 1840: 257; 1845: 6). Synonymised within the Subfamily Macropodinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 63).

Tribe Poëphaga Owen, 1839a: 16, 19.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) and included the Family Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821). Tribe rank recognised by Owen (1840: 326) and family rank by Owen (1859: 52). McKenna and Bell (1997: 58) synonymised this taxon within Diprotodontia and attribute the author to Giebel (1855: xi, 670).

† Family Protemnodontidae De Vis, 1883d: 191.

TYPE GENUS: † *Protemnodon* Owen, 1873a: 128.

COMMENTS: Higher and lower ranks not recorded. Name also described by De Vis (1883e: 221). Synonymised within the Subfamily Macropodinae by Marshall (1981: 29), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 63). The type genus has commonly been used to include the larger extant wallabies (e.g. Tate, 1948: 256, 295), although it is currently considered to include only extinct species (e.g. Stirton, 1963: 97; Bartholomai, 1973a: 609; 360; Dawson & Flannery, 1985: 473; Long *et al*. 2002: 170).

Subfamily Macropodinae Thomas, 1888a: xi, 10.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Macropus* Shaw, 1790; *Petrogale* J. Gray, 1837; *Onychogale* Thomas, 1888a [= *Onychogalea* J. Gray, 1841]; *Lagorchestes* Gould, 1841 [1841–1842];

*Dorcopsis* Schlegel and Müller, 1845: 130; *Dendrolagus* S. Müller, 1840; and *Lagostrophus* Thomas, 1887c. Synonymised within the Subfamily Macropodinae (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 63).

## **Tribe Dendrolagini** Flannery, 1989 *sensu* Baverstock *et al.,* 1989

Tribe Dendrolagini Flannery, 1989: 41.

TYPE GENUS: *Dendrolagus* S. Müller, 1840.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Macropodinae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera † *Bohra* Flannery and Szalay, 1982: 83; and *Dendrolagus* S. Müller, 1840. Though Flannery (1989) placed *Dendrolagus* near the root of the macropodine tree, several subsequent studies suggest a relationship between *Dendrolagus* and *Petrogale*, with a close or sister relationship with *Thylogale* by authors including Baverstock *et al*. (1989: 38, 47; 1990d: 140), Kirsch *et al*. (1995: 309; 1997: 237), and Prideaux and Warburton (2010: 960, 969). Tribe recognised by Szalay (1994: 43), Long *et al*. (2002: 163), Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), and Prideaux and Warburton (2010: 954, 969) who expanded it to include *Petrogale*.

Tribe? Dendrolagina Bonaparte, 1850a: 1.

TYPE GENUS: *Dendrolagus* S. Müller, 1840.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Halmaturidae (Bonaparte, 1831 [= Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Synonymised within the Subfamily Macropodinae by Marshall (1981: 29), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 63).

## ***Dendrolagus*** S. Müller, 1840

*Dendrolagus* S. Müller, 1840: 20, footnote.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Dendrolagus ursinus* (S. Müller, 1840: 20, footnote) (*recte* Φ *Hypsiprymnus ursinus* Temminck, 1836: vi, footnote 2). Designated by Thomas (1888a: 92). See also Groves (1982: 157).

COMMENTS: Further described by Schlegel and Müller (1845: 138).

*Dendrolegus* J. Gray, 1842e: 16.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dendrolagus* S. Müller, 1840.

COMMENTS: Spelling used by J. Gray (1843a: xxii, 87), but typically not recognised by subsequent authors.

*Drendrolagus* Fletcher, 1882: 801.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dendrolagus* S. Müller, 1840.

COMMENTS: Fletcher (1991: 801) used the same species name with the spelling *Dendrolagus* earlier on the same page, but again used *Drendrolagus* on page 805.

## ***Dendrolagus bennettianus*** De Vis, 1887

**Bennett's Tree-kangaroo**

*D. [endrolagus] Bennettianus* De Vis, 1887b: 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Daintree River, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 39), Rothschild and Dollman (1936: 499) and subsequent authors. Considered a subspecies of *Dendrolagus dorianus* (from New Guinea) by Haltenorth (1958: 38). Subsequently recognised as a species by Ride (1970: 62), Groves (1982: 157; 1993e: 50), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 60), Flannery *et al*. (1996: 94) and subsequent authors.

*Dendrolagus Bennettianus* De Vis, 1886b: v.

TYPE LOCALITY: Daintree River, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *bennettianus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 60).

## ***Dendrolagus lumholtzi*** Collett, 1884

**Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroo**

*Dendrolagus lumholtzi* Collett, 1884b: 387; Plate 32, Figs. 7–8.

TYPE LOCALITY: Herbert Vale, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Thomas (1888a: xi, 96), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 39) and subsequent authors.

*Dendrolagus fulvus* De Vis, 1888: 132.

TYPE LOCALITY: Herberton, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *lumholtzi* by Tate (1948b: 294), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 39), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 60) and Groves (1993e: 51; 2005b: 60).

## ***Petrogale*** J. Gray, 1837

*Petrógale* J. Gray, 1837: 583.

TYPE SPECIES: *Kangurus penicillatus* J. Gray, 1827a [= *Petrogale penicillata* (J. Gray, 1827a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subgenus within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 240) but synonymised within *Heteropus* by Waterhouse (1846: 165). Genus recognised by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: Plates 42, 46), Thomas (1888a: xi, 62), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 42) and subsequent authors. Genus reviewed by Eldridge (1997: 113).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Meredith *et al*. (2008c: 399, 405) placed rock wallabies in a clade with *Dendrolagus*, *Thylogale* and *Dorcopsis*. The only two species that they examined in this genus were *P. concinna* (which they referred to as *Peradorcas*) and *P. xanthopus*, which they found separated at about 5 Ma. More recently Potter *et al*.

(2012a: 2254) examined mtDNA and nDNA sequences, finding that *P. concinna*, *burbidgei* and *brachyotis* form a clade separate from other species, and, that among the others, *P. persephone*, *P. xanthopus* and the *P. penicillata*/*lateralis* group form three distinct clades; and that the four major clades within the genus separated some 7.5–9 Ma. It may be therefore, that the genus *Peradorcas* may need to be reinstated (but with different composition from the way it was formerly envisaged) and that new genera should be contemplated for *P. persephone* and *P. xanthopus*.

*Heteropus* Jourdan, 1837a: 522.

TYPE SPECIES: *Kangurus penicillatus* J. Gray, 1827a [= *Petrogale penicillata* (J. Gray, 1827a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subgenus within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1846: 165), but synonymised within *Petrogale* by Thomas (1888a: 62), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 42) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Heteropus* Palisot de Beauvois, 1820: 230, pygmy mole crickets of the Class Insecta (Order Orthoptera, Family Tridactylidae). Genus is a synonym of *Tridactylus* Oliver, 1789: 26.

*Heteropus* Fitzinger, 1826: 23, skinks of the Class Reptilia (Order Squamata, Family Scincidae). Genus is a synonym of *Carlia* J. Gray, 1845a: 271.

*Heteropus* Spinola, 1837: 337, stink bugs of the Class Insecta (Order Hemiptera, Family Pentatomidae). Genus is a synonym of *Montrouzieriellus* Kirkaldy (1908: 124).

*Heteropus* Germar, 1839: 206, click beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Elateridae).

*Heteropus* de Laporte, 1840: 221, darkling beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Tenebrionidae). Genus is a synonym of *Blaptinus* Sturm, 1826: 101.

*Heteropus* Hodgson, 1843: 127, birds of prey of the Class Aves (Order Falconiformes, Family Accipitridae). Genus is a synonym of *Ictinäetus* Blyth, 1843: 128.

*Heteropus* Schönherr, 1845: 1, weevils of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Curculiodidae). Genus is a synonym of *Sclerocardius* Schönherr, 1848: 132.

*Heteropus* Newport, 1850a: 71 and 1850b: 396, mites of the Class Arachnida (Order Acarina, Family Pyemotidae). Genus is a synonym of *Pyemotes* Amerling, 1861: 54.

*Peradorcas* Thomas, 1904a: 226.

TYPE SPECIES: *Petrogale concinna* Gould, 1842c by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Cabrera (1919: 142), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 41), Tate (1948b: 280), Marlow (1965: 114), Troughton (1967: 150), Ride (1970: 62), Kitchener and Sanson (1978: 280), Marshall (1981: 29), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 48), Strahan (1983: 223; 1995: 371), Marshall (1984: 107), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 64). Synonymised within *Petrogale* by Simpson (1945: 47), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 74), Groves (1993e: 56; 2005b: 66), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 370).

### ***Petrogale assimilis*** Ramsay, 1877

**Allied Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale assimilis* Ramsay, 1877d: 360.

TYPE LOCALITY: Palm Island, north of Townsville, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *P. penicillata* by Thomas (1888a: 67), then within *Petrogale inornata* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 43), Tate (1948b: 274) and Marlow (1965: 113). Subspecies rank within *inornata* recognised by Troughton (1967: 147). Subspecies rank within *penicillata* recognised by Poole (1979: 21) but transferred to *inornata* as a race by Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74) and subspecies by Strahan (1983: 213). Elevated to species rank by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 74), Sharman *et al*. (1990: 353), Eldridge and Close (1992: 605, 618) and subsequent authors.

*Petrogale puella* Thomas, 1926b: 627.

TYPE LOCALITY: Flinders River and Torrens Creek, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *Petrogale inornata* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 43), Tate (1948b: 274), Marlow (1965: 113), Troughton (1967: 147) and Strahan (1983: 214). Subspecies rank within *penicillata* recognised by Poole (1979: 21) and as a race within *inornata* by Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 79). Synonymised within *P. assimilis* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 74), Eldridge and Close (1992: 612) and subsequent authors.

### ***Petrogale brachyotis*** (Gould, 1841)

**Western Short-eared Rock-wallaby**

### ***Petrogale brachyotis brachyotis*** (Gould, 1841)

*Macropus (Petrogale) brachyotis* Gould, 1841d: 128.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Western Australia, Australia (= Hanover Bay, North West Weste rn Australia (see Calaby & Richardson, 1988b: 74). Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Included within the genus *Petrogale* and further described by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: no page numbers). Placed in *Macropus* in the subgenus *Petrogale* by Waterhouse (1841a: 247) and within subgenus *Heteropus* by Waterhouse (1846: 176). Placed in *Petrogale* by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: Plate 6; Gould, 1859 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 47), J. Gray (1841: 403) and Thomas (1888a: xi, 69), who reviewed its taxonomic history. Taxon consistently recognised as a species since its description. Strahan (1995: 368) suggested that it is possible that *P. brachyotis* is divisible into three races from the Kimberley Region (Western

Australia), Victoria River District (Northern Territory) and Arnhem Land Region (Northern Territory). This was supported by Potter *et al*. (2012a: 2262; 2012b: 645) who found multiple biographic barriers and the identification of eight geographically discrete and genetically distinct lineages within the *brachyotis* group (including the three mentioned above), five of which are separated by major river valleys.

### *Petrogale brachyotis victoriae* Potter *et al.,* 2014

*Petrogale brachyotis victoriae* Potter *et al.*, 2014: 401, 409.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lobby Creek, 'Bradshaw', Victoria River region of the western Northern Territory. (15°20′S, 130°06″E)

COMMENTS: Differences in the Kimberley, Victoria River and Northern Territory populations were identified by Strahan (1995: 367). Subsequently Potter *et al.* (2012b: 645; 2014: 401, 409) found that together they form a non-monophyletic cluster, with the Northern Territory population (now recognised as *P. wilkinsi*) forming a clade with *P. burbidgei*, with the Kimberley and the Victoria River populations forming another clade.

### *Petrogale burbidgei* Kitchener & Sanson, 1978

**Monjon Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale burbidgei* Kitchener & Sanson, 1978: 269.

TYPE LOCALITY: Crystal Creek, Mitchell Plateau, Western Australia, Australia. (14°30′00″S, 125°47′20″E)

COMMENTS: Has consistently been recognised as species since its description.

### *Petrogale coenensis* Eldridge & Close, 1992

**Cape York Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale coenensis* Eldridge & Close, 1992: 605, 621.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Twin Humps', north of Coen, north Queensland, Australia. (13°47′27″S, 143°04′24″E)

COMMENTS: Initially recognised as the 'Cape York race' of *P. godmani* by Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74) and Strahan (1983: 215), proposed to be a separate species by Eldridge *et al*. (1989: 935), but kept as the 'Cape York race' until Eldridge and Close (1992: 605, 621) formally elevated it to species rank, which has been followed by subsequent authors including Groves (2005b: 67), Clayton *et al*., 2006: 107), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 368).

### *Petrogale concinna* Gould, 1842

**Nabarlek Rock-wallaby**

### *Petrogale concinna concinna* Gould, 1842

*Petrogale concinna* Gould, 1842c: 57.

TYPE LOCALITY: North west coast of Australia [= Victoria River, Northern Territory; See Eldridge, 1997: 113 for discussion]

COMMENTS: Placed in *Macropus* (*Heteropus*) by Waterhouse (1846: 177) and *Petrogale* by Gould (1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 48). Placed within *Peradorcas* by Thomas (1909b: 198; 1926b: 630), Cabrera (1919: 142), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 42), Tate (1948b: 280), Marlow (1965: 114), Troughton (1967: 150), Ride (1970: 62), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 48), Strahan (1983: 223; 1995: 371), Marshall (1984: 107) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 64). Recognised as a species within *Petrogale* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 71), Poole (1979: 21), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 75), Groves (2005b: 67), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 370).

### *Petrogale concinna canescens* (Thomas, 1909)

*Peradorcas concinna canescens* Thomas, 1909b: 198.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nellie Creek, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *concinna* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 75) and Groves (2005b: 67). Recognised as a subspecies of *concinna* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 42), Tate (1948b: 284), D. Johnson (1964: 456), Marlow (1965: 114), Troughton (1967: 151), Poole (1979: 21), Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), Strahan (1983: 223; 1995: 372), Sharman *et al*. (1990: 354), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 371).

### *Petrogale concinna monastria* (Thomas, 1926)

*Peradorcas concinna monastria* Thomas, 1926b: 630.

TYPE LOCALITY: Napier Broome Bay, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *concinna* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 75) and Groves (2005b: 67). Recognised as a subspecies of *concinna* by most authors including by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 42), Tate (1948b: 284), Marlow (1965: 114), Troughton (1967: 151), Poole (1979: 21), Strahan (1983: 223; 1995: 372), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 371).

### *Petrogale godmani* Thomas, 1923

**Godman's Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale godmani* Thomas, 1923d: 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Black Mountain, 16 Miles south west of Cooktown, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: A fuller description occurs in Thomas (1923e: 177). Reduced to a subspecies of *Petrogale inornata* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 43), Tate (1948b: 274), Marlow (1965: 113), Troughton (1967: 147); and as a subspecies of *P. penicillata* by Poole (1979: 21). Recognised at species rank by Ride (1970: 61), Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 48), Strahan (1983: 215), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 75), Sharman *et al*. (1990: 356) and Eldridge and Close (1992: 605, 612) and subsequent authors.

### *Petrogale herberti* Thomas, 1926

**Herbert's Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale herberti* Thomas, 1926b: 626.

TYPE LOCALITY: Eidsvold, Burnett River, southern Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *Petrogale inornata* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 43) and Troughton (1967: 147). Transferred to *P. penicillata* at the subspecies rank by Finlayson (1931: 82), Tate (1948b: 273), Marlow (1965: 113), Ride (1970: 223), Poole (1979: 21), Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 78) and Strahan (1983: 211) and Eldridge *et al*. (1990: 798). Synonymised within *penicillata* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 76) and Groves (1993e: 56). Elevated again to subspecies of *penicillata* by Sharman *et al*. (1990: 356) and to species rank by Eldridge and Close (1992: 605, 615) and followed by subsequent authors.

### *Petrogale inornata* Gould, 1842

**Unadorned Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale inornata* Gould, 1842 [1841–1842]: Plate 46.

TYPE LOCALITY: North coast of Australia [= Cape Upstart, Queensland, Australia]. See Stokes (1846: 336).

COMMENTS: Name also described by Gould (1842d: 5). Placed in *Macropus* (*Heteropus*) by Waterhouse (1846: 175) and *Petrogale* by Gould (1842 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1860 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 45–46). Name misspelt as '*Petregale Inanata*' by Stokes (1846: 336). Synonymised within *penicillata* by Ride (1970: 246) and Honacki *et al*. (1982: 48). Recognised as a species within *Petrogale* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 70), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 42), Tate (1948b: 273), Marlow (1965: 112), Troughton (1967: 146), Poole (1979: 21), Strahan (1983: 213), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 75), Eldridge and Close (1992: 605, 616) and subsequent authors.

### *Petrogale lateralis* Gould, 1840

**Black-footed Rock-wallaby**

### *Petrogale lateralis lateralis* Gould, 1840

*Petrogale lateralis* Gould, 1840a: 685.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Western Australia, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Name also described by Gould (1840b: 561), which was also published on 29 August 1840. McAllan and Bruce (1989: 450) proposed that they act as first revisers in giving priority to the publication of Gould (1840a: 685). Taxon further described by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: no pages number). Placed in *Macropus* (*Heteropus*) by Waterhouse (1846: 172) and again within *Petrogale* by Gould (1857 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 41–42). Reduced to a subspecies of *P. penicillata* by Tate (1948b: 273) and Poole (1979: 21). Placed in *Petrogale* at species rank by Thomas (1888a: xi, 68), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 44), Troughton (1967: 144) and Marlow (1965: 112), Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), Strahan (1983: 209), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 76) and Sharman *et al*. (1990: 355). Two races are known of this species, which were given the names MacDonnell Range race and West Kimberley race by Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), and were subsequently recognised by Sharman *et al*. (1990: 355), Strahan (1983: 209; 1995: 378), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 376). Potter *et al*. (2012b: 645) found that the West Kimberley race is sister to a clade uniting *P. l. lateralis* and *P. l. pearsoni*, while the MacDonnell Ranges race is sister to a clade containing all those three.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The MacDonnell Range and West Kimberley races (*sensu* Briscoe *et al*., 1982: 74) need to be reviewed and formally described if appropriate.

HOMONYMS:

*Petrogale lateralis* J. Gray, 1841: 403, rock-wallaby of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Macropodidae). A *nomen nudum*. See Thomas (1888a: 68) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 44).

### *Petrogale lateralis hacketti* Thomas, 1905

*Petrogale lateralis Hacketti* Thomas, 1905a: 425.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mondrain Island, Recherche Group, south west Australia.

COMMENTS: Elevated to species rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 44). Reduced to a subspecies of *P. penicillata* by Tate (1948b: 273), then transferred to a subspecies of *P. lateralis* by Marlow (1965: 113). Troughton (1967: 145) elevated it to species status, but it was reduced to a synonym of *penicillata* by Ride (1970: 246), before being elevated again to a subspecies of *P. penicillata* by Poole (1979: 21) and subsequent authors with the exception of Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 76) who synonymised it within *P. lateralis*. Recognised as a race of *lateralis* by Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 76) and as a subspecies of *lateralis* by Strahan (1983: 209; 1995: 379), Sharman *et al*. (1990: 355),

Groves (2005b: 68), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 376). Potter *et al*. (2012b: 645) found that it is sister to *P. l. lateralis*.

### ***Petrogale lateralis pearsoni*** Thomas, 1922

*Petrogale pearsoni* Thomas, 1922f: 682.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pearson Island, Investigator Group, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 45) and Troughton (1967: 146). Subspecies within *P. lateralis* recognised by Marlow (1965: 113) and within *penicillata* by Ride (1970: 246) and Poole (1979: 21). Synonymised within *lateralis* by Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), Strahan (1983: 209) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 76). It was subsequently elevated to subspecies rank by Sharman *et al*. (1990: 355), Strahan (1995: 379), Groves (2005b: 68), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 376).

### ***Petrogale mareeba*** Eldridge & Close, 1992

**Mareeba Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale mareeba* Eldridge & Close, 1992: 605, 619.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mungana trucking yards, 16km west of Chillagoe, north Queensland, Australia. (17°06′S, 144°23′E)

COMMENTS: Initially recognised as *P. penicillata* subspecies nova 3 by Poole (1979: 21), then moved to *Petrogale inornata* as 'Mareeba race' by Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), which was followed by Strahan (1983: 214) and Eldridge *et al*. (1988: 228). Synonymised within *P. assimilis* by Sharman *et al*. (1990: 353). Finally given a name and elevated to species rank by Eldridge and Close (1992: 605, 619), which has been followed by subsequent authors.

### ***Petrogale penicillata*** (J. Gray, 1827)

**Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby**

*Kangurus Penicillatus* J. Gray, 1827a: 204; Plate.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1838a: 66), Gould (1840a: 685) (incorrectly as *penecillatus*), subgenus *Petrogale* by Waterhouse (1841a: 243) and subgenus *Heteropus* by Waterhouse (1846: 167). Placed within genus *Petrogale* by J. Gray (1837: 583), Gould (1842 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 39–40), Thomas (1888a: xi, 66), who reviewed its early taxonomic history, and subsequent authors.

*heteropus [sic] albogularis* Jourdan, 1837a: 522.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mountains south east of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Heteropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 246). Synonymised within *penicillata* by Waterhouse (1846: 167), Thomas (1888a: 66), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 42) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 76).

*Petrogale longicauda* Krefft, 1865: 324.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rylstone, 250 miles northwest of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *penicillata* by Thomas (1888a: 66), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 42) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 76).

### ***Petrogale persephone*** Maynes, 1982

**Proserpine Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale persephone* Maynes, 1982: 47.

TYPE LOCALITY: Base of Mt. Dryander, 9.6km of Proserpine, Queensland, Australia. (20°19′41″S, 148°33′21″E)

COMMENTS: Recognised as *Petrogale* sp. nov. 1 by Poole (1979: 21). Species has consistently been recognised since its description.

### ***Petrogale purpureicollis*** Le Souef, 1924

**Purple-necked Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale purpureicollis* Le Souef, 1924: 274.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dajarra, north west Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Reduced to a subspecies of *Petrogale inornata* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 43), Tate (1948b: 275), Marlow (1965: 113), Troughton (1967: 147). Tate (1948b: 275), upon examining a single skull of *purpureicollis*, noted that it differed rather sharply from *inornata* and suggested that if the differences were typical of the taxon then it should be recognised as distinct species. Species rank recognised by Ride (1970: 61) and Honacki *et al*. (1982: 48). Reduced to a subspecies of *P. penicillata* by Poole (1979: 21) and as a race of *lateralis* by Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74). Subsequently placed as a subspecies of *P. lateralis* by Strahan (1983: 209; 1995: 379), Sharman *et al*. (1990: 355) and Eldridge *et al*. (1991a: 625; 1991b: 631). Synonymised within *P. lateralis* by Calaby and Richardson, 1988b: 76) and Groves (1993e: 56). Finally elevated to full species status by Eldridge *et al*. (2001: 323), which has been followed by subsequent authors; see especially Potter *et al*. (2012b: 640).

### ***Petrogale rothschildi*** Thomas, 1904

**Rothschild's Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale rothschildi* Thomas, 1904b: 366.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cossack, north west Australia. (not Cossack River).

COMMENTS: Consistently recognised as a species since its description. It was recently shown by Potter *et al*. (2012b: 645) to be sister to the clade containing the *P. penicillata* and *P. lateralis* groups.

### ***Petrogale sharmani*** Eldridge & Close, 1992

**Mount Claro Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale sharmani* Eldridge & Close, 1992: 605, 618.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mt Claro, north Queensland, Australia. (18°52′05″S, 145°44′05″E)

COMMENTS: Initially recognised as *P. penicillata* subspecies nova 4 by Poole (1979: 21), moved to *Petrogale inornata* as 'Mt Claro race' by Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), which was followed by Strahan (1983: 214) and Eldridge *et al*. (1988: 228). Synonymised within *P. assimilis* by Sharman *et al*. (1990: 353) who no longer regarded the race as a subspecies of *assimilis*. Finally given a name and elevated to species rank by Eldridge and Close (1992: 605, 618), which has been followed by subsequent authors.

### ***Petrogale wilkinsi*** Thomas, 1926

**Eastern Short-eared Rock-wallaby**

*Petrogale wilkinsi* Thomas, 1926c: 185.

TYPE LOCALITY: Roper River, Northern Territory, Australia. 200 feet. (15°S, 135°E)

COMMENTS: Taxon recognised as a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 43), Marlow (1965: 112) and Troughton (1967: 149). Recognised as a subspecies of *penicillata* by Ride (1970: 246) and synonymised within *P. brachyotis* by Poole (1979: 22), Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), Strahan (1983: 221; 1995: 368), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 74), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 366). The distinctiveness of this taxon was identified by Potter *et al*. (2010: 56) who suggested *P. brachyotis* (*sensu lato*) from the Kimberley and Northern Territory represents two highly divergent species with *P. wilkinsi*, therefore, potentially being a distinct taxon. The distinctiveness of this taxon at species rank was confirmed by Potter *et al.* (2014: 401, 411), which has been adopted here.

*Petrogale longmani* Thomas, 1926c: 186.

TYPE LOCALITY: Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a distinct species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 43), Marlow (1965: 112) and Troughton (1967: 148). Synonymised within *penicillata* by Ride (1970: 246) and within *brachyotis* by Poole (1979: 22), Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), Strahan (1983: 221), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 74) and subsequent authors until it was synonymised within *wilkinsi* by Potter *et al.* (2014: 411).

*Petrogale venustula* Thomas, 1926b: 628.

TYPE LOCALITY: King River, upper Daly River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *longmani* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 43), Marlow (1965: 113) and Troughton (1967: 149). Species rank recognised by D. Johnson (1964: 454). Reduced to a synonym of *P. brachyotis* by Poole (1979: 22), Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), Strahan (1983: 221), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 74) and subsequent authors until it was synonymised within *wilkinsi* by Potter *et al.* (2014: 411).

*Petrogale brachyotis signata* Thomas, 1926b: 629.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mary River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as subspecies of *Petrogale brachyotis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 44), Marlow (1965: 113), Troughton (1967: 148) and Strahan (1983: 221), but doubt over its validity was raised by Strahan (1995: 368). Synonymised within *brachyotis* by Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 75). Taxon not recognised by Groves (2005b: 67), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 366), but synonymised within *wilkinsi* by Potter *et al.* (2014: 411).

### ***Petrogale xanthopus*** J. Gray, 1855

**Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby**

### ***Petrogale xanthopus xanthopus*** J. Gray, 1855

*Petrogale xanthopus* J. Gray, 1855: 249; Plate 39.

TYPE LOCALITY: Flinders Ranges, South Australia, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Petrogale* by subsequent authors.

*Phalangista xanthopygus* Giebel, 1874: Key to Plate 20, Fig. 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Error for *Petrogale xanthopus*.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *xanthopus* by Thomas (1888a: 65), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 44) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 77).

### ***Petrogale xanthopus celeris*** Le Souef, 1924

*Petrogale celeris* Le Souef, 1924: 273.

TYPE LOCALITY: Adavale, Bulloo River, south west Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *Petrogale xanthopus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 44) and most subsequent authors including Tate (1948b: 275), Marlow (1965: 113), Troughton (1967: 150), Poole (1979: 19), Briscoe *et al*. (1982: 74), Strahan (1983: 217; 1995: 392), Sharman *et al*. (1990: 354), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 108), and

Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 394), with the exception of Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 77) who synonymised it within *P. xanthopus*.

### *Thylogale* J. Gray, 1837

*Thylógale* J. Gray, 1837: 583.

TYPE SPECIES: *Halmaturus (Thylogale) eugenii* J. Gray, 1837 [= *Thylogale thetis* (Lesson, 1827a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Halmaturus*. Synonymised within *Macropus* Shaw (1790: Text to Plate 33) by Thomas (1888a: 10). Recognised at subgeneric rank by Cabrera (1919: 146). Included in *Macropus* by Van Gelder (1977: 6) but recognised as a genus by Simpson (1945: 47), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 17) and subsequent authors. Genetic differentiation amongst populations of *T. thetis* and *T. stigmatica* in eastern Australia was explored by Eldridge *et al*. (2011: 103), with the phylogenetics and historical biogeography being explored by Macqueen *et al*. (2010: 1134).

*Conoyces* Lesson, 1842: 194.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Didelphis brunii* Schreber, 1778: 551 (as *Macropus brunii*) [= Φ *Thylogale brunii* (Schreber, 1778: 551)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Macropus*. Synonymised within *Thylogale* by Tate (1948b: 312) and Groves (1993e: 57) but not recognised by Groves (2005b: 69).

*Thylacogale* Agassiz, 1846: 370.

TYPE SPECIES: Replacement name for *Thylogale* J. Gray, 1837.

COMMENTS: Not subsequently recognised.

### *Thylogale billardierii* (Desmarest, 1822)

**Rufous-bellied Pademelon**

*kangurus Billardierii* Desmarest, 1822b: 542.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate), Waterhouse (1846: 159) and Krefft (1868a: 94), and within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 227) and Thomas (1888a: xi, 58), who reviewed the early taxonomic history. Taxon transferred to *Thylogale* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 47) and subsequent authors.

*Halmaturus (Thylogale) Tasmanei* J. Gray, 1838b: 108.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *billardierii* by Waterhouse (1841a: 227; 1846: 159), Thomas (1888a: 58), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 47) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 78).

*Macropus (Halmaturus) rufiventer* W. Ogilby, 1838c: 220.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Also described by W. Ogilby, 1838e: 23. Taxon recognised by Waterhouse (1838a: 67). Synonymised within *billardierii* by Waterhouse (1841a: 227; 1846: 159), Thomas (1888a: 58), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 47) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 78).

*H. [almaturus] brachytarsus* Wagner, 1843: 121.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *billardierii* by Waterhouse (1846: 159), Thomas (1888a: 59), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 47) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 78).

### *Thylogale stigmatica* (Gould, 1860)

**Red-legged Pademelon**

### *Thylogale stigmatica stigmatica* (Gould, 1860)

*Halmaturus stigmatica* Gould, 1860 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 33–34.

TYPE LOCALITY: Point Cooper, north of Rockingham Bay, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed within *Macropus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 47) and *Thylogale* and Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 45), Tate (1948b: 315) and subsequent authors. Groves (2005b: 70) noted that some authors give the citation of the original description as Gould, 1860 [= 1861a: 375], but this was dated 13 November 1860 [and published in March 1861], while *Mammals of Australia*, Part 12 was published 1 November 1860. Tate (1948b: 315–316) recognised *wilcoxi*, *coxeni* and *oriomo* as subspecies. Genetic studies by Eldridge *et al*. (2011: 103) found a broad zone of introgression, for both nuclear and mtDNA markers, between *T. s. stigmatica* (Wet Tropics) and *T. s. wilcoxi* (south-east Queensland). In addition they found that individuals sampled from around Proserpine were genetically *T. s. stigmatica* rather than *T. s. wilcoxi*, as had previously been assumed.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: This species requires revision using both morphological and molecular evidence. In particular, it is of considerable biogeographic significance to find out whether those animals from the tropical rainforest and the southeast are really conspecific.

### *Thylogale stigmatica coxeni* (J. Gray, 1866)

*Halmaturus coxeni* J. Gray, 1866a: 220; Plate 25.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Albany, Cape York, Queensland, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank, within *Macropus*, by Thomas (1888a: xi, 44) and within *Thylogale*

by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 45) and Troughton (1967: 157). Taxon recognised as a subspecies of *stigmatica* by Tate (1948b: 316). Synonymised within *stigmatica* by Ride (1970: 248), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 78) and Groves (1993e: 57). Recognised as a subspecies by Strahan (1983: 225; 1995: 398), Flannery (1990: 113; 1995a: 159), Groves (2005b: 70), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 108), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 399).

*Halmaturus Gazella* De Vis, 1884a: 110.

TYPE LOCALITY: Somerset, Cape York, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *stigmatica* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 79), Flannery (1990: 113; 1995a: 159) and Groves (1993e: 57). Synonymised within *coxeni* by Thomas (1888a: 44) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 45) and Groves (2005b: 70).

### ***Thylogale stigmatica wilcoxi*** (McCoy, 1866)

*Halmaturus wilcoxi* McCoy, 1866a: 583.

TYPE LOCALITY: Richmond River, New South Wales, Australia. Designation by Dixon (1970: 107).

COMMENTS: Subsequent full description by McCoy (1866b: 322). Species rank within *Macropus* recognised by Thomas (1888a: xi, 48), Finlayson (1931: 81) (in the subgenus *Thylogale*), and within the genus *Thylogale* by Troughton (1967: 156). Lowered to a subspecies of *Thylogale stigmatica* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 45) and Tate (1948b: 315). Synonymised within *stigmatica* by Ride (1970: 248), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 79) but more recently recognised as a subspecies of *stigmatica* by Strahan (1983: 225; 1995: 398), Flannery (1990: 113; 1995a: 159), Groves (2005b: 70), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 108), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 399).

### Φ ***Thylogale stigmatica oriomo*** (Tate & Archbold, 1935)

Φ *Macropus coxenii oriomo* Tate & Archbold, 1935b: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wuroi, Oriomo River, Western Division, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *stigmatica* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 28) and Tate (1948b: 316). Synonymised within *stigmatica* by Groves (1993e: 57). Subspecies rank recognised by Strahan (1983: 225; 1995: 398), Flannery (1990: 113; 1995a: 159) and Groves (2005b: 70).

Φ *Halmaturus temporalis* De Vis, 1884a: 111.

TYPE LOCALITY: Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *wilcoxi* by Thomas (1888a: 48) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 45) and within *stigmatica* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 79) and Flannery (1990: 113; 1995a: 159). Taxon synonymised within *oriomo* by Groves (2005b: 70).

### ***Thylogale thetis*** (Lesson, 1827)

**Red-necked Pademelon**

*Halmaturus Thetis* Lesson, 1827a: 229.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species name spelt *thetidis* and included within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1857 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 31–32) and with similar spelling in *Macropus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 52). Placed in *Thylogale* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 46), Tate (1948b: 313) and followed by subsequent authors. Genetic studies by Eldridge *et al*. (2011: 103) found limited evidence of introgression between sympatric populations of *T. thetis* and *T. s. wilcoxi* in south-east Queensland.

*[Halmaturus] thetidis* F. Cuvier, 1829a: 2; Text to Plate 225.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Halmaturus thetis* Lesson, 1827a.

COMMENTS: Taxon recognised as a species within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1842 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1857 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 31–32). Synonymised within *Macropus eugenii* by Waterhouse (1841a: 232) and recognised within *Macropus (Halmaturus)* by Waterhouse (1846: 144) and within *Macropus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 52) and Lydekker (1894a: 38), but typically not by subsequent authors. Taxon placed within *thetis* by Julien-Laferrière (1994: 30).

*Halmaturus [Thylogale] Eugènii* J. Gray, 1837: 583.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *thetis* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 79) and Groves (1993e: 57; 2005b: 70).

HOMONYMS:

*Kangurus Eugenii* Desmarest, 1817d, the Tammar Wallaby of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Macropodidae). Name is now recognised as *Notamacropus eugenii* (Desmarest, 1817d). See individual entry.

*H. [almaturus] nuchalis* Wagner, 1843: 128.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *thetidis* by Thomas (1888a: 52) and within *thetis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 46), Tate (1948b: 313), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 79) and subsequent authors.

## **Tribe Macropodini** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Flannery, 1989

Family Macropidae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Brutae (J. Gray, 1821 [= Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the genus *Macropus* Shaw,

1790. Tribe rank has been recognised as Macropodini by L. Marshall (1981: 29), Flannery (1989: 41), Szalay (1994: 43), Kear and Cooke (2001: 84), Long *et al*. (2002: 164), Prideaux and Warburton (2010: 954, 969) and is followed here.

Tribe Macropodini L. Marshall, 1981: 29.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this name was attributed to J. Gray (1821: 308) and introduced as a new rank in the Subfamily Macropodinae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Dendrolagus* S. Müller, 1840; *Dorcopsis* Schlegel and Müller, 1845: 130; † *Dorcopsoides* Woodburne, 1967: 43; † *Fissuridon* Bartholomai, 1973b: 365; † *Hadronomas* Woodburne, 1967: 83; *Lagorchestes* Gould, 1841 [1841–1842]; *Lagostrophus* Thomas, 1887c; *Macropus* Shaw, 1790; *Onychogalea* J. Gray, 1841; *Peradorcas* Thomas, 1904a [= *Petrogale* J. Gray, 1837]; *Petrogale* J. Gray, 1837; † *Prionotemnus* Stirton, 1955: 252; † *Protemnodon* Owen, 1873a: 128; *Setonix* Lesson, 1842; † *Synaptodon* De Vis, 1889: 158; *Thylogale* J. Gray, 1837; † *Troposodon* Bartholomai, 1967: 21; † *Wabularoo* M. Archer, 1979c: 299; and *Wallabia* Trouessart, 1905. Rank followed by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492).

Tribe Macropodini Flannery, 1989: 41.

TYPE GENUS: *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Macropodinae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Setonix* Lesson, 1842; *Thylogale* J. Gray, 1837; *Petrogale* J. Gray, 1837; † *Baringa* Flannery and Hann, 1984: 193, 195; *Lagorchestes* Gould, 1841 [1841–1842]; *Onychogalea* J. Gray, 1841; † *Kurrabi* Flannery and Archer, 1984: 357, 364; *Wallabia* Trouessart, 1905; and *Macropus* Shaw, 1790. Tribe recognised by authors including Szalay (1994: 43), Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246), Kear and Cooke (2001: 84) and Long *et al*. (2002: 164).

### *Lagorchestes* Gould, 1841

*Lagorchestes* Gould, 1841 [1841–1842]: Text to Plate 12.

TYPE SPECIES: † *Macropus leporides* Gould, 1841e [= † *Lagorchestes leporides* (Gould, 1841e)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subgenus of *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1846: 81). Genus recognised by Thomas (1888a: xi, 79), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 39) and subsequent authors.

*Lagocheles* Owen, 1847a: 330.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Lagorchestes* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 39), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 61) and Groves (1993e: 52).

### † *Lagorchestes asomatus* Finlayson, 1943

**Central Hare-wallaby**

† *Lagorchestes asomatus* Finlayson, 1943: 319; Plates 33–34.

TYPE LOCALITY: Between Mt Farewell and Lake McKay, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Known only from a single unsexed skull (Kirsch & Calaby, 1977: 22).

### *Lagorchestes conspicillatus* Gould, 1842

**Spectacled Hare-wallaby**

### *Lagorchestes conspicillatus conspicillatus* Gould, 1842

*Lagorchestes conspicillatus* Gould, 1842e: 82.

TYPE LOCALITY: Barrow Island, Western Australia, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Groves (1993e: 52; 2005b: 63) proposed that it might consist of two or three distinct species. Included within *Macropus* (*Lagorchestes*) by Waterhouse (1846: 85) and *Lagorchestes* by Gould (1842 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate), Gould (1860 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 59), Thomas (1888a: xi, 80) and subsequent authors. This species was collected in July 1997 from the upper Torassi or Bensbach River in the Trans Fly River region in south-west Papua New Guinea (Hitchcock, 1997: 47).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: This species needs revision. Courtenay (1993: 133, 135) found evidence of the existence of two different taxa on the mainland of tropical Australia, apparently in partial sympatry; neither is identical to the form on Barrow Island.

### *Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardti* Gould, 1853

*Lagorchestes leichardti* [sic] Gould, 1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 60.

TYPE LOCALITY: Between Port Essington and Gulf of Carpentaria [= probably Valley of Lagoons, Queensland, Australia (Calaby & Richardson, 1988b: 61)].

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *conspicillatus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 82), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 40), Troughton (1967: 139) and Strahan (1983: 197; 1995: 314), but synonymised within *conspicillatus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 61) and Groves (1993e: 52; 2005b: 63). Recognised as a subspecies by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 316).

*Lagorchestes conspicillatus pallidior* Thomas & Dollman, 1909: 793.

TYPE LOCALITY: Inkerman, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *conspicillatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 40), Tate (1948b: 280) Troughton (1967: 139), and Strahan (1983: 197; 1995: 314), but synonymised within *conspicillatus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 61) and Groves (1993e: 52) and subsequent authors.

### ***Lagorchestes hirsutus*** Gould, 1844

**Rufous Hare-wallaby**

### † ***Lagorchestes hirsutus hirsutus*** Gould, 1844

† *Lagorchestes hirsutus* Gould, 1844b: 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: York District, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included within *Macropus* (*Lagorchestes*) by Waterhouse (1846: 92) and *Lagorchestes* by Gould (1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 58), Thomas (1888a: xi, 84), which was followed by Thomas (1907b: 775) and subsequent authors. An unnamed subspecies from the central mainland was identified by Courtenay (1993: 95) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The unnamed subspecies from central Australia identified by Courtenay (1993: 95), and followed by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106), is very different from the type series from southwestern Western Australia, and from the surviving animals from the Shark Bay islands. A study is needed, using specimens that have become available more recently, to determine whether the surviving populations from Central Australia really are conspecific with *L. hirsutus* from Western Australian localities.

### ***Lagorchestes hirsutus bernieri*** Thomas, 1907

*Lagorchestes hirsutus bernieri* Thomas, 1907b: 775.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *hirsutus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 40), Troughton (1967: 139) and Strahan (1983: 199; 1995: 316). Taxon synonymised within *hirsutus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 61) and Groves (2005b: 63). The Bernier and Dorre Islands populations were found to have substantially lower genetic diversity than the remnant mainland population by Eldridge *et al*. (2004: 329). Recognised as a subspecies of *hirsutus* by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 319).

*Lagorchestes hirsutus dorreae* Thomas, 1907b: 775.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dorre Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a race of *hirsutus* by Troughton (1967: 139), and as a subspecies by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 40), Strahan (1983: 199; 1995: 316), How *et al*. (2001: 93), who noted unpublished research suggesting that the typically recognised subspecies are only weakly differentiated, Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 319). Synonymised within *hirsutus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 62), Groves (2005b: 63) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29) who noted unpublished research that showed very little difference between animals from Bernier and Dorre Islands, Shark Bay, in Western Australia, suggesting that this taxon should be treated as a junior synonym of the former (*bernieri*).

### † ***Lagorchestes leporides*** (Gould, 1841)

**Eastern Hare-wallaby**

† *Macropus leporides* Gould, 1841e: 93.

TYPE LOCALITY: Interior of Australia [= New South Wales?].

COMMENTS: Included within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 204), *Macropus* (*Lagorchestes*) by Waterhouse (1846: 82) and *Lagorchestes* by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate); Gould, 1859 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 57), Thomas (1888a: xi, 82), Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 40), Ride (1970: 58) and subsequent authors.

† *Lagorchestes leporoïdes* Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unjustified emendation of *leporides*.

COMMENTS: Spelling used by Krefft (1866a: 20), Wood Jones (1924 [1923–1925]: 222), Troughton (1941: 168; 1967: 138) and Finlayson (1958b: 270). Synonymised within *leporides* by McAllan and Bruce (1989: 450).

† *L. [agorchestes] gymnotis* Blyth, 1859a: 276.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leporides* by Thomas (1888a: 83), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 40) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 62).

### ***Macropus*** Shaw, 1790

*Macropus* Shaw, 1790: Text to Plate 33.

TYPE SPECIES: *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790 by monotypy. Type species validated by ICZN (1966: 292).

COMMENTS: Van Gelder (1977: 5–6) included *Thylogale* and *Wallabia* within *Macropus*, but Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 17) and all subsequent authors have separated them from the genus. For an alternative taxonomic arrangement see Dawson and Flannery (1985: 473). The genera † *Prionotemnus* Stirton, 1955: 252 and † *Protemnodon* Owen, 1873a: 128 have been recognised as distinct genera, subgenera or

synonyms of *Macropus* (e.g. Kirsch & Calaby, 1977: 17, 22; Honacki *et al*., 1982: 46; Dawson & Flannery, 1985: 476; Calaby & Richardson, 1988b: 64; Groves, 1993e: 53, 2005b: 63), but these are both currently recognised as distinct genera for fossil taxa (e.g. Long *et al*., 2002: 170). Using sequences from five nuclear genes, Meredith *et al*. (2008c: 399, 405) found *Macropus* to be paraphyletic with respect to *Wallabia*, and they proposed to subsume the latter into *Macropus* as a fourth subgenus (in addition to the subgenera *Macropus*, *Notamacropus* and *Osphranter*). The subgenera of *Macropus* depicted by Meredith *et al*. (2008c: 402) show them separating some 8–9 million years ago, very shortly after the genus itself separated from its closest relatives, *Lagorchestes* and *Setonix*. In contrast to these results using nuclear DNA, subsequent research using mitochondrial DNA by Phillips *et al*. (2013: 1, 2) strongly favoured the topological placement of *bicolor* as sister to *Macropus*. We have indicated above that we urge an objective standard for the recognition of genera, and that the only one that seems readily applicable is time depth; and our preferred time depth for a genus is 4–5 million years. Under these circumstances, each of the three subgenera of *Macropus* (*Macropus*, *Notamacropus* and *Osphranter*) would be split into distinct genera, with *Wallabia* also being recognised as a distinct genus, and this is what has been done here.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Further research is required to assess relationships of the *Macropus*, *Notamacropus*, *Osphranter* and *Wallabia* complex.

HOMONYMS:

*Macropus* Latreille, 1802: 27, crabs of the Subphylum Crustacea (Order Decapoda, Family Inachoidae). Genus is a synonym of *Inachus* Weber, 1795: 93. See Ng *et al*. (2008: 111).

*Macropus* Thunberg, 1805: 282, long-horned beetles of the Order Insecta (Class Coleoptera, Family Cerambycidae). Genus a synonym of *Macropophora* Thomson, 1864: 15.

*Macropus* G. Fischer, 1811: 12, galagos of the Class Mammalia (Order Primates, Family Galagidae). Emend. Pro of *Galago* É. Geoffroy, 1796d: 49. See Palmer (1904: 393–394).

*Macropus* de Spix, 1824: 53, pheasant cuckoos of the Class Aves (Order Cuculiformes, Family Cuculidae). Genus is a synonym of *Morococcyx* Wied-Neuwied, 1832: 351. See J. Peters (1964: 60) and Payne (2005: 187).

*Macropus* Nuttal, 1834: 450, Eider Ducks of the Class Aves (Order Anseriformes, Family Anatidae). Genus is a synonym of *Polysticta* Eyton, 1838: 55, 150.

*Macropus* Günther, 1861: 381, paradise fishes of the Superclass Pisces (Order Perciformes, Family Osphronemidae). Genus is an unjustifiable emendation of *Macropodus* Lacépède, 1802a: 416.

*Macropus* Birula, 1893: 387, arachnids of the Class Arachnida (Order Acarina, Family Erythraeidae). Genus is a synonym of *Eatoniana* Cambridge, 1898: 348.

*Gigantomys* Link, 1794: 70.

TYPE SPECIES: *Gigantomys canguru* Link, 1794 by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macropus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53), Tate (1948b: 321), Marshall (1981: 29), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

*Kangurus* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795: 188.

TYPE SPECIES: *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790 by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Name also described by É. Geoffroy (1896c: 106). Synonymised within *Macropus* by Thomas (1888a: 10), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53), Tate (1948b: 321), Marshall (1981: 29), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

*Kanguroo* Lacépède, 1799a: 6.

TYPE SPECIES: *Kanguroo gigas* Lacépède, 1799a [= *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macropus* by J. Gray (1843a: xxii), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

*Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811: 80.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for '*Kanguru*' [sic] Lacépède, 1799a and *Kangurus* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795. Palmer (1904: 308) says type is '*Didelphis giganteus* Gmelin [= *Yerboa gigantea* Zimmermann, type]'.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subgenus of *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 205; 1846: 94) but it has the same type species. Synonymised within *Macropus* by J. Gray (1843a, xxii), Thomas (1888a: 10), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 54), Simpson (1945: 47), Tate (1948b: 321), Marshall (1981: 29), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

*Kalmaturus* Gervais, 1835b: 533.

TYPE SPECIES: *Errore pro Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macropus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 54), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

*Zèbua* J. Gray, 1837: 582.

TYPE SPECIES: *Jaculus giganteus* Erxleben, 1777 (as *Zèbua gigantèa* Erxl.) by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Error only.

*Halmatopus* Wagner, 1841b: 8.

TYPE SPECIES: *Errore pro Halmaturus* Illiger, 1811.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macropus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 54), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

† *Leptosiagon* Owen, 1873c: 386.

TYPE SPECIES: † *Leptosiagon gracilis* Owen, 1874b: 785 [= † *Macropus ferragus* Owen, 1874b: 874] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Abstract of paper. An expanded description included in Owen (1874b: 783, 785). Suggested to be a *nomen nudum* by Palmer (1904: 373). Synonymised within *Macropus* by Marshall (1981: 29), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 64).

HOMONYMS:

*Leptosiagon* Trask, 1856: 99, fossil worms of the Phylum Annelida (Class Polychaeta). *Incertae sedis*.

## *Macropus fuliginosus* (Desmarest, 1817)

**Western Grey Kangaroo**

### *Macropus fuliginosus fuliginosus* (Desmarest, 1817)

*Kangurus fuliginosus* Desmarest, 1817d: 35; Plate 22.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed within *Macropus* by Lesson (1827a: 225), Waterhouse (1841a: 200; 1846: 73), Gould (1842 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1858 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 5) and as a subspecies of *Macropus giganteus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 19), who reviewed the early taxonomic history. Recognised as a subspecies within *canguru* [= *giganteus*] by Tate (1948b: 333). The taxonomy of the grey kangaroos was explored using serology by Kirsch and Poole (1967: 1098) who concluded that the greys down the east coast, and in Tasmania, were *Macropus giganteus* while those further west were *Macropus fuliginosus*, within which the animals from Kangaroo Island constituted the first named form. Species rank subsequently recognised by Troughton (1967: 177), and was confirmed by Kirsch and Poole (1972: 315). Subspecific variation reviewed by Poole *et al*. (1990: 159). Species placed into the subgenus *Macropus* by Dawson and Flannery (1985: 482) and followed by Groves (1993e: 54).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The craniometric differentiation between *fuliginosus*, *melanops* and *ocydromus* is striking and, on the face of it, absolute (Poole *et al*., 1990: 159), and gives rise to speculation that they may not be 'merely subspecies'. In contrast a molecular study by Neaves *et al*. (2012: 1558) suggested the Kangaroo Island population is not highly divergent genetically from mainland animals and does not represent a major component of the genetic diversity present within *M. fuliginosus*.

### *Macropus fuliginosus melanops* Gould, 1842

*Macropus melanops* Gould, 1842b: 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Port Essington' according to the holotype label. It is very like *M. fuliginosus* specimens from southern South Australia, and the real locality appears to be somewhere in South Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *giganteus* by Waterhouse (1846: 62), and within *M. fuliginosus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 67). Recognised as a subspecies of *giganteus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 20), with doubt by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 54), Kirsch and Poole (1972: 335), Poole *et al*. (1990: 159), Strahan (1983: 248; 1995: 334), Groves (2005b: 64), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 334), but not by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29).

*Macropus ocydromus* Gould, 1842f: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Western Australia, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Gould (1860 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 3–4). Synonymised within *giganteus* by Waterhouse (1846: 62) and Thomas (1888a: 17). Recognised as a subspecies within *canguru* [= *giganteus*] by Tate (1948b: 332) and as a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 54) and Troughton (1967: 175). Subspecies status within *fuliginosis* recognised by Kirsch and Poole (1972: 335), Strahan (1983: 248; 1995: 334) and Groves (2005b: 64). Poole *et al*. (1990: 159) considered it as much closer to *M. f. melanops* than to *M. f. fuliginosus*, possibly synonymous, and it was not recognised subsequently within *M. fuliginosus* by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 334) or Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: As noted above, the craniometric differentiation between *fuliginosus*, *melanops* and *ocydromus* is striking and, on the face of it, absolute (Poole *et al*., 1990: 159), and gives rise to speculation that they may not be 'merely subspecies'. Nonetheless, the three share Y-chromosome haplotypes (Neaves *et al*., 2013: 1552, 1558).

## *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790

**Eastern Grey Kangaroo**

*Macropus Giganteus* Shaw, 1790: Text to Plate 33.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kings Plains, Cooktown, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Early taxonomic history reviewed by Thomas (1888a: 15). Opinion 760 of the ICZN (1966: 292) validated the nomenclature presented here (see Calaby *et al*., 1963: 376 for discussion). Designation of type specimens was made by Calaby *et al*. (1962: 29). Recognised within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1838a: 66; 1841a: 192; 1846: 62). Proposed to make *Macropus giganteus* the appropriate name by Kirkpatrick and Woods (1964: 250), and Ride and Calaby (1964: 254). Taxonomic decision of Kirsch and Poole (1972: 315) confirmed the split of the grey kangaroos into two species, namely *Macropus giganteus* from *M. fuliginosus*. Placed into the subgenus *Macropus* by Dawson

and Flannery (1985: 481) and followed by Groves (1993e: 54).

*Kanguroo gigas* Lacépède, 1799a: 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given; presumably error for *giganteus*.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *giganteus* by Poole (1982: 1), but not typically discussed by subsequent authors.

*Macropus Major* Shaw, 1800: 505; Plate 115.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: no pages number); Gould, 1857 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 1–2), Krefft (1866a: 19; 1868a: 94), and Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 54). Recognised as a subspecies of *canguru* [= *giganteus*] by Tate (1948b: 331). The name *Macropus major* Shaw, 1800 was ruled under the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature not to be an objective synonym of *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790, and the two names may have separate type-specimens and type-localities by Opinion 760 of the ICZN (1966: 292) and subsequently added to the Official List of Specific Names (Melville & Smith, 1987: 255). Recognised as a subspecies of *giganteus* by Kirsch and Poole (1972) on p. 335; however on page 336 suggested it should not be recognised. Recognised with possible subspecies by Strahan (1983: 244; 1995: 338) who suggested that it has not been demonstrated as distinct. Synonymised within *Macropus giganteus* by Waterhouse (1846: 62), Thomas (1888a: 16), Ride (1970: 244), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 67) and Groves (1993e: 54; 2005b: 64).

*Dipus tridactylus* Perry, 1811 [1810–1811]: Text to Plate 73.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macropus major* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 54) and synonymised within *M. giganteus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 67).

*Kangurus labiatus* Desmarest, 1817d: 33.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vicinity of Botany Bay and Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *giganteus* by Thomas (1888a: 16). Synonymised within *Macropus major* by Waterhouse (1846: 62), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 54) and synonymised within *M. giganteus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 67).

*Halmaturus griseo-fuscus* Goldfuss, 1819b: 266.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised *within giganteus* by Thomas (1888a: 16). Synonymised within *Macropus major* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 54) and synonymised within *M. giganteus* by Waterhouse (1846: 62) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 67).

*Macropus giganteus tasmaniensis* Le Souef, 1923: 145.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a distinct species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 54) and Troughton (1967: 178), and as a subspecies within *canguru* [= *giganteus*] by Tate (1948b: 334). Synonymised within *M. giganteus* by Ride (1970: 244), and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 67). Recognised as a subspecies within *giganteus* by Kirsch and Poole (1972: 335), Strahan (1983: 244; 1995: 338), Groves (2005b: 64) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107), but not by Zenger *et al*. (2003: 160), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 337) or Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29).

### ***Notamacropus*** Dawson & Flannery, 1985

*Notamacropus* Dawson & Flannery, 1985: 473, 489.

TYPE SPECIES: *Halmaturus agilis* Gould, 1842e [= *Notamacropus agilis* (Gould, 1842e)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Proposed as a subgenus of *Macropus*. Synonymised within *Macropus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 64), Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 64). See discussion under *Macropus* for the elevation of this taxon to generic rank.

### ***Notamacropus agilis*** (Gould, 1842)

**Agile Wallaby**

### ***Notamacropus agilis agilis*** (Gould, 1842)

*Halmaturus agilis* Gould, 1842e: 81.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Species further described by Gould (1842 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1857 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 24–25). Placed in *Macropus (Halmaturus)* by Waterhouse (1846: 108) and Thomas (1888a: xi, 42), who reviewed its early taxonomic history. Included in the genus *Wallabia* as a distinct species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 47) and Troughton (1967: 169), and within *Protemnodon* by Tate (1948b: 301). Included in the genus *Macropus* by Finlayson (1931: 71), Ride (1970: 46), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 46), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 64). Placed in the subgenus *Notamacropus* by Dawson and Flannery (1985: 473, 489) and followed by Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

*Halmaturus Binoë* Gould, 1842c: 58.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *eugenii* (within *Thylogale*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 47) and Tate (1948b: 303). Synonymised within *agilis* by Waterhouse (1846: 108), Thomas (1888a: 42), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 64), Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63) and Flannery (1990: 114; 1995a: 154; 1995b: 81).

*Halmaturus siva* De Vis, 1895: 113.

TYPE LOCALITY: Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia. Described from a fossil specimen.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Flannery (1990: 114; 1995a: 154; 1995b: 81). Synonymised within *agilis* by Groves (1993e: 53) but not considered by Groves (2005b: 63).

*Macropus agilis aurescens* Schwarz, 1910a: 166.

TYPE LOCALITY: Fitzroy River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *agilis*, within *Wallabia*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 48) and Troughton (1967: 170). Synonymised within *agilis* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 64), Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63) and Flannery (1990: 114; 1995a: 154; 1995b: 81).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: There has been no recent revision of geographic variation within this species; all populations appear to be closely related, but this cannot be assumed.

### ***Notamacropus agilis jardinii*** (De Vis, 1884)

*Halmaturus Jardinii* De Vis, 1884a: 109.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape York, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Erroneously spelt *Halmaturus jardinei* in Schwarz (1910a: 165), who recognised it as a subspecies of *agilis*. Included as a subspecies of *agilis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 48), Tate (1948b: 302), Troughton (1967: 170) and Groves (2005b: 63). Synonymised within *agilis* by Thomas (1888a: 42), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 64), Groves (1993e: 53), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29). Subspecies rank within *Protemnodon agilis*, by Tate (1948b: 301) and within *Macropus agilis* recognised by Strahan (1983: 242; 1995: 323), Flannery (1990: 114; 1995a: 154; 1995b: 81), Groves (2005b: 63), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 323).

### Φ ***Notamacropus agilis papuanus*** (Peters & Doria, 1875)

Φ *Macropus papuanus* Peters & Doria, 1875: 544.

TYPE LOCALITY: Eastern mainland (Papua) New Guinea, opposite Yule Island.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *agilis* by Thomas (1888a: 42) and Groves (1993e: 53). Recognised as a subspecies of *Protemnodon agilis* by Tate (1948b: 302) and Laurie and Hill (1954: 27), and within *Macropus agilis* by Strahan (1983: 242; 1995: 323), Flannery (1990: 114; 1995a: 154; 1995b: 81) and Groves (2005b: 63).

Φ *Macropus papuensis* P. Sclater, 1876: 532, footnote.

COMMENTS: Errore pro *Macropus papuanus* Peters and Doria, 1875. Synonymised within *agilis* by Flannery (1990: 114; 1995a: 154; 1995b: 81) and within *papuanus* by Groves (2005b: 63).

Φ *Halmaturus crassipes* Ramsay, 1876b: 162.

TYPE LOCALITY: Southern New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *agilis* by Thomas (1888a: 42), Groves (1993e: 53) and Flannery (1990: 114; 1995a: 154; 1995b: 81), and within *papuanus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 27) and Groves (2005b: 63).

Φ *Dorcopsis* (?) *aurantiacus* Rothschild & Rothschild, 1898: 513.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *agilis*, in the genus *Wallabia*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 47). Synonymised within *agilis* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 64), Groves (1993e: 53) and Flannery (1990: 114; 1995a: 154; 1995b: 81). Synonymised within *papuanus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 27) and Groves (2005b: 63),

### ***Notamacropus agilis nigrescens*** (Lönnberg, 1913)

*Macropus agilis nigrescens* Lönnberg, 1913: 8.

TYPE LOCALITY: Broome, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *agilis* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 64), Groves (1993e: 53), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29). Subspecies rank recognised, within *Protemnodon agilis*, by Tate (1948b: 301). Recognised as a subspecies of *agilis*, within *Wallabia*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 48), Troughton (1967: 169), and within *Macropus* by Strahan (1983: 242; 1995: 323), Flannery (1990: 114; 1995a: 154; 1995b: 81), Groves (2005b: 63), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 323).

### ***Notamacropus dorsalis*** (J. Gray, 1837)

**Black-striped Wallaby**

*Halmatùrus dorsàlis* J. Gray, 1837: 583.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown. [= Namoi Hills, *fide* Iredale & Troughton, 1934: 50].

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: no pages number; Gould, 1857 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 26–27), within *Wallabia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 50) and Troughton (1967: 166), and within *Protemnodon* by Tate (1948b: 311).

Included in *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1838a: 67; 1841a: 230; 1846: 152), Thomas (1888a: xi, 37), Finlayson (1931: 72), Ride (1970: 47), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 46), and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 65). Early taxonomic history reviewed by Thomas (1888a: 37). Placed into the subgenus *Notamacropus* by Dawson and Flannery (1985: 473, 491) and followed by Groves (1993e: 53).

## *Notamacropus eugenii* (Desmarest, 1817)

**Tammar Wallaby**

### *Notamacropus eugenii eugenii* (Desmarest, 1817)

† *Kangurus Eugenii* Desmarest, 1817d: 38.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. Peters Island, Nuyt's Archipelago, South Australia, Australia (as L'île Eugène, Josephine Archipelago). Population is now extinct.

COMMENTS: Included in the genus *Thylogale* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 46) and Troughton (1967: 158). Species placed within *Protemnodon* by Tate (1948b: 303). Included within *Macropus* by Lesson (1827a: 227), Waterhouse (1838a: 66; 1841a: 232; 1846: 140), Thomas (1888a: xi, 54), Ride (1970: 48), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 46), and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 65). Placed into the subgenus *Notamacropus* by Dawson and Flannery (1985: 473, 490) and followed by Groves (1993e: 53). Taxonomic history reviewed by Thomas (1888a: 54). Morphometric research supports three groupings: 1) Western Australia including islands, 2) Kangaroo Island, and 3) New Zealand (introduced population) that appears to be most closely related to extinct South Australian mainland animals (Poole *et al*., 1991: 625). The samples studied by them were very strongly differentiated, and it may be that further study, with more complete geographic representation as well as molecular sequences, would separate them at full species level (M. Eldridge, pers. comm.). A comparison of microsatellite DNA was made between animals from Kangaroo Island and Kawau Island, New Zealand, by A. Taylor and Cooper (1999: 41, 47) who concluded that these two populations were distinct and that the Kawau Island animals represented an undescribed taxon extinct in Australia.

HOMONYMS:

*Halmaturus eugenii* J. Gray, 1837, the Red-necked Pademelon of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Macropodidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Thylogale thetis* (Lesson, 1827a). See individual entry.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Research is required to assess the distinctiveness of each population of this species in order to determine the validity of potential species or subspecies including *derbianus*, *decres* and a possibly unnamed taxon formerly from mainland South Australia.

*Thylogale eugenii decres* Troughton, 1941: 194.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *eugenii* by Tate (1948b: 304), Troughton (1967: 159) and Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 4) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106). Taxon synonymised within *eugenii* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 66) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29).

### *Notamacropus eugenii derbianus* (J. Gray, 1837)

*Halmatùrus Derbiànus* J. Gray, 1837: 583.

TYPE LOCALITY: Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1838a: 67; 1841a: 234; 1846: 154) and within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1841 [1845–1863]: Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1859 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 29–30). Designated a subspecies of *eugenii*, within *Thylogale*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 46). Recognised as subspecies within *eugenii* by Tate (1948b: 303) and Maxwell *et al*. (1996: 4). Taxon synonymised within *eugenii* by Thomas (1888a: 54), and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 65). Recognised as a subspecies of *eugenii* by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106) but not other authors.

*Hal. [maturus] Derbianus Var. obscurior* J. Gray, 1841: 403.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rottnest Island [sic] and Gardens Islands, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*, proposed as a variety. Synonymised within *derbianus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 46). Synonymised within *eugenii* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 65).

*Halmaturus Emiliae* J. Gray, 1843a: 90.

TYPE LOCALITY: Houtman's Abrolhos, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum* (see Thomas, 1888a: 54). Synonymised with *binoe* (within *Thylogale*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 47) and Tate (1948b: 303). Taxon synonymised within *Macropus eugenii* by Thomas (1888a: 54) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 66).

*Halmaturus Houtmannii* Gould, 1844b: 31.

TYPE LOCALITY: Houtman Abrolhos, Western Australia, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Synonymised with *binoe* (within *Thylogale*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 47) and Tate (1948b: 303). Synonymised within *eugenii* (within *Macropus*) by Waterhouse (1846: 154), Thomas (1888a: 54) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 66).

*Halmaturus Dama* Gould, 1844b: 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Thylogale eugenii binoe* (Gould, 1842c) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 47), and within *Macropus eugenii* by Waterhouse (1846: 140), Thomas (1888a: 54) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 66).

*Macropus gracilis* Gould, 1844a: 103.

TYPE LOCALITY: Walyema Swamps, 40 miles NE of Northam, Western Australia, Australia [= Lake Walyormouring, Western Australia].

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dama* by Waterhouse (1846: 141, 143), *eugenii derbianus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 46) and Tate (1948b: 303), and within *eugenii* by Thomas (1888a: 54) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 66).

*Thylogale bedfordi* Thomas, 1900a: 112.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Queensland or north Australia'.

COMMENTS: Included in the genus *Thylogale* as full species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 47) and in *Protemnodon* as a full species by Tate (1948b: 305). Synonymised within *eugenii* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 66).

*Thylogale flindersi* Wood Jones, 1924: 12.

TYPE LOCALITY: Flinders Island, Investigator Group, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included in the genus *Thylogale* as full species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 46) and Troughton (1967: 159). Synonymised within *eugenii* by Ride (1970: 244), Strahan (1983: 232; 1995: 329) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 66).

### † *Notamacropus greyi* (Waterhouse, 1846)

**Toolache Wallaby**

† *Macropus (Halmaturus) greyi* Waterhouse, 1846: 122.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coorong [= South Australia, Australia]. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Included in *Macropus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 36), Ride (1970: 47) and Strahan (1983: 234). Species recognised within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1852 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 18-19) and within *Wallabia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 50) and Troughton (1967: 166). Reduced to a subspecies of *irma* by Tate (1948b: 307), but as a species within *Macropus* by all other authors. Placed into the subgenus *Wallabia*, within *Macropus*, by Finlayson (1927: 366) and *Notamacropus* by Dawson and Flannery (1985: 473, 491) and followed by Groves (1993e: 54).

† *Halmaturus Greyii* J. Gray, 1843a: 90.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 50). Taxon synonymised within *greyi* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 68).

### *Notamacropus irma* (Jourdan, 1837)

**Western Brush Wallaby**

*Halmaturus irma* Jourdan, 1837a: 523.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed in *Macropus (Halmaturus)* by Waterhouse (1841a: 222; 1846: 117) and followed by Thomas (1888a: xi, 40) who reviewed its early taxonomic history. Recognised within *Wallabia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 50) and Troughton (1967: 168). Synonymised within *manicatus* by J. Gray (1841: 402). Transferred to *Macropus* and Ride (1970: 47) and followed by subsequent authors. Placed into the subgenus *Notamacropus* by Dawson and Flannery (1985: 473, 491) and followed by Groves (1993e: 54), but unexpectedly placed in the subgenus *Osphranter* by Phillips (2013: 1).

*Macropus melanopus* Gould, 1840c: 876.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: The history of this species was discussed by McAllan and Bruce (1989: 450). Name not typically discussed by subsequent authors until McAllan and Bruce (1989: 450) placed it within *irma*.

*Macropus (Halmaturus) manicatus* Gould, 1841d: 127.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate) and J. Gray (1841: 402) and within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 223), but transferred back to *Halmaturus* by Gould (1852 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 20–21). Synonymised within *irma* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 50), Tate (1948b: 306) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 68).

### *Notamacropus parma* (Waterhouse, 1846)

**Parma Wallaby**

*Macropus (Halmaturus) parma* Waterhouse, 1846: 149; Plate 5, Fig. 7.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon included in the genus *Halmaturus* by Gould (1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Pate 28), and within *Macropus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 57). Placed in *Thylogale* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 46) and *Protemnodon* by Tate (1948b: 305), which was followed by Ride (1957: 327). Transferred to *Wallabia* by Troughton (1967: 165) and then into *Macropus* by Ride (1970: 48) and followed by subsequent authors. Placed into the subgenus *Notamacropus*

by Dawson and Flannery (1985: 473, 491) and followed by Groves (1993e: 54).

*Hal. [maturus] Parma* J. Gray, 1841: 403.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown. [= New South Wales?, Australia].

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum* (see Thomas, 1888a: 57). Synonymised within *parma* by Thomas (1888a: 57).

*Halmaturus Parma* J. Gray, 1843a: 91.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown. New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum* (see Thomas, 1888a: 57). Says '*Halmaturus Parma*, Gould, P.Z.S.' Gould (in J. Gray, 1843a: 91) was recognised as the correct citation by Waterhouse (1846: 149) who states on page 150 that Mr Gould informed him that he had doubts whether he had described it in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*. Synonymised within *Macropus (Halmaturus) parma* Waterhouse 1846: 149 by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 46) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 69).

## *Notamacropus parryi* (Bennett, 1835)

**Whip-tailed Wallaby**

*Macropus parryi* E. Bennett, 1835: 151; Plate 27.

TYPE LOCALITY: Stroud, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1842 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate) and *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1838a: 66; 1841a: 206; 1846: 113), Thomas (1888a: xi, 39), who reviewed its early taxonomic history, and Finlayson (1931: 75). Placed within *Osphranter* by Gould (1852 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 12–13). Taxon synonymised within *Wallabia elegans* (Lambert, 1807: 318) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 50). Included within *Protemnodon* by Haltenorth (1958: 39), as a subspecies of *canguru* and Tate (1948b: 308), and within *Macropus* by Ride (1970: 47), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 17), Strahan (1983: 236; 1995: 344), and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 69). Included in the subgenus *Notamacropus* by Dawson and Flannery (1985: 473, 490) and followed by Groves (1993e: 54).

*[Halmatùrus Párryi] Var. pállida* J. Gray, 1837: 583.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Swan River Wallaroo' (error = New South Wales, Australia), See Iredale and Troughton (1934: 50).

COMMENTS: Taxon synonymised within *Wallabia elegans* (Lambert, 1807: 318) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 50). Synonymised within *Macropus parryi* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 69) and Groves (1993e: 54; 2005b: 65).

## *Notamacropus rufogriseus* (Desmarest, 1817)

**Red-necked Wallaby**

### *Notamacropus rufogriseus rufogriseus* (Desmarest, 1817)

*Kangurus rufogriseus* Desmarest, 1817d: 36.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Island, Bass Strait, Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed within *Macropus* by Lesson (1827a: 226), Waterhouse (1841a: 217), within *Wallabia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 49) and Troughton (1967: 164), and within *Protemnodon* by Tate (1948b: 309). Taxon synonymised within *ruficollis* by Thomas (1888a: 32). Recognised as a species within *Macropus* by Ride (1970: 46), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 47), Strahan (1983: 239), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 70) and subsequent authors. Placed into the subgenus *Wallabia*, within *Macropus*, by Finlayson (1930: 47) and *Notamacropus* by Dawson and Flannery (1985: 473, 490) and followed by Groves (1993e: 55; 2005b: 65).

*Halmaturus rutilans* Illiger, 1815: 102.

COMMENTS: *nomen nudum* (see Thomas 1888a: 16). Taxon synonymised within *rufogriseus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 70) and Groves (2005b: 65).

*Halmaturus Kingii* Illiger, 1815: 102.

COMMENTS: *nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *ruficollis* by Thomas (1888a: 32) and *rufogriseus* (in *Wallabia*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 49). Taxon synonymised within *rufogriseus* (in *Macropus*) by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 70) and Groves (2005b: 65).

*Kangurus ruficollis* Desmarest, 1817d: 37.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Macropus* by Lesson (1827a: 226); Waterhouse (1838a: 66; 1841a: 216; 1846: 125) and Thomas (1888a: xi, 32). Synonymised within *rufogriseus* (in *Wallabia*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 49). Recognised within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1842 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1854 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 14–15). Synonymised within *rufogriseus* (in *Macropus*) by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 70) and Groves (1993e: 55).

*Halmaturus rutilus* M. Lichtenstein, 1818: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: *nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *rufogriseus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 70) and Groves (1993e: 55; 2005b: 65).

*H. [almaturus] griseo-rufus* Goldfuss, 1819b: 267.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rufogriseus* (in *Wallabia*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 49). Synonymised within

*rufogriseus* (in *Macropus*) by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71) and Groves (2005b: 65).

*K. [angurus] Griseus* J. Gray, 1827a: 202.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Holland [= Australia].

COMMENTS: Taxon synonymised within *ruficollis* by Thomas (1888a: 33). Synonymised within *rufogriseus* (in *Wallabia*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 49) and within *rufogriseus* (in *Macropus*) by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71) and Groves (1993e: 55; 2005b: 65).

*Macropus (Halmaturus) fruticus* W. Ogilby, 1838c: 219.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *rufogriseus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 49), Tate (1948b: 310) and Troughton (1967: 165). Subspecies status recognised within *rufogriseus* by Groves (2005b: 65). Synonymised within *rufogriseus* by Strahan (1983: 239; 1995: 351), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71), Groves (1993e: 55).

*Kangurus vinosus* Boitard, 1842: 209.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Island, Tasmania, Australia. See Iredale and Troughton (1934: 49).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rufogriseus* (in *Wallabia*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 49) and within *rufogriseus* (in *Macropus*) by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71) and Groves (1993e: 55; 2005b: 65).

*H. [almaturus] leptonyx* Wagner, 1843: 116.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Macropus (Halmaturus)* by Waterhouse (1846: 134). Taxon synonymised within Macropus *ruficollis* var. *bennettii* by Thomas (1888a: 35) and within *Wallabia rufogriseus fruticus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 49). Taxon synonymised within *Macropus rufogriseus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71) and Groves (1993e: 55). Groves (2005b: 65) gave this taxon an 'unassigned' status.

### *Notamacropus rufogriseus banksianus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)

*Kangurus banksianus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 481, footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *ruficollis* by Thomas (1888a: 33). Recognised as a subspecies of *rufogriseus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 49) and Tate (1948b: 309). Taxon synonymised within *rufogriseus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71) and Groves (1993e: 55), but recognised as a subspecies of *rufogriseus* by Strahan (1983: 239; 1995: 351), Groves (2005b: 65) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107).

*Macropus Bennetti* Waterhouse, 1838e: 103.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia (error = Tasmania, Australia)

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: no pages number; Gould, 1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 16–17) and Krefft (1868a: 94), and within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1838a: 66; 1841a: 211). Subspecies rank within *M. ruficollis* recognised by Waterhouse (1846: 130) and Thomas (1888a: xi, 34) who reviewed its taxonomic history. Reduced to a synonym of *fruticus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 49) and Tate (1948b: 310). Synonymised within *rufogriseus* (in *Macropus*) by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71) and Groves (1993e: 55) and within *fruticus* by Groves (2005b: 65).

## *Onychogalea* J. Gray, 1841

*Onychogalea* J. Gray, 1841: 402.

TYPE SPECIES: *Macropus unguifer* Gould, 1841e [= *Onychogalea unguifera* (Gould, 1840a)] by subsequent designation. See Thomas (1888a: 73).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Macropus* and recognised at this rank by Waterhouse (1846: 75). Elevated to generic rank by J. Gray (1843a: xxii, 88), who misspelt it *Onichogalea*, and most subsequent authors. Groves (1993e: 55) attributed the citation to J. Gray (1841: 402). Simpson (1945: 47) also stated that it is generally but incorrectly written as *Onychogale*.

*Onichogalea* J. Gray, 1843a: xxii, 88.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Onychogalea* J. Gray, 1841.

COMMENTS: Synonymised with *Onychogalea* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 73).

*Onychogale* Thomas, 1888a: xi, 73.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Onychogalea* J. Gray, 1841.

COMMENTS: Spelling used by several authors including J. Ogilby (1892: 47), and Le Souef and Burrell (1926: 13, 210). Synonymised with *Onychogalea* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 73).

HOMONYMS:

*Onychogale* J. Gray, 1865c: 570, mongoose of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Herpestidae). Genus is a synonym of *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811: 135. See Wozencraft (2005: 567).

### ***Onychogalea frenata*** (Gould, 1840)

**Bridled Nail-tailed Wallaby**

*[Macropus] Frenatus* Gould, 1840a: 685.

TYPE LOCALITY: Interior of New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: McAllan and Bruce (1989: 449) argued that the spelling *frenatus* (published on 29 August 1840) should be used in preference to *fraenatus* (published in April 1841) and proposed that they act as first revisers in giving priority to the publication of Gould (1840a: 685). McAllan and Bruce (1989: 449) suggested that Gould's (1841e: 92) emendation of *frenatus* to *fraenatus* is 'unjustified' (citing Art. 33(b), ICZN, 1985a), and noted that the spelling *frenatus* (or *frenata* when used in combination with *Onychogalea* or *Onychogale*) has been used within the last 50 years by authors. The spelling *frenata* has been used by J. Gray (1841: 402; 1843a: 88), Thomas (1888a: xi, 75), J. Ogilby (1892: 47), Le Souef and Burrell (1926: 13, 212), Troughton (1945a: 347), Frith and Calaby (1969: 22) and Hyett and Shaw (1980: 120). As a result of these points the name *fraenata* was proposed to be a junior objective synonym of *frenata* by McAllan and Bruce (1989: 449), but this was not adopted by Groves (1993e: 55; 2005b: 66) or subsequent authors who have recognised the spelling as *fraenata*.

*Macropus fraenatus* Gould, 1841e: 92.

TYPE LOCALITY: Interior of New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon further described by Gould (1841[1841–1842]: no pages number). Included within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 202 and in the subgenus *Onychogalea* by Waterhouse (1946: 77). Placed in the genus *Onychogalea* by J. Gray (1843a: 88) (as *Onichogalea*), Gould (1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 54), Thomas (1888a: xi, 75) and subsequent authors. The species name for this taxon has been spelt *fraenatus* (or *fraenata* when used in combination with *Onychogalea*) by many authors including Iredale and Troughton (1934: 41), Troughton (1941: 186; 1967: 152), Ride (1970: 54), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 47), Strahan (1983: 205; 1995: 356), Caughley *et al*. (1987: 32), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 73), Groves (1993e: 55; 2005b: 66) and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 355). This species was thought to be extinct until it was rediscovered in 1973 (G. Gordon & Lawrie, 1980: 339).

### † ***Onychogalea lunata*** (Gould, 1840)

**Crescent Nail-tailed Wallaby**

† *Macropus lunatus* Gould, 1840a: 685.

TYPE LOCALITY: West coast of Australia.

COMMENTS: Name also described by Gould (1840b: 561), which was also published on 29 August 1840. McAllan and Bruce (1989: 449) proposed that they act as first revisers in giving priority to the publication of Gould (1840a: 685). Taxon further described by Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: no pages number). Included within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 203) and in the subgenus *Onychogalea* by Waterhouse (1946: 79). Placed in the genus *Onichogalea* by J. Gray (1843a: 88), *Onychogalea* by Gould (1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 55), and *Onychogale* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 77), who reviewed the species' taxonomic history. Placed in *Onychogalea* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 41), Tate (1948b: 278), and followed by most subsequent authors.

### ***Onychogalea unguifera*** (Gould, 1840)

**Northern Nail-tailed Wallaby**

### ***Onychogalea unguifera unguifera*** (Gould, 1840)

*[Macropus] Unguifer* Gould, 1840a: 685.

TYPE LOCALITY: North west coast of Australia.

COMMENTS: Name also described by Gould (1840b: 561), which was also published on 29 August 1840. McAllan and Bruce (1989: 449) proposed that they act as first revisers in giving priority to the publication of Gould (1840a: 685). Taxon further described by Gould (1841e: 93; 1841 [1841–1842]: no pages number). Included within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 201) and in subgenus *Onychogalea* by Waterhouse (1946: 75). Placed in the genus *Onichogalea* by J. Gray (1843a: 88), *Onychogalea* by Gould (1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 52–53), and *Onychogale* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 74). Specific name has been spelt *unguifer* by several authors including Tate (1948b: 276) and Troughton (1967: 153). Placed in *Onychogalea* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 41), Tate (1948b: 276), and followed by most subsequent authors.

### ***Onychogalea unguifera annulicauda*** De Vis, 1884

*Onychogalea annulicauda* De Vis, 1884b: 157.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kimberley, Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon synonymised within *unguifera* by Thomas (1888a: 74). Recognised as a subspecies of *unguifera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 41), Troughton (1967: 153), Strahan (1983: 204; 1995: 362), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107) and subsequent authors.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The validity of the subspecies ascribed to this species needs to be examined. Interrelationships between the three species of the genus are poorly understood, although the monophyly of the two living species was corroborated by Meredith *et al*. (2008c: 399).

## ***Osphranter*** Gould, 1842

*Osphranter* Gould, 1842e: 80.

TYPE SPECIES: *Osphranter antilopinus* Gould, 1842e by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macropus* Shaw, 1790 by Thomas (1888a: 10). Recognised at generic rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 50), D. Johnson (1964: 460) and Troughton (1967: 180). Synonymised within *Macropus* by Simpson (1945: 47), Ride (1970: 245), Marshall (1981: 29), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63). Recognised as a subgenus of *Macropus* by Haltenorth (1958: 39), Tate (1948b: 325) and Dawson and Flannery (1985: 473, 485). See discussion under *Macropus* for the elevation of this taxon to generic rank.

*Megaleia* Gistel, 1848: ix.

TYPE SPECIES: *Kangurus laniger* Gaimard, 1823 [= *Osphranter rufus* (Desmarest, 1822b)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Halmaturus*. Recognised as valid genus (for *M. rufus*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 52), Sharman (1961: 38), Troughton (1967: 178), Ride (1970: 44) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 64). Tate (1948b: 334) recognised *Megaleia* as a subgenus of *Macropus* for *rufus*, as did Haltenorth (1958: 39). Synonymised within *Macropus* by Simpson (1945: 47), Kirsch (1977a: 60), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 17, 22), Marshall (1981: 29), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 46), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

*Gerboides* Gervais, 1855a: 271.

TYPE SPECIES: *Kangurus rufus* Desmarest, 1822b [= *Osphranter rufus* (Desmarest, 1822b)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macropus* Shaw, 1790 by Thomas (1888a: 10) and within *Megaleia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 52) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 64). Synonymised within *Macropus* by Marshall (1981: 29), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

† *Boriogale* Owen, 1874a: 247.

TYPE SPECIES: † *Macropus (Boriogale) magnus* Owen, 1874a [= *Osphranter rufus* (Desmarest, 1822b)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Macropus*. Synonymised within *Macropus* Shaw, 1790 by Thomas (1888a: 10). Synonymised within *Megaleia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 52) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 64). Synonymised within *Macropus* by Marshall (1981: 29), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 64), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

*Phascolagus* Owen, 1873a: 128.

TYPE SPECIES: *Macropus erubescens* P. Sclater, 1870 [= *Osphranter robustus erebescens* (P. Sclater, 1870)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Abstract of paper. Also introduced by Owen (1873b: 255) with an expanded description by Owen (1874a: 245, 261–262). Synonymised within *Macropus* Shaw, 1790 by Thomas (1888a: 10) and within *Osphranter* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 50) and Tate (1948b: 325). Synonymised within *Macropus* by Marshall (1981: 29), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

*Dendrodorcopsis* Rothschild, 1903: 414.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dendrodorcopsis woodwardi* Rothschild, 1903 [= *Osphranter bernardus* (Rothschild, 1904)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised in *Osphranter* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 50) and Tate (1948b: 325). Synonymised within *Macropus* by Marshall (1981: 29), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 64), Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

## ***Osphranter antilopinus*** (Gould, 1842)

**Antilopine Wallaroo**

*Osphranter Antilopinus* Gould, 1842e: 80.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Placed in *Macropus (Halmaturus)* by Waterhouse (1846: 95) and *Macropus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 21), who reviewed the early taxonomic history. Transferred to *Osphranter* by Gould (1842 [1841–1842]; Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1858 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 8–9), Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 51), D. Johnson (1964: 460) and Troughton (1967: 182), and as a subspecies of *robustus* by Tate (1948b: 329). Included in *Macropus* by Ride (1970: 44), Richardson and Sharman (1976: 508), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 46), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 65). Placed into the subgenus *Osphranter* by Dawson and Flannery (1985: 486) and followed by Groves (1993e: 53; 2005b: 63).

## ***Osphranter bernardus*** (Rothschild, 1904)

**Black Wallaroo**

*Macropus bernardus* Rothschild, 1904: 543.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Macropus woodwardi* Thomas, 1901a. Included within *Osphranter* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 52) and Troughton (1967: 184) and as a subspecies of *robustus* by Tate (1948b: 328). Placed in *Macropus* by Ride (1970: 47), Richardson and

Sharman (1976: 508), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 46), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 65). Placed in the subgenus *Osphranter* by Groves (1993e: 53).

*Dendrodorcopsis woodwardi* Rothschild, 1903: 414.

TYPE LOCALITY: Granite Ranges, Head of South Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Name unavailable as preoccupied (secondary homonym) within both *Macropus* and *Osphranter* by *Macropus robustus woodwardi* Thomas, 1901a. Synonymised within *Osphranter bernardus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 52). Synonymised within *bernardus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 65).

HOMONYMS:

*Macropus robustus woodwardi* Thomas, 1901a, the Common Wallaroo of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Macropodidae). Name is now recognised as *Osphranter robustus woodwardi* (Thomas, 1901). See individual entry.

## ***Osphranter robustus*** (Gould, 1840)

**Common Wallaroo**

## ***Osphranter robustus robustus*** (Gould, 1840)

*[Macropus] Robustus* Gould, 1840a: 685.

TYPE LOCALITY: Interior of New South Wales, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Name also described by Gould (1840b: 561), which was also published on 29 August 1840. McAllan and Bruce (1989: 449) proposed that they act as first revisers in giving priority to the publication of Gould (1840a: 685). Taxon further described by Gould (1841e: 92), who included it in the subgenus *Petrogale*, and Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: no pages number). Early taxonomic history reviewed by Thomas (1888a: xi, 22). Included within *Osphranter* by Gould (1842 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate; Gould, 1858 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 10-11), Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 52) and Troughton (1967: 181). Included in *Macropus (Halmaturus)* by Waterhouse (1841a: 241; 1846: 100), Thomas (1888a: xi, 22), Finlayson (1931: 69), Ride (1970: 44), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 47), and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 69). Placed into the subgenus *Osphranter* by Tate (1948b: 327), Dawson and Flannery (1985: 487) and followed by Groves (1993e: 54). Species reviewed by Richardson and Sharman (1976: 499, 509) who designated the subspecies recognised here.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The validity of each of the typically recognised subspecies is in urgent need of revision to confirm their validity.

*Macropus robustus reginae* Schwarz, 1910b: 103.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mt Abbott, SW of Townsville, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species, within *Osphranter*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 52) and Troughton (1967: 184) and as a subspecies of *robustus* by Tate (1948b: 328). Synonymised in *robustus* (in *Macropus*) by Ride (1970: 244), Richardson and Sharman (1976: 509), and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 70).

## ***Osphranter robustus erubescens*** (Sclater, 1870)

*Macropus erubescens* P. Sclater, 1870: 126; Plate 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Augusta, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *robustus* by Thomas (1888a: 23). Recognised as a species, within *Osphranter*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 51) and Troughton (1967: 182) and as a subspecies of *robustus* by Tate (1948b: 327) and D. Johnson (1964: 464). Taxon synonymised within *robustus* (in *Macropus*) by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 69). Recognised as a subspecies of *robustus* by Richardson and Sharman (1976: 509), Strahan (1983: 250; 1995: 348), Groves (2005b: 65), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 346), but not Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29).

*O. [sphranter] crebescens* Waterhouse, 1876: 284.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Errore pro Osphranter erubescens* P. Sclater, 1870.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *robustus* by Thomas (1888a: 23). Synonymised within *erebescens*, within *Osphranter*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 51) and within *robustus* (in *Macropus*) by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 69).

*Macropus robustus cervinus* Thomas, 1900b: 113.

TYPE LOCALITY: Yalgoo, Murchison District, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies of *antilopinus* recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 51) and Tate (1948b: 330). Species rank recognised, within *Osphranter*, by Troughton (1967: 183). Synonymised within *Macropus robustus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 69) and Groves (1993e: 54), and within *erubescens* by Richardson and Sharman (1976: 509) and Groves (2005b: 65).

*Macropus argentatus* Rothschild, 1905b: 509.

TYPE LOCALITY: Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *erebescens* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 51) and Tate (1948b: 327). Synonymised within *Macropus robustus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 70) and Groves (1993e: 54), and within *erubescens* by Richardson and Sharman (1976: 509) and Groves (2005b: 65).

*Macropus magnus* Rothschild, 1905b: 509.

TYPE LOCALITY: Murchison River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Primary junior homonym *Macropus magnus* Owen, 1874a; believed by some to be a hybrid between *Macropus robustus* and *Macropus rufus* (Calaby & Richardson, 1988b: 69).

HOMONYMS:

*Macropus (Boriogale) magnus* Owen, 1874a, the Red Kangaroo of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Macropodidae). Name is a synonym of *Osphranter rufus* (Desmarest, 1822b). See individual entry.

*Macropus hagenbecki* Rothschild, 1907: 333.

TYPE LOCALITY: Northern or north-western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Macropus magnus* Rothschild, 1905b. Recognised as a species, within *Megaleia*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 52). Synonymised in *robustus* (in *Macropus*) by Ride (1970: 244), and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 70).

*Macropus robustus rubens* Schwarz, 1910b: 99.

TYPE LOCALITY: Box Soak, Shaw River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cervinus* (*Osphranter*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 51), within *Macropus robustus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 70) and (Groves (1993e: 54), and within *erubescens* by Richardson and Sharman (1976: 509) and Groves (2005b: 65).

*Macropus robustus alexandriae* Schwarz, 1910b: 102.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alexandria, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *erubescens* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 52), Tate (1948b: 327) and Troughton (1967: 182). Synonymised within *Macropus robustus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 70) and Groves (1993e: 54), and within *erubescens* by Richardson and Sharman (1976: 509) and Groves (2005b: 65).

### *Osphranter robustus isabellinus* (Gould, 1842)

*Osphranter isabellinus* Gould, 1842e: 81.

TYPE LOCALITY: Barrow Island, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Further description provided by Waite (1901: 131). Recognised as a species within *Macropus (Halmaturus)* by Waterhouse (1846: 99) and within *Macropus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 25). Recognised as a species, within *Osphranter*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 51) and Troughton (1967: 183), and as a subspecies of *robustus* by Tate (1948b: 329). Synonymised in *robustus* (in *Macropus*) by Ride (1970: 244), and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 69). Recognised as a subspecies of *robustus* by Richardson and Sharman (1976: 510), Strahan (1983: 250; 1995: 248), Groves (2005b: 65), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 346), and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29).

### *Osphranter robustus woodwardi* (Thomas, 1901)

*Macropus robustus woodwardi* Thomas, 1901a: 395.

TYPE LOCALITY: Grant range, near Fitzroy River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies within *Osphranter antilopinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 51), within *Osphranter cervinus* by Troughton (1967: 183), and within *Macropus robustus* by Richardson and Sharman (1976: 510), Strahan (1983: 250; 1995: 248), Groves (2005b: 65), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 107), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 346), but not Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 21, 29).

HOMONYMS:

*Dendrodorcopsis woodwardi* Rothschild, 1903, the Black Wallaroo of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Macropodidae). Currently recognised as *Osphranter bernardus* (Rothschild, 1904). See individual entry.

*Macropus robustus alligatoris* Thomas, 1904a: 224.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised in *woodwardi* (within *Osphranter*) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 51) and Groves (2005b: 65) within *Macropus*. Recognised as a subspecies of *Osphranter robustus* by D. Johnson (1964: 464), within *Macropus robustus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 69) and Groves (1993e: 54), and within *woodwardi* by Richardson and Sharman (1976: 510) and Groves (2005b: 65).

*Macropus robustus bracteator* Thomas, 1911a: 609.

TYPE LOCALITY: McClintock Range, east Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macropus robustus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 70) and Groves (1993e: 54). Synonymised within *Osphranter antilopinus woodwardi* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 51) and within *woodwardi* by Richardson and Sharman (1976: 510) and Groves (2005b: 65).

### *Osphranter rufus* (Desmarest, 1822)

**Red Kangaroo**

*kangurus rufus* Desmarest, 1822b: 541.

TYPE LOCALITY: West of the Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *laniger* by Waterhouse (1841a: 198). Recognised at the species rank within *Macropus* by G. Bennett (1837: 6), Waterhouse (1846: 104) and Thomas (1888a: xi, 25), who reviewed the early taxonomic history. Placed in *Osphranter* by Gould (1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 6-7) and Krefft (1864: 48; 1866a: 18). Included within *Megaleia*, as *rufa*, by Iredale

and Troughton (1934: ix, 52), Troughton (1967: 178), Ride (1970: 44) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 64). Included in the genus *Macropus* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 47), Strahan (1983: 255; 1995: 353), Dawson and Flannery (1985: 488), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71) and subsequent authors with the exception of McKenna and Bell (1997: 64). Placed in the subgenus *Osphranter* by Dawson and Flannery (1985: 488) and followed by Groves (1993e: 55).

*Kangurus laniger* Gaimard, 1823: 138.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Macquarie, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 198) and Gould (1841 [1841–1842]: no pages number). Synonymised within *rufus* by Waterhouse (1846: 104), Thomas (1888a: 25), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 52), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71) and subsequent authors.

*Kangurus griseo-lanosus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 482.

TYPE LOCALITY: Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rufus* by Thomas (1888a: 25), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 52), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71) and subsequent authors

*Macropus lanigerus* J. Gray, 1826a: 49; Plate.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bathurst Plains, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rufus* by Thomas (1888a: 25), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71) and subsequent authors

*K. [angurus] Lanosus* J. Gray, 1827a: 202.

COMMENTS: As of Gaimard, in synonymy. Synonymised within *rufus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 71) and subsequent authors.

*Kangurus lanosus* J. Gray, 1843a: 88.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum* as of Gaimard. Synonymised within *rufus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 72) and subsequent authors.

*Macropus (Osphranter) pictus* Gould, 1861b: 373.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*; error vide Gould (1845–1863). Synonymised within *rufus* by Thomas (1888a: 26), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 72) and subsequent authors.

*M. [acropus] ruber* Crisp, 1862: 135.

COMMENTS: Errore pro *M. rufa*. Synonymised within *rufus* by Thomas (1888a: 26), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 72) and subsequent authors.

*Macropus (Boriogale) magnus* Owen, 1874a: 247.

TYPE LOCALITY: Far north of South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Thomas (1888a: xi, 27), but synonymised within *rufus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 72) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Macropus magnus* Rothschild, 1905b, the Common Wallaroo of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Macropodidae). Name is a synonym of *Osphranter robustus* (Gould, 1840a). See individual entry.

*Macropus rufus dissimulatus* Rothschild, 1905c: 508.

TYPE LOCALITY: North West Australia [= Gascoyne River, Western Australia, Australia]. Established from Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies by Cahn (1906: 381). Included as a subspecies of *rufus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53), Tate (1948b: 336) and Troughton (1967: 180). Synonymised within *Macropus rufus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 72) and subsequent authors.

*Macropus rufus dissimulator* Lydekker, 1906: 47.

COMMENTS: *Errore pro M. rufus dissimulatus* Rothschild, 1905c. Synonymised within *Macropus rufus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 72) and subsequent authors.

*M. [acropus] rufus occidentalis* Cahn, 1906: 381.

TYPE LOCALITY: Murchison River, Western Australia, Australia. Established from Cahn (1907: 3–4).

COMMENTS: Included as a synonym of *dissimulator* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53). Synonymised within *Macropus rufus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 72).

*Macropus rufus pallidus* Schwarz, 1910b: 89.

TYPE LOCALITY: Shaw River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included as a synonym of *dissimulator* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 53) and as described by Tate (1948b: 336). Synonymised within *Macropus rufus* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 72).

## ***Wallabia*** Trouessart, 1905

*Wallabia* Trouessart, 1905 [1904–1905]: 834, footnote.

TYPE SPECIES: *Kangurus ualabatus* Lesson, 1827b [= *Wallabia bicolor* (Desmarest, 1804c)] by subsequent designation. See Iredale and Troughton (1934: 47).

COMMENTS: Recognised at subgeneric rank by Cabrera (1919: 148). Included in *Macropus* by Van Gelder (1977: 5), but recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 47), Ride (1970: 47), Kirsch and Calaby (1977: 17) and subsequent authors.

### ***Wallabia bicolor*** (Desmarest, 1804)

**Swamp Wallaby**

### ***Wallabia bicolor bicolor*** (Desmarest, 1804)

*Kangurus bicolor* Desmarest, 1804c: 357.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Not recognised under this name by Waterhouse (1841a; 1846), Thomas (1888a), J. Ogilby (1892) or Lydekker (1994a), each of whom called it *ualabatus* and placed it within *Macropus*. Placed within *Wallabia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 48), Troughton (1941: 202), who also included all of the 'Wallabies' within the genus, and was followed by Troughton (1967: 163). Transferred to *Protemnodon* by Tate (1948b: 297). Recognised as the only extant species within *Wallabia* by Ride (1970: 47) and all subsequent authors until Meredith *et al*. (2008c: 405) undertook a genetic analysis using nearly every extant *Macropus* species as well as *bicolor*. Meredith *et al*. (2008c: 405) suggested that the majority of evidence favours *Macropus* paraphyly, with *Wallabia* as a distinct lineage within this clade and they recommended subsuming the genus *Wallabia* within *Macropus* as a new subgenus, i.e. *Macropus* (*Wallabia*). This arrangement (whereby *bicolor* is not, or hardly, more distinct from the three clades traditionally recognised as subgenera of *Macropus*) appears to be supported by most molecular studies including Kirsch (1977a: 64), Baverstock *et al*. (1989: 39, 46) and Kirsch *et al*. (1995: 309; 1997: 228, 237). The placement of *bicolor* within *Macropus* is also intriguing given the ecological, karyotypic, and reproductive distinctiveness of this species compared to the other members of the genus *Macropus* (Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008: 404). As noted under '*Macropus*... Future taxonomic directions', we would prefer instead to keep *Wallabia* as a full genus and raise the present three subgenera of genus *Macropus* to generic rank, given the Late Miocene dates of their divergence. No subspecies were recognised by Groves (2005b: 70) or Clayton *et al*. (2006: 108). Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 406) tentatively listed *bicolor*, *apicalis*, *mastersii*, *ingrami* and *welsbyi* as subspecies, although they suggested that the species needs revision at infraspecific level and that no great confidence can be placed on the subspecies listed. Placed in the subgenus *Wallabia* by Meredith *et al*. (2008c: 405).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: This species needs revision to determine the validity of the supposed subspecies that typically include *W. b. apicalis*, *W. b. mastersii*, *W. b. ingrami* and *W. b. welsbyi*.

*Kangurus ualabatus* Lesson, 1827b: 161; Plate 7.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1838a: 66; 1841a: 219; 1846: 136), *Macropus* by Lydekker (1887: 219), Thomas (1888a: xi, 30) and J. Ogilby (1892: 57), but was placed within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1842 [1841–1842]: Unnumbered Plate) and Gould (1857[1845–1863]: Plates 22–23). Synonymised within *bicolor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 48), Ride (1970: 244), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 79) and Groves (1993e: 57; 2005b: 70).

*H. [almaturus] Lessònii* J. Gray, 1837: 583.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales?, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *ualabatus* by Lydekker (1887: 219) and Thomas (1888a: 30). Synonymised within *bicolor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 48), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 80) and Groves (1993e: 57; 2005b: 70).

*H. [almaturus] nemoralis* Wagner, 1843: 114.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *ualabatus* by Lydekker (1887: 219) and Thomas (1888a: 31). Synonymised within *bicolor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 48), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 80) and Groves (1993e: 57; 2005b: 70).

### ***Wallabia bicolor mastersii*** (Krefft, 1871)

*Halmaturus Mastersii* Krefft, 1871a: 3; Text to Plate 11.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burnett River, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a *nomen nudum* by Thomas (1888a: 32), but sufficient description is in fact given to validate the name, especially in the footnote, according to Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 80). Taxon synonymised within *bicolor* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 80) and Groves (1993e: 57; 2005b: 70). Recognised as a subspecies of *bicolor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 48), Tate (1948b: 299), Strahan (1983: 261; 1995: 405), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 406), but not Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 29).

*Halmaturus mastersii* Krefft, 1867b: 96.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burnett River, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: *nomen nudum*, made available by Krefft (1871a: 3, Text to Plate 11). Recognised as a subspecies of *W. bicolor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 48) and Troughton (1967: 163). Synonymised within *bicolor* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 80) and Groves (1993e: 57; 2005b: 70).

### ***Wallabia bicolor apicalis*** (Günther, 1875)

*Halmaturus apicalis* Günther, 1875: 653; Plate 77.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape Grafton, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies within *bicolor* by Tate (1948b: 300). Taxon synonymised within *bicolor* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 80) and Groves (1993e:

57; 2005b: 70). Recognised as subspecies within *ualabatus* by Thomas (1888a: xi, 32) and subspecies of *bicolor* by Troughton (1967: 163), Strahan (1983: 261; 1995: 405), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 406), but not Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 29).

### ***Wallabia bicolor ingrami*** Thomas & Dollman, 1909

*Macropus ualabatus ingrami* Thomas & Dollman, 1909: 792; Plate 42.

TYPE LOCALITY: Inkerman, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *mastersii* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 48). Taxon synonymised within *bicolor* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 80) and Groves (1993e: 57; 2005b: 70). Recognised as a subspecies of *bicolor* by Tate (1948b: 299), Strahan (1983: 261; 1995: 405), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 406), but not Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 29).

### ***Wallabia bicolor welsbyi*** Longman, 1922

*Macropus welsbyi* Longman, 1922: 298.

TYPE LOCALITY: Stradbroke Island, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon synonymised within *bicolor* by Ride (1970: 248), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 80) and Groves (1993e: 57; 2005b: 70). Recognised as a subspecies of *bicolor* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 48), Tate (1948b: 299), Strahan (1983: 261; 1995: 405), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 406), but not Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 29).

#### Captain Cook's Kangaroo

During Captain James Cook's first voyage, from 1768 to 1771, he visited Australia in 1770. While repairing his ship the *Endeavour* from late June to early August at what is now the Endeavour River near Cooktown, north Queensland, he and his crew made a number of observations of one or more species of kangaroo and collected several specimens that have since been lost. The name *Mus canguru*, P. Müller, 1776, was based on it. The species seen has typically been assumed to be the Eastern Grey Kangaroo *Macropus giganteus*; but doubt has been cast on this assumption by some authors including Iredale and Troughton (1925: 311) who suggested that the description does not correspond with *Macropus giganteus*, it does not occur there (which is incorrect) and that it was more likely to be the Common Wallaroo (*Macropus robustus*). A further review by the same authors (Iredale & Troughton, 1937: 67, 70) argued that it was probably a whiptail wallaby *Macropus parryi*, which they thought should be called Captain Cook's Whiptail *Wallabia canguru* (P. Müller, 1776). They also proposed that the name *giganteus* should be a junior synonym of *major* (Iredale & Troughton, 1937: 70).

Several drawings and paintings of the animals seen by Cook and members of the *Endeavour* exist which appear to have been based on sketches by Sydney Parkinson who accompanied Cook. Subsequently it appears that these drawings were used by George Stubbs in his 1771–1772 painting and for an engraving in Hawkesworth's (1773: Plate 20) edition of Cook's Voyage. These drawings and paintings were reviewed by Lysaght (1957: 17) but no clear species identification was made.

Raven (1939: 56) held that the evidence is decidedly against Cook's kangaroo having been a whiptail or pretty-face wallaby, but rather that it was a grey kangaroo *Macropus giganteus*. Tate (1948b: 323) proposed that the specimens collected by Captain James Cook could not have been *M. parryi*, *M. rufus* or *M. robustus* and concluded that it must be *Macropus giganteus*. Morrison-Scott and Sawyer (1950: 49) noted that Captain Cook's first expedition to Australia obtained three specimens, all from the Endeavour River, Queensland, July 1770 and recorded that the skull of one of these was destroyed by bombs during World War II and that no trace of the others has been found. They suggested that a photograph of the specimen before it was destroyed in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons is clearly the skull of a young eastern grey kangaroo and they (Morrison-Scott & Sawyer, 1950: 49) then designated it as the photo-lectotype of *Macropus canguru* (P. Müller, 1776) or Captain Cook's kangaroo. This was subsequently supported by Calaby *et al*. (1962: 29), though they recognised *Macropus major* as the senior synonym. Shortly afterwards Kirkpatrick (1963: 541) reviewed these photos and the molar eruption and concluded that *Mus canguru* must be *M. robustus*, which was followed by Kirkpatrick and Woods (1964: 249). In contrast to these reviews Iredale and Troughton (1963: 182) suggested that *Macropus giganteus* can be excluded from consideration based on the rhinarium that is relatively naked, while the third upper premolar is simply bilobate instead of having a 'double-ridge' anteriorly. Instead, as noted above, they considered that Cook's Kangaroo may have been *Macropus parryi* and so that the valid name for the latter is *Wallabia canguru*.

In 1966, the ICZN issued Opinion 760 (ICZN, 1966: 292), which read, in part, as follows:

(1) Under the plenary powers:
   (a) the specific name *canguru* P. Müller, 1776, as published in the binomen *Mus canguru*, together with all usages of *canguru* (and its various spellings *kangaru*, *kanguro*, *kanguru*, *caenguru*, *cangaru*, *cangura*) in combination with *Mus*, *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Zerbua*, *Didelphis*, *Didelphys* and *Macropus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
   (b) the specific name *giganteus* Erxleben, 1777, as published in the binomen *Jaculus giganteus*,

and all usages of *giganteus* in combination with *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Didelphis* and *Didelphys* prior to that by Shaw in 1790, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;….

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:
   (a) *giganteus* Shaw, 1790, as published in the binomen *Macropus giganteus*, as interpreted by the neotype designated by Ride and Calaby (1964: 254) (type-species of *Macropus* Shaw, 1790) (Name No. 2109);
   (b) *major* Shaw, 1800, as published in the binomen *Macropus major* (Name No. 2110).

The Gordian knot was thereby cut, but interest in the identity of the macropods seen/collected by Cook's expedition remains, and is of course of considerable historic significance.

## Nomenclature Relating to the Cook Expedition

*Mus Canguru* P. Müller, 1776: 62.

TYPE LOCALITY: Endeavour River, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon based on the description and plate of 'Kanguroo' by Hawkesworth (1773: Plate 20, 578). This description antedates *Macropus giganteus* (Zimmermann, 1777: 526). Also note that Zimmermann (1777: 526) was rejected by Opinion 257 of the ICZN (1954b: 231). Recognised as the valid species name within *Macropus* by Tate (1948b: 330) and within *Wallabia* by Troughton (1967: 161). The specific name as published in the binomen *Mus canguru*, together with all usages of *canguru* (and its various spellings *kangaru*, *kanguro*, *kanguru*, *caenguru*, *cangaru* and *cangura*) in combination with *Mus*, *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Zerbua*, *Didelphis*, *Didelphys* [sic =*Didelphis*] Linnaeus 1758: 54 and *Macropus* was suppressed by Opinion 760 of the ICZN (1966: 292). Synonymised within *parryi*, as *cangaru*, by Ride (1970: 248).

*[Jaculus] giganteus* Erxleben, 1777: 409.

TYPE LOCALITY: Endeavour River, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macropus giganteus* by Thomas (1888a: 15). The specific name *giganteus* Erxleben, 1777 as published in the binomen *Jaculus giganteus*, and in all uses of *giganteus* in combination *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Didelphis* and *Didelphys* [sic =*Didelphis*] Linnaeus 1758: 54 prior to that by Shaw in 1790, was suppressed by Opinion 760 of the ICZN (1966: 292).

*Jerboa gigantea* Zimmermann, 1777: 526.

TYPE LOCALITY: Endeavour River, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Zimmermann (1777: 526) was rejected by Opinion 257 of the ICZN (1954b: 231). Synonymised within *Macropus giganteus* by Thomas (1888a: 15). The specific name *giganteus* Erxleben, 1777 as published in the binomen *Jaculus giganteus*, and all uses of *giganteus* in combination *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Didelphis* and *Didelphys* [sic =*Didelphis*] Linnaeus 1758: 54 prior to that by Shaw in 1790 was suppressed by Opinion 760 of the ICZN (1966: 292). The effect of this suppression was discussed by Ride (1963: 126).

*Didelphys giganteus* Schreber, 1777: Plate 154; 1878: 552.

TYPE LOCALITY: Endeavour River, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: The specific name *giganteus* Erxleben, 1777 as published in the binomen *Jaculus giganteus*, and all uses of *giganteus* in combination *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Didelphis* and *Didelphys* [sic =*Didelphis*] Linnaeus 1758: 54 prior to that by Shaw in 1790 was suppressed by Opinion 760 of the ICZN (1966: 292).

*[Yerbua] Kanguru* Forster, 1778: 113.

TYPE LOCALITY: Endeavour River, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: The specific name as published in the binomen *Mus canguru*, together with all usages of *canguru* (and its various spellings *kangaru*, *kanguro*, *kanguru*, *caenguru*, *cangaru* and *cangura*) in combination with *Mus*, *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Zerbua*, *Didelphis*, *Didelphys* [sic =*Didelphis*] Linnaeus 1758: 54 and *Macropus* was suppressed by Opinion 760 of the ICZN (1966: 292). The genus *Yerbua* Forster, 1778: 108, 111 was also supressed by Opinion 730 of the ICZN (1965: 84).

*Didelphis kenguru* Zimmermann, 1780: 231.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macropus giganteus* by Thomas (1888a: 15).

*Mus Caenguru* Höslin, 1781: 125.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: The specific name as published in the binomen *Mus canguru*, together with all usages of *canguru* (and its various spellings *kangaru*, *kanguro*, *kanguru*, *caenguru*, *cangaru* and *cangura*) in combination with *Mus*, *Yerboa*, *Jaculus*, *Zerbua*, *Didelphis*, *Didelphys* [sic =*Didelphis*] Linnaeus 1758: 54 and *Macropus* was suppressed by Opinion 760 of the ICZN (1966: 292).

*[Didelphis] Kanguro* Boddaert, 1785: 78.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macropus giganteus* by Thomas (1888a: 15).

### Names from later accounts.

*[Didelphis] Giganteus* F. Meyer, 1793: 16.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

*Gigantomys canguru* Link, 1794: 70.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

*Gigantomys gigantia* Link, 1794: 70.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Name listed adjacent to *Gigantomys cangura*, so the taxon may have been intended to be recorded as *Gigantomys gigantia*.

## Tribe Setonichini New Tribe

Tribe Setonichini Jackson & Groves, 2015: New.

TYPE GENUS: *Setonix* Lesson, 1842.

COMMENTS: Palmer (1904: 630) derived the generic name from a combination of the Latin *seta* (bristle) and the Greek *onyx* (claw), although there is also a Greek word *setao*, meaning to gnaw; in either case, Thomas's emendation of Lesson's name was justified etymologically, if not in terms of zoological nomenclature. The stem of *onyx* is *onych*-, hence the correct formation of the tribe name is Setonichini. Previous studies have placed *Setonix* within *Macropus* (Thomas (1888a, xi, 60), near *Dendrolagus* (Wood Jones, 1924 [1923–1925], near *Thylogale* (Raven & Gregory, 1946: 10; Flannery, 1989: 41), and near *Macropus* (Cabrera, 1919: 153; Tate, 1948b: 312; Baverstock *et al*., 1989: 38). The comprehensive DNA hybridisation studies of Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 237) found genus *Setonix* to be distinct from the other macropodines, and most closely related to the New Guinean *Dorcopsulus* (Matschie, 1917: 57), and presumably *Dorcopsis* Schlegel & Müller, 1845: 130. In order to be consistent with the groups, and tribes recognised above, by Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 237) a new tribe is recognised here that includes the genera *Setonix* Lesson, 1842; Φ *Dorcopsis* Schlegel and Müller, 1845: 130; and Φ *Dorcopsulus* Matschie, 1917: 57.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Further confirmation of the relationship of the members of the genera within this tribe is required.

## ***Setonix*** Lesson, 1842

*Setonix* Lesson, 1842: 194.

TYPE SPECIES: *Kangurus brachyurus* Quoy & Gaimardi, 1830 [=*Setonix brachyurus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Macropus*. Synonymised within *Macropus* Shaw, 1790 by Thomas (1888a: 10). Genus recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 45) and subsequent authors.

*Setonyx* Thomas, 1888a: 10.

COMMENTS: A nomenclaturally invalid (although etymologically correct) emendation of *Setonix*. This spelling also used by Simpson (1945: 47). Synonymised within *Setonix* by Palmer (1904: 630) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 64).

### ***Setonix brachyurus*** (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)

**Quokka**

*Kangurus brachyurus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 114; Plate 19.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Gorge Sound, Western Australia, south west Australia.

COMMENTS: Included within *Halmaturus* by Gould (1855 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 37–38) and Krefft (1968b: 2). Transferred to *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 236; 1846: 162) and Thomas (1888a: xi, 60), who reviewed its early taxonomic history. Placed within the subgenus *Setonix* by Lesson (1842: 194) and elevated to genus rank *Setonix* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 45) and followed by subsequent authors.

*H. [almaturus] Thylogale brevicaudatus* J. Gray, 1838b: 108.

COMMENTS: Unnecessary replacement name for *Setonix brachyurus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830). Synonymised within *brachyurus* by Waterhouse (1846: 162), Thomas (1888a: 60), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 44), Tate (1948b: 312), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 77) and followed by subsequent authors.

## Subfamily Lagostrophinae Flannery, 1989

Tribe Lagostrophini Flannery, 1989: 30.

TYPE GENUS: *Lagostrophus* Thomas, 1887c.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Sthenurinae (Glauert, 1926: 71) and included the genus *Lagostrophus* Thomas, 1887c.

There has been a lot of debate regarding the placement of the living species *Lagostrophus fasciatus*. It was proposed to be the sole living member of the Subfamily Sthenurinae (Glauert, 1926: 71) by Flannery (1983: 15) before being placed in its own tribe by Flannery (1989: 30). Subsequently the genus *Lagostrophus* was recognised within the Tribe Sthenurini by Marshall *et al*. (1990: 492) and Kirsch *et al*. (1997: 246), and within the Subfamily Sthenurinae by Strahan (1995: 7, 406) and Groves (2005b:

59). The placement of *Lagostrophus* within the Subfamily Sthenurinae was not followed by McKenna and Bell (1997: 64) or Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 17) and was considered *incertae sedis* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 406). Westerman *et al*.'s (2002: 209) molecular results could neither corroborate nor refute the sthenurine hypothesis, but agreed that *Lagostrophus* does not have a sister relationship to the Subfamily Macropodinae, and argued on this basis that the overriding implication is that *Lagostrophus* is a living relic of the ancient sthenurine kangaroo lineage. Prideaux (2004: 230), however, argued strongly against such a relationship, agreeing that *Lagostrophus* is highly divergent, very likely sister to the Subfamily Macropodinae, but not a sthenurine. Meredith *et al*. (2008c: 404) again confirmed a sister-group relationship between *Lagostrophus* and the Subfamily Macropodinae, but wanted further evidence to determine its relationship to the Subfamily Sthenurinae, suggesting that ancient DNA information from one of the acknowledged sthenurines was necessary to solve the problem. The studies by Prideaux and Warburton (2010: 954) revealed strong support for the clade containing *Lagostrophus* and † *Troposodon* whereas the genera † *Sthenurus* Owen, 1873a: 128; † *Simosthenurus* Tedford, 1966: 10; and † *Procoptodon* Owen, 1873c: 386 formed a distinct clade, hence *Lagostrophus* and † *Troposodon* could not be included within and Subfamily Sthenurinae.

Subfamily Lagostrophinae Prideaux & Warburton, 2010: 954, 968.

TYPE GENUS: *Lagostrophus* Thomas, 1887c.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Macropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Lagostrophus* Thomas, 1887c; and † *Troposodon* Bartholomai, 1967: 21.

## ***Lagostrophus*** Thomas, 1887

*Lagostrophus* Thomas, 1887c: 544.

TYPE SPECIES: *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron & Lesueur, 1807 [=*Lagostrophus fasciatus* (Péron & Lesueur, 1807)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Traditionally placed as a sister-taxon to *Lagorchestes* since Bensley (1903: 201). Synonymised within *Lagorchestes* by Simpson (1945: 46) but recognised by most subsequent authors including Ride (1970: 58), Marshall (1981: 29) and Strahan (1983: 201; 1995: 406). See comments above under Subfamily.

## ***Lagostrophus fasciatus*** (Péron & Lesueur, 1807)

**Banded Hare-wallaby**

## ***Lagostrophus fasciatus fasciatus*** (Péron & Lesueur, 1807)

*Kangurus fasciatus* Péron & Lesueur, 1807: 114; Plate 27.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included within *Macropus* by Waterhouse (1841a: 237), within *Bettongia* by Gould (1842 [1845–1863]: Unnumbered Plate) and within *Macropus* (*Lagorchestes*) by Waterhouse (1846: 87). Placed within *Lagorchestes* by Gould (1849 [1945–1863]: Text to Plate 56) and transferred to *Lagostrophus* by Thomas (1887c: 544; 1888a: xi, 100), who reviewed its early taxonomic history, and most subsequent authors including Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 41), and Troughton (1967: 137). The animals on Dorre Island and Bernier Island show little morphological, chromosomal or blood allozyme difference, which supports the existing taxonomy where both of these populations are placed within the same taxon (Courtenay, 1993: 191; J. Richards *et al*., 2001: 318).

*Mac. [ropus] elegans* G. Cuvier, 1816a: 183.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bernier Island, Western Australia (see Helgen & Flannery (2003: 200).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *fasciatus* by Thomas (1888a: 100), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 41), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63), and Helgen and Flannery (2003: 200).

HOMONYMS:

*Macropus elegans* Lambert, 1807, wallaby of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Macropodidae). Taxon is considered *incertae sedis*.

† *Lagorchestes albipilis* Gould, 1842f: 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wongan Hills, Western Australia, Australia. Type designated by Thomas (1922a: 128).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *fasciatus* by Thomas (1907b: 769), Troughton (1967: 137), Strahan (1983: 201; 1995: 406), Courtenay (1993: 191), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 408). Synonymised within *fasciatus* by Waterhouse (1846: 87), Thomas (1888a: 100), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 41), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63), Helgen and Flannery (2003: 200, 203), which was followed by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 29).

† *Halmaturus striatus* Lesson, 1842: 195.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen nudum* for *Lagorchestes albipilis* Gould, 1842f (see Thomas, 1888a: 101).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within of *fasciatus* by Thomas (1888a: 101), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 41), Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 63) and Helgen and Flannery (2003: 200).

### † *Lagostrophus fasciatus baudinettei* Helgen & Flannery, 2003

† *Lagostrophus fasciatus baudinettei* Helgen & Flannery, 2003: 202, 206; Figs. 2–4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Buchsfelde [=Loos] 40km north of Adelaide, South Australia, Australia. (34°37′S, 138°42′E)

COMMENTS: Described from a specimen collected in 1863 by Richard Schomburgk. Appears to have become extinct soon after the holotype was collected. Recognised as a subspecies of *fasciatus* by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 106), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 408) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 29).

### *Incertae Sedis*

*Macropus albus* J. Gray, 1830b: 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank by Waterhouse (1838a: 66; 1841a: 214). Tentatively placed as a synonym within *ruficollis* [=*M. rufogriseus*] by Thomas (1888a: 34). Included as a synonym of *Macropus fruticus rufogriseus*, as *Wallabia rufogrisea frutica*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 49). *Incertae sedis* by Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 80) and not considered by Groves (1993e; 2005b).

*Macropus elegans* Lambert, 1807: 318; Plate 16.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as described, within *Macropus*, by Waterhouse (1841a: 209). Iredale and Troughton (1934: viii, 50), and Troughton (1967: 162) recognised it within *Wallabia* in preference to *parryi* E. Bennett, 1835. Placed as a subspecies of *parryi* by Tate (1948b: 308) and synonym of *parryi* by Ride (1970: 244). *Incertae sedis* by Thomas (1888a: 33, footnote) and Calaby and Richardson (1988b: 80), and not considered by Groves (1993e; 2005b). Raven (1939: 56) suggested that Thomas was right in discarding the name *elegans* Lambert 1807, because it is impossible to decide with certainty to which species Lambert's description applies.

HOMONYMS:

*Macropus elegans* G. Cuvier, 1816a, the Banded Hare-wallaby of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Macropodidae). Genus is a synonym of *Lagostrophus fasciatus* (Péron & Lesueur, 1807). See individual entry.

*[Macropus] Psilopus* Gould, 1840a: 685.

TYPE LOCALITY: Interior of Australia.

COMMENTS: Also described by Gould (1840b: 561) but not discussed by other authors until McAllan and Bruce (1989: 450) who suggest that it remains an unused senior synonym.

*[Macropus] Nepeanensis* Gould, 1840b: 561.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nepean Bay [may be Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia].

COMMENTS: Appears to have not been discussed again after its description until McAllan and Bruce (1989: 448).

## **Supercohort Placentalia** Bonaparte, 1838

Subclass Placentalia Bonaparte, 1838: 107.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the sectios Educabilia (Bonaparte, 1838) (containing the Primates, Ferae, Pinnipedia, Cete, Belluae and Pecora) and Ineducabilia (Bonaparte, 1838) (containing the Bruta, Cheiroptera, Bestiae and Glires). Name also described by Bonaparte (1840: 248), which was read before the *Linnean Society of London* on 7 November 1837. The recognition of this rank, author and year has been unstable. Authors including Simpson (1945: 47), Aplin and Archer (1987: xxvii), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 80) give the author as Owen (1837: 903 =1849: 903), while Asher and Helgen (2010: 4) give the author as Bonaparte (1837 [=1840]: 248). Taxon recognised as a 'Series' by Bonaparte (1840: 248), subclass rank by Gill (1872: v, 1) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 55), supercohort rank by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxvii) (within the Superdivision Eutheria) and cohort rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 80) who suggested that there was confusion over the use of Eutheria because of its use by Gill (1872: v, 1) and Huxley (1881: 657). In a similar sense to Aplin and Archer (1987: xxvii), authors including Wible *et al*. (2007: 1005) and Archibald (2003: 350) placed Placentalia as a lower (unnamed) rank within Eutheria. In turn Eutheria has been considered a clade that contains the Placentalia (crown group) and all taxa that share a more recent common ancestor with it (stem eutherians) than they do with the marsupials, which is the sister taxon of Eutheria (see Archibald *et al*., 2001: 63–64).

HOMONYMS:

Subclass Placentalia Owen, 1849, mammals of the Infraclass Placentalia. See individual entry.

Order Belluae Linnaeus, 1758: 16, 73.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Equus* and *Hippopotamus*. Name spelt Belluae on page 17 and Bellua on page 73. In 1766, Linnaeus added the genera *Sus* and *Rhinoceros*, which were in different orders in his 1758 edition.

Unguiculata Linnaeus, 1766: 21, 24.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) at unknown rank and included the orders Bruta (Linnaeus, 1758: 16, 33 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]), Glires (Linnaeus, 1758), Primates (Linnaeus, 1758) and Ferae (Linnaeus, 1758). Strictly speaking, it seems doubtful whether this term was intended by Linnaeus as a formal category, rather

than simply a descriptive one for the four orders mentioned, since he recognised only classes, orders, genera and species. Synonymised within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 80).

Ungulata Linnaeus, 1766: 21, 24.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the orders Belluae (Linnaeus, 1758 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and Pecora (Linnaeus, 1758). Name spelt Ungulati on page 21. Strictly speaking, it seems doubtful whether this term was intended by Linnaeus as a formal category, rather than simply a descriptive one for the two orders mentioned, since he recognised only classes, orders, genera and species. Recognised as an order by J. Gray (1825a: 342), Gill (1872: v, 8, 47, 70) and Flower and Lydekker (1891: xii, 273), and grandorder by McKenna and Bell (1997: 357).

Order Pinnipeda Storr, 1780: Table C.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37; *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1772: 34, 38. [=*Odobenus* Brisson, 1762: 30]; *Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34; and *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772: 34, 38 [=*Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34]. Storr (1780: Table C) was recognised as the author of the Suborder Pinnipedia used by Simpson (1931: 277) but not by Simpson (1945: 121) who recognised Illiger (1811: 60, 138) as the author.

HOMONYMS:

Type Pinnipeda Burnett, 1830c, whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla). Name is a synonym of the Infraorder Cetacea (Brisson, 1762). See individual entry.

Family Plantigraden Duméril, 1806a: 4, 14.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Klasse Säugthiere (Duméril, 1806a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the genera *Ursus* Linnaeus, 1758: 47; *Kinkaju* [=*Kinkajou* Lacépède, 1799a: 7], *Taxus* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187 [=*Meles* Boddaert, 1785: 45]; *Nasua* Storr, 1780: 35, Table A; *Erinaceus* Linnaeus, 1758: 52; *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53; and *Talpa* Linnaeus, 1758: 52.

Family Amphibien Duméril, 1806a: 4, 26.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed Klasse Säugthiere (Duméril, 1806a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the genera *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37; *Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34; *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a; and *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772: 34, 38 [=*Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34].

Order Volitantia Illiger, 1811: 60, 116.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the families Dermoptera (Illiger, 1811: 63, 116) and Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779). The unity of the bats and colugos has been raised many times since it was first proposed including Leche (1886: 78), Miller (1907: 6–7), and Pocock (1926b: 444), and revived more recently by morphological studies by Novacek (1986: 96), Novacek and Wyss (1986: 265), Thewissen and Babcock (1991: 934; 1993: 106), Szalay and Lucas (1993: 222; 1996: 38), Simmons (1993: 44; 1995: 27), Wible and Martin (1993: 144), Simmons and Geisler (1998: 43), Stafford and Thorington (1998: 135), Stafford and Szalay (2000: 380), Sargis (2002: 1565) and Silcox *et al*. (2005: 127). Despite the apparent strong morphological evidence numerous molecular studies completed since the early 1990s never group bats with dermopterans or primates regardless of the methods used (Simmons, 2005a: 171). Synonymised within the Grandorder Archonta by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Order Falculata Illiger, 1811: 60, 123.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the families Subterranea (including the genera *Erinaceus* Linnaeus, 1758: 52; *Centetes* Illiger, 1811: 124 [=*Tenrec* Lacépède, 1799a: 7]; *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53; *Mygale* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Desmana* Güldenstädt, 1777: 108]; *Condylura* Illiger, 1811: 125; *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799a: 7; *Scalops* Illiger, 1811: 126 [sic=*Scalopus* É. Geoffroy, 1803c: 77]; *Talpa* Linnaeus, 1758: 52); Plantigrada (Illiger, 1811 [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]); Sanguinaria (including the genera *Megalotis* Illiger, 1811: 131; *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762: 13, 168; *Felis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Viverra* Linnaeus, 1758: 43; *Ryzaena* G. Cuvier, 1816a: 158 [=*Suricata* Desmarest, 1804a: 15]; and Gracilia (including the genera *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811: 135; *Mephitis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilare & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187; *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Lutra* Brisson, 1762: 13, 201).

Order Pinnipedia Illiger, 1811: 60, 138.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Family Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]). Rank recognised with the inclusion of the seals and Sirenia by Haeckel (1866: clix), but has typically been recognised without the Sirenia as either a suborder of the Carnivora (e.g. J. Gray, 1871a: 1; Simpson, 1931: 277; 1945: 121; Troughton, 1967: 194; Sarich, 1969: 416; Deméré *et al*., 2003: 48), Adam (2005: 1), J. Flynn *et al*. (2005: 317), Arnason *et al*. (2002: 8153; 2006: 348; Jefferson *et al*., 2008: 10), or at ordinal rank of the Carnivora (e.g. Iredale and Troughton, 1934: 87; Strahan, 1983: xx, 457).

Synonymised within Superfamily Phocoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252), but not by Wozencraft (2005: 590, 595), who synonymised the Suborder Pinnipedia within the Family Phocidae. Fulton and Strobeck (2006: 165) used the name Pinnipedia in preference to Phocoidea, but this usage appears to be at superfamily rank, which is contrary to the rules of nomenclature. Subsequently Deméré (*et al*., 2003: 48) recognised this name as a crown clade for modern seals, and various associated extinct taxa, which was followed by Berta (2009a: 863). Rank also recognised by Fulton and Strobeck (2010a: 816) as a clade between the Infraorder Arctoidea and the superfamilies Phocoidea and Otarioidea.

Family Pinnipedia Illiger, 1811: 138.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Order Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the genera *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37; and *Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34.

Order Natantia Illiger, 1811: 60, 139.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the families Sirenia (Illiger, 1811) and Cete (Linnaeus, 1758 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]).

HOMONYMS:

Natantia Newman, 1843, whales of the Class Mammalia (Infraorder Cetacea Brisson, 1762). See individual entry.

Subclass Monodelphes de Blainville, 1816a: 117.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Class Mammifères (G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxix, 70 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the orders Quadrumanes (de Blainville, 1816a: 117 [=Order Primates (Linnaeus, 1758)]), Carnassiers (de Blainville, 1816a: 117 [=Soricomorpha (Gregory, 1910), Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779), Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821)]), Edentés (de Blainville, 1816a: 117 [=Order Cingulata (Illiger, 1811: 110) and Pilosa (Flower, 1883: 184)]), Rongeurs (Célérigrades) (de Blainville, 1816a: 117 [=Glires (Linnaeus, 1758)]); Gravigrades (de Blainville, 1816a: 117 [=Proboscidea (Illiger, 1811: 96)]) and Ongulograd (de Blainville, 1816a: 117 [=Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848)]). The name was also introduced by de Blainville (1816b: 250). Name recognised as the Subclass Monodelphia by Haeckel (1866: xi, cxliv), Gill (1871a: 527, 528) and Gregory (1947: 46). Synonymised within Eutheria by Simpson (1945: 47) and within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 80).

Order Carnassiers de Blainville, 1816a: 117.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Subclass Monodelphes (de Blainville, 1816a [=Placentalia Bonaparte, 1838]) and included the Plantigrade Omnivores, Digitigrade Carnivores [=?Carnivora Bowdich, 1821], Insectivores [=?Insectivora] (Bowdich, 1821 [=Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866 part)]), Cheiroptères [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)], Taupes [=Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866 part)]) and Phoques [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821)].

HOMONYMS:

Order Carnassiers G. Cuvier, 1816a, mammals of the Class Mammalia in part. See individual entry.

Class Quadripedes J. Gray, 1821: 300.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Sub-Kingdom Vertebrosa (J. Gray, 1821: 297 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the orders Pterophorae (J. Gray, 1821: 300 [=Dermoptera (Illiger, 1811: 63, 116)]), Plantigradae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]), Digitigradae (J. Gray, 1821: 301 [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]), Amphibiae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821 part)]), Rosores (J. Gray, 1821: 302 [=Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821)]), Tardigradae (J. Gray, 1821: 304 [=Phyllophaga (Owen, 1842: 167)]), Oligodontae (J. Gray, 1821: 305 [=Cingulata (Illiger, 1811: 110) and Pilosa (Flower, 1883: 184)]), Edentulae (J. Gray, 1821: 305 [=Vermilingua (Illiger, 1811: 112)]), Proboscidiae (J. Gray, 1821: 305 [=Proboscidea (Illiger, 1811: 96)]), Tesserachenae (J. Gray, 1821: 306 [=Suiformes (Jaekel, 1911: 233)]), Trichenae (J. Gray, 1821: 306 [=Altungulata (Prothero & Schoch, 1989: 510)]), Monochenae (J. Gray, 1821: 306 [=Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848)]), Hydrophorae (J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=Tylopoda (Illiger, 1811)]) and Ruminantes (J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=Ruminantia (Scopoli, 1777)]).

Order Plantigradae J. Gray, 1821: 300.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Quadripedes (J. Gray, 1821 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the families Erinacidae (J. Gray, 1821: 300 [=Erinaceidae (G. Fischer, 1814: ix, 143)]), Soricidae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Soricidae (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143)]), Myaladae (J. Gray, 1821: 300 [=Desmaninae (Thomas, 1912b: 397)]), Tenrecidae (J. Gray, 1821: 301) and Ursinidae (J. Gray, 1821: 301 [=Ursidae (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143)]).

Class Cetaceae J. Gray, 1821: 309.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Sub-Kingdom Vertebrosa (J. Gray, 1821: 297 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and orders the Herbivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Sirenia (Illiger, 1811)]) and Carnivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762 part)]). Synonymised within the Suborder Cetacea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 368).

Placentaria Fleming, 1822a: xxxii; 1822b: 169.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this unranked name was placed in the Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included

the Pedata (Fleming, 1822a: xxxii; 1822b: 170 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]) (skin with appendices in the form of hair, spines or scales and containing the Unguiculata (Linnaeus, 1766), Bimana (Fleming, 1822a: xxxii; 1822b: 171 [=Primates (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]), Quadrumana (Blumenbach, 1791: 49) [=Primates (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]), Cheiroptera (J. Gray, 1821 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]), Ferae (Linnaeus, 1758), Plantigrada[e] (J. Gray, 1821 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]), Digitigrada[e] (J. Gray, 1821 [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821)]), Palmata (Blumenbach, 1779: 58, 136 [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and Sirenia (Illiger, 1811)]), Glires (Linnaeus, 1758), Ungulata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]), Pecora (Linnaeus, 1758), Belluae (Linnaeus, 1758 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and Apoda (Fleming, 1822a: xxxiii, 202) (including Herbivora[e] J. Gray, 1821 [=Sirenia (Illiger, 1811)]) and Cetacea (Brisson, 1762). Name further described by Fleming (1822b: 169). Synonymised within Eutheria by Simpson (1945: 47) and within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 80).

Suborder Monodelphes de Blainville, 1822a: Table 3.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammifères and included all mammals except the marsupials the monotremes. See Subclass Monodelphes de Blainville, 1816a for contents.

Cetae J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the families Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821), Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821), Trichechidae (J. Gray, 1821: 302 [=Odobenidae (J. Allen, 1880: ix, 5)], Manatidae (J. Gray, 1821: 309 [=Trichechidae (Gill, 1872: 14, 91)]); and Halicoridae (J. Gray, 1825a: 341 [=Dugongidae (J. Gray, 1821: 309)]).

Order Cetetherae Burnett, 1830c: 360.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the types Loripeda (Burnett, 1830c [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]), Semipeda (Burnett, 1830c [=Sirenia (Illiger, 1811)]) and Pinnipeda (Burnett, 1830c [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]).

Type Loripeda Burnett, 1830c: 360.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Order Cetetherae (Burnett, 1830c [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]) and included the kinds (=families) Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and Trichecidae (J. Gray, 1821: 302 [=Odobenidae (Allen, 1880: ix, 5)]).

Sectio Educabilia Bonaparte, 1838: 107.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Subclass Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the Primates *(Quadrumana)* (Linnaeus, 1758), Ferae *(Carnivora)* (Linnaeus, 1758), Pinnipedia *(Amphibia)* (Illiger, 1811), Cete *(Natantia)* (Linnaeus, 1758 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]), Belluae *(Pachydermata)* (Linnaeus, 1758 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and Pecora (*Ruminantia*) (Linnaeus, 1758). Name also recognised as a subclass by Bonaparte (1840: 248).

Subclass Ineducabilia Bonaparte, 1838: 108, 110.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Subclass Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the Bruta (Linnaeus, 1758: 16, 33 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]), Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779), Bestiae (Linnaeus, 1758: 16, 49 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and Glires (Linnaeus, 1758). Name also recognised as a subclass by Bonaparte (1840: 249).

Cetina Newman, 1843: 148.

COMMENTS: Rank not specified but proposed to be the equivalent of Cete of Linnaeus (1758) and included the genera *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75; *Monodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 75; *Manatus* Brunnich, 1772: 34, 38 [=*Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34]; *Halicore* Illiger, 1811 [=*Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a]; and *Trichecus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34. Synonymised within Cete by McKenna and Bell (1997: 366).

Placentalia Owen, 1849: 903.

COMMENTS: Rank not specified by Owen. Year of publication given as 1837 by Simpson (1945: 47), which appears to have been followed by subsequent authors including Aplin and Archer (1987: xxvi), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 80), however the volume gives the year of publication as 1849–1852. Name synonymised within Eutheria by Simpson (1945: 47) and within Monodelphia by Gregory (1947: 46).

HOMONYMS:

Subclass Placentalia Bonaparte, 1838, mammals of the Infraclass Placentalia. See individual entry.

Subclass Lissencephala Owen, 1858: 14, 22.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia and included the orders Bruta (Linnaeus, 1758: 16, 33 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]), Cheiroptera (J. Gray, 1821 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]), Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]) and Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821). Followed by Owen (1859: 25).

Subclass Gyrencephala Owen, 1858: 18.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia and included the orders Quadrumana (Blumenbach, 1791: 49 [=Primates (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]), Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821), Artiodactyla

(Owen, 1848), Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848), Proboscidia (J. Gray, 1821: 305 [=Proboscidea (Illiger, 1811: 96)]), † Toxodontia (Owen, 1853b: 291, 309), Sirenia (Illiger, 1811) and Cetacea (Brisson, 1762). Followed by Owen (1859: 25).

Sub-class (Eutheria) Placentalia Gill, 1872: v, 1.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and contained the superorders Educabilia (Bonaparte, 1838 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) (including the orders Primates (Linnaeus, 1758), Ferae (Linnaeus, 1758), Ungulata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]), † Toxodontia (Owen, 1853b: 291, 309), Hyracoidea (Huxley, 1869: 101), Proboscidea (Illiger, 1811: 96), Sirenia (Illiger, 1811) and Cete (Linnaeus, 1758 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and Ineducabilia (Bonaparte, 1838 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) (including the orders Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779), Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]), Glires (Linnaeus, 1758) and Bruta (Linnaeus, 1758: 16, 33 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]). The use of Eutheria by Gill (1872: v, vi) is the first usage of the term and clearly includes both the Placentalia and Marsupialia under the one lineage. Taxon recognised as the Infraclass Eutheria by Simpson (1931: 262; 1945: 47) and Luo *et al*. (2001b: 442), infracohort by Gardiner (1982: 229), supercohort by McKenna (1975: 27, 40), superdivision by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxi) and supercohort or infraclass by Shoshani (1992: 108). The term Eutheria was synonymised within the Subclass Theria (Parker & Haswell, 1897) by Gregory (1910: 230) and Simpson (1945: 40), and in the Supercohort Theria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 49). Subclass rank recognised by authors including Osborn (1910: 515), who included the infraclasses Didelphia (Metatheria including the Order Marsupialia) and Monodelphia (Placentals), Strahan (1983: xxi, 269; 2005: 8, 412), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 415). The introduction of the term Eutheria and its inclusion of both marsupials and placental mammals was discussed by Aplin and Archer (1987: xxvi) and recognised as a distinct rank. Confusion however arose when Huxley (1881: 657) also used the term Eutheria, though not as a formal taxon.

HOMONYMS:

Eutheria Huxley, 1881, placental mammals of the Class Mammalia. Synonymised within the Infraclass Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838). See individual entry.

Eutheria Huxley, 1881: 657.

COMMENTS: Name does not appear to have been used as a formal taxon but, when originally proposed, it was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included all families of placental mammals. The terms Prototheria, Metatheria and Eutheria used by Huxley (1881: 657) were theoretical terms to designate stages of evolution rather than as taxonomic names (see Gregory, 1910: 94; Aplin & Archer, 1987: xxvi; Simpson, 1945: 47, 164). Though the authorship of Eutheria is typically attributed to Gill (1872) the rank is usually used in the sense established by Huxley (1881), which has created confusion. Synonymised within the Cohort Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 80).

HOMONYMS:

Eutheria Gill, 1872, placental and marsupial mammals of the Class Mammalia. Synonymised within the Infraclass Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838). See two individual entries as Subclass (Eutheria) Placentalia Gill, 1872 and Subclass (Eutheria) Placentalia Gill, 1872.

Order Clinodactyla Marsh, 1886: 177.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Mesaxonia (Marsh, 1886: 9, 177 [=Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848)]) and Paraxonia (Marsh, 1886: 9, 177 [=Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848)]). Synonymised within the Order Artiodactyla by McKenna and Bell (1997: 391).

Legion Cetomorpha Haeckel, 1895: 166, 490, 562.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the Orders Sirenia (Illiger, 1811), Denticeta (Haeckel, 1895 [=Odontoceti (Flower, 1867)]) and Mysticeta (Haeckel, 1895 [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]). Synonymised within Cetacea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 366).

Superfamily? Otarioidea Smirnov, 1908: 14.

TYPE GENUS: *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the families Trichechidae (Gill, 1872: 14, 91) and Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825). Synonymised within the Family Otariidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590).

Subclass Holotheria Jaeckel, 1911: viii, 227.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the orders Carnivori [sic] [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821)], Cetacei [sic] [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)], Diungulati (Jaeckel, 1911: viii, 232 [=Suiformes (Jaeckel, 1911)]), Tubulidentati [=Tubulidentata (Huxley, 1872: 288)], Ulgulati [sic] [=Ungulata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)])] and Sirenii [sic] [=Sirenia (Illiger, 1811)].

HOMONYMS:

Holotheria Hopson, 1994, mammals of the Class Mammalia. Name is a junior synonym of Theria (Parker & Haswell, 1897). See individual entry.

Subclass Neotherida Broom, 1935: 36.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the

Pholidota (Weber, 1904: vi, 420), Tubulidentata (Huxley, 1872: 288), Hyracoidea (Huxley, 1869: 101), Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821), Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]), Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821), Menotyphla (Haeckel, 1866: clx), Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779), Dermoptera (Illiger, 1811: 63, 116), Primates (Linnaeus, 1758) and potentially the Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) based on having a mesethmoid. Rank criticised by Parrington (1974: 425), who suggested it had no credence whatsoever, and not recognised by subsequent authors.

Cohort Ferungulata Simpson, 1945: xiii, 105.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the superorders Ferae (Linnaeus, 1758), Protungulata (Weber, 1904: 587 [=Ungulata (Linnaeus, 1766] [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]), Paenungulata (Simpson, 1945), Mesaxonia (Marsh, 1886: 9, 177 [=Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848)]) and Paraxonia (Marsh, 1886: 9, 177 [=Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848)]). Synonymised within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 80). Recognised as a cohort by Skinner and Chimimba (2005: vi, 353) but was discussed in detail by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4, 5) who noted the different concepts that have been associated with this term and argued that a new name is justified. It can also be argued that cladistic structure within the Laurasiatheria is so insecure that further divisions above the level of order are not called for, and that Laurasiatheria should itself be given the rank of cohort (just below infraclass Placentalia).

Cohort Placentata Turnbull, 1971: 176.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Infraclass Eutheria (Gill, 1872 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]) at a rank equivalent to the 'Old Eutheria or Placentalia' and included the Cohort Division Unguiculata (with the orders Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]), Dermoptera (Illiger, 1811: 63, 116) and Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) along with the rest of the placental orders). Synonymised within Placentalia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 80).

Clade Epitheria McKenna, 1975: 28, 41.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included all placental mammals except Xenarthra (Cope, 1889a: 657). Clade recognised as having potential support by Asher and Helgen (2010: 5).

Clade Cetferungulata Arnason *et al*., 1999: 339, 344.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the orders Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821), Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848), Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Cetacea (Brisson, 1762). Grouping previously recognised by Xu *et al*. (1996: 1167). Clade recognised as having potential support by Asher and Helgen (2010: 5).

Clade Pseudoungulata Waddell *et al*., 1999a: 4.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the Tubulidentata (Huxley, 1872: 288) and Paenungulata (Simpson, 1945).

Clade Zooamata Waddell *et al*., 1999a: 4.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the 'animal friends, as the group contains cats, dogs and horses etc', which was refined by Asher and Helgen (2010: 5) to include Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Ferae (Linnaeus, 1758) and who suggested it has potential support.

Clade Atlantogenata Waddell *et al*., 1999c: 120.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade contained the Afrotheria (Stanhope *et al*., 1998) and Xenarthra (Cope, 1889a: 657). Rank subsequently recognised by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

Clade Boreoeutheria Springer & de Jong, 2001: 1709.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the Laurasiatheria (Waddell *et al*., 1999a) and Euarchontoglires (Murphy *et al*., 2001a). Name also proposed by Murphy *et al*. (2001a: 2349) but was published later. Recognised at cohort rank by Springer *et al*. (2007: 21). Recognised as the senior name ahead of clades Boreotheria (Waddell *et al*., 2001) and Boreoplacentalia (Arnason *et al*., 2008) by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

Clade Boreotheria Waddell *et al*., 2001: 141, 148.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Clade Exafroplacentalia (Waddell *et al*., 2001 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the Laurasiatheria (Waddell *et al*., 1999a) and Surpraprimates (Waddell *et al*., 2001: 141). Synonymised within Boreoeutheria by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

Clade Exafroplacentalia Waddell *et al*., 2001: 148.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the Boreotheria (Waddell *et al*., 2001 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]). Clade recognised as having potential support by Asher and Helgen (2010: 5).

Clade Ostentoria Amrine-Madsen *et al*., 2003b: 225.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the orders Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and Pholidota (Weber, 1904: 412). The description of this rank refers to the publication of Springer *et al*. (2007: 21) as being *in press*, which was subsequently introduced as a new name. Synonymised within Ferae, of McKenna and Bell (1997: 211), by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

Clade Notolegia Springer *et al*., 2005: 39.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included all placental mammals except the Afrotheria (Stanhope *et al*., 1998). Name synonymised within the Clade Exafroplacentalia (Waddell *et al*., 2001).

Clade Xenafrotheria Asher, 2005: 65.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the Xenarthra (Cope, 1889a: 657) and Afrotheria (Stanhope *et al*., 1998). Clade synonymised within the Atlantogenata by Asher and Helgen (2010: 5).

Clade Pegasoferae Nishihara *et al*., 2006: 9929.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779), Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848), Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and Pholidota (Weber, 1904: vi, 420). Clade recognised as having potential support by Asher and Helgen (2010: 5).

Superorder Notolegia Springer *et al*., 2007: 21.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Infralegion Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the most recent common ancestor of Xenarthra (Cope, 1889a: 657), Eulipotyphla (Waddell *et al*., 1999a [=Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]), Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779), Cetartiodactyla (Montgelard *et al*., 1997 [=Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]), Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848), Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821), Pholidota (Weber, 1904: vi, 420), Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821), Lagomorpha (Brandt, 1855), Primates (Linnaeus, 1758), Scandentia (Wagner, 1855: xix, 524), Dermoptera (Illiger, 1811: 63, 116) and all of its descendants.

Mirorder Ostentoria Springer *et al*., 2007: 21.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Grandorder Fereuungulata (Waddell *et al*., 1999a [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]) and included the orders Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and Pholidota (Weber, 1904: 412).

Clade Boreoplacentalia Arnason *et al*., 2008: 37, 39.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the Archontoglires (Arnason *et al*., 2008 [=Euarchontoglires (Murphy *et al*., 2001a)]) and Laurasiaplacentalia (Arnason *et al*., 2008 [=Laurasiatheria (Waddell *et al*., 1999a)]). Name synonymised within Boreoeutheria (Springer & de Jong, 2001) by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

Clade Notoplacentalia Arnason *et al*., 2008: 37, 40.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the Afroplacentalia (Arnason *et al*., 2008 [=Afrotheria (Stanhope *et al*., 1998)]) and Xenarthra (Cope, 1889a: 657). Taxon synonymised within the Atlantogenata by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

## **Cohort Afrotheria,** Stanhope *et al.,* 1998

Supercohort Afrotheria Stanhope *et al*., 1998: 9970, 9971.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it included the Paenungulata (Simpson, 1945) and Afroinsectiphilia (Waddell *et al*., 2001: 148). Recognised as a valid clade by Asher and Helgen (2010: 3, 4). Recognised at supercohort rank by Skinner and Chimimba (2005: v, 1) and Springer *et al*. (2007: 20).

Clade Afroplacentalia Arnason *et al*., 2008: 37, 39.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Notoplacentalia (Arnason *et al*., 2008 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]) and included the Paenungulata (Simpson, 1945) and Afroinsectiphilia (Waddell *et al*., 2001: 148). Synonymised within Afrotheria by Asher and Helgen (2010: 3, 4).

## **Order Paenungulata** Simpson, 1945

Superorder Paenungulata Simpson, 1945: xiii, 131.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Cohort Ferungulata (Simpson, 1945 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the orders † Pantodonta (Cope, 1873: 40, 67), † Dinocerata (Marsh, 1873: 117), † Pyrotheria (Ameghino, 1895: 608), Proboscidea (Illiger, 1811: 96), † Embrithopoda (C. Andrews, 1906: 224), Hyracoidea (Huxley, 1869: 101) and Sirenia (Illiger, 1811). Synonymised within the new Order Uranotheria by McKenna and Bell (1997: 490) but recognised as a superorder by Minkoff (1976: 153), cohort by Skinner and Chimimba (2005: v, 41), grandorder by Springer *et al*. (2007: 20) and as a clade by Gheerbrant *et al*. (2005: 84) and Asher and Helgen (2010: 4, 5). Goodman *et al*. (1998: 595) proposed that the rank of Order in mammals be applied to a crown-group clade with a time depth going back to the K/T boundary. The separation between Proboscidea, Sirenia and Hyracoidea would appear to go back to about the Palaeocene/Eocene boundary (Springer, 1997: 295), so their ordinal rank is questionable, and we have here taken the view that the Paenungulata should be downranked, as an order.

Order Uranotheria McKenna & Bell, 1997: 490.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Mirorder Altungulata (Prothera & Schoch, 1989: 510) and included the suborders Hyracoida (Huxley, 1869: 101), † Embrithopoda (C. Andrews, 1906: 224) and

Tethytheria (McKenna, 1975 [=Paenungulata (Simpson, 1945)]). Synonymised within Paenungulata Simpson (1945) by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

Mirorder Tethytheria McKenna, 1975: 42.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Grandorder Ungulata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]), and included the orders Proboscidea (Illiger, 1811: 96) and Sirenia (Illiger, 1811). Further support for Tethytheria was provided by Arnason *et al*. (2008: 40), Poux *et al*. (2008: 3) and Asher and Helgen (2010: 4). A clade containing Sirenia and Hyracoidea has also been recognised by several authors including Malia *et al*. (2002: 99) and Douady *et al*. (2003: 8326), while Kuntner *et al*. (2010: 1) found Sirenia to be sister to a clade containing Hyracoidea plus Proboscidea. In addition Springer (1997: 290) and Pardini *et al*. (2007: 1333) found a clade containing Proboscidea and Sirenia to the exclusion of Hyracoidea, hence the validity of Tethytheria could not be supported.

## **Suborder Sirenia** Illiger, 1811

Family Sirenia Illiger, 1811: 140.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Natantia (Illiger, 1811 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) that included the genera *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772: 34, 38 [=*Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34]; *Halicore* Illiger, 1811 [=*Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a]; and † *Rytina* Illiger, 1811: 141 [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292]. Sirenia was recognised at family rank within Cetacea by J. Gray (1827a: 377), suborder rank within Cetacea by J. Gray (1866b: 356) and ordinal rank by Gill (1872: v, 13, 49, 91), Simpson (1945: 135) and most subsequent authors, except McKenna and Bell (1997: 493) who placed it at infraorder rank. Order reviewed by Domning (1996: 1).

Order Herbivorae J. Gray, 1821: 309.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Cetaceae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Cetacea Brisson, 1762]) and included the families Manatidae (J. Gray, 1821: 309 [=Trichechidae (Gill, 1872: 14, 91)]) and Dugongidae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within the Order Sirenia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 493) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

Type Semipeda Burnett, 1830c: 360.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetetherae (Burnett, 1830c [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the Kind [=Family] Manatidae (J. Gray, 1821: 309 [=Trichechidae (Gill, 1872: 14, 91)]) (including the genera *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772: 34, 38 [=*Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34]; *Halicore* Illiger, 1811 [=*Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a]; and *Rytina* Illiger, 1811: 141 [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292]).

Tribe Phytophaga F. Cuvier, 1836a: 563.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the genera *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772: 34, 38 [=*Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34]; *Halicore* Illiger, 1811 [=*Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a]; and *Rytina* Illiger, 1811: 141 [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292].

Order? Sirénoïdes Van Bénéden, 1852: 339.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758). Not given but appears to be at ordinal rank. See review of Agassiz (1859: 360), who Latinised it as Sirenoidea. Synonymised (in its Latinised form) within the Order Sirenia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 493) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

HOMONYMS:

Sirenoidea Oken, 1845: 870, African lungfishes of the Class Sarcopterygii (Order Lepidosireniformes; Family Protopteridae).

Sirenoidea Goodrich, 1930, amphibians of the Order Caudata. Name is a synonym of Caudata (G. Fischer, 1813a: 58). See Frost (2011).

Order Sirénides Gervais, 1855a: 308.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Rytina* Illiger, 1811: 141 [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292]; *Halicore* Illiger, 1811 [=*Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a]; † *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838a: 319; 1838b: 536; and *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772: 34, 38 [=*Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34].

Subclass Mutilata Owen, 1859: 9.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762), and contained the dugong and whales.

Suborder Phycoceta Haeckel, 1866: clix.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the families Manatida (Haeckel, 1866: clix [=Trichechidae (Gill, 1872: 14, 91)]) and Rhyntinida (Haeckel, 1866: clix [=Dugongidae (Gray, 1821: 309 part)]). Synonymised within the Order Sirenia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 493) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

Grand Tribe Halobioidea Ameghino, 1889: xxiv, 354, 652.

COMMENTS: Placed on the Grand Seccion Ungulata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]), and

included the orders Sirenia (Illiger, 1811) and † Prosirenia (Ameghino, 1889: 652). Synonymised within the Order Sirenia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 493) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

Suborder Trichechiformes Hay, 1923: 109.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Order Sirenia (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34; and *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a. Synonymised within the Order Sirenia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 493) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

Order Sireniformes Kinman, 1994: 38.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]). Synonymised within the Order Sirenia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 493) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

## Family Dugongidae J. Gray, 1821

Family Dugongidae J. Gray, 1821: 309.

TYPE GENUS: *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Herbivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Sirenia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genus *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a. Family name recognised by Palmer (1895b: 450), Simpson (1945: 135) and subsequent authors. The recent genera were assigned to the subfamilies Dugonginae (J. Gray, 1821: 309) and the extinct Hydrodamalinae (Palmer, 1895b: 450) by Domning (1994: 189), and followed by McKenna and Bell (1997: 496), Rice (1998: 131), and Shoshani (2005: 92).

Family Halicoridae J. Gray, 1825a: 341.

TYPE GENUS: *Halicore* Illiger, 1811 [=*Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetae (J. Gray, 1825a [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the genus *Halicora* [=*Halicore*] Illiger, 1811 [=*Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a]. Synonymised within the Family Dugongidae by Simpson (1945: 135), D. Wilson (1993: 365), McKenna and Bell (1997: 493), and Rice (1998: 131).

† Tribe Rhytineae Brandt, 1833a: 115.

TYPE GENUS: † *Rhytina* [=*Rytina*] Illiger, 1811: 141 [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the 'Cetacea Herbivora Cuv.' and included the genera † *Rytina* Illiger, 1811: 141 [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292] and *Stellerus* 'Cuvier' [=Desmarest, 1822b: 510, which is derived from 'Les Stellères' of G. Cuvier, 1816a: 275] [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292]. Rice (1998: 131) noted that this is an incorrect original spelling and that the type genus is a junior synonym of † *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292, so the family name is invalid because it was replaced prior to 1961 (see Article 40(b) of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 81). Synonymised within the Family Dugongidae by Rice (1998: 131).

† Family Rytinadae J. Gray, 1843a: xxiii.

TYPE GENUS: † *Rytina* Illiger, 1811: 141 [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cete (Linnaeus, 1758 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Rytina* Illiger, 1811: 141 [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292]; † *Stellerus* 'F. Cuvier' [=Desmarest, 1822b: 510, which is derived from 'Les Stellères' of G. Cuvier, 1816a: 275] [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292]; and † *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292. Synonymised within the Family Dugongidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 493), and Rice (1998: 131).

Family Halitherida Carus, 1868: 168.

TYPE GENUS: † *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838a: 319; 1838b: 536.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Sirenia (Illiger, 1811) (in the Order Natantia (Illiger, 1811 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)])) and included the genera *Manatus* Brünnich, 1772: 34, 38 [=*Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758: 34]; *Halicore* Illiger, 1811 [=*Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a]; and † *Rhytina* [=*Rytina*] Illiger, 1811: 141 [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292]. Synonymised within the Family Dugongidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 493).

Family Halitheriidae Gill, 1872: 13.

TYPE GENUS: † *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838a: 319; 1838b: 536.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Sirenia (Illiger, 1811) and included the † *Halitherium* Kaup, 1838a: 319; 1838b: 536. Synonymised within the Family Dugongidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 493).

Family Rhytinidae Gill, 1872: 14, 91.

TYPE GENUS: † *Rhytina* [=*Rytina*] Illiger, 1811: 141 [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Sirenia (Illiger, 1811) and included the † *Rhytina* [=*Rytina*] Illiger, 1811: 141 [=† *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292]. Synonymised within the Family Dugongidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 493).

Family Hydrodamalidae Palmer, 1895b: 450.

TYPE GENUS: † *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genus † *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292. Synonymised within the Family Dugongidae by Rice (1998: 131).

† Subfamily Rhytiodinae Abel, 1914: 217.

TYPE GENUS: † *Rytiodus* Lartet, 1866: 682.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Haricoriden [=Halicoridae] (Gray, 1825a [=Dugongidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the genus † *Rytiodus* Lartet, 1866: 682. Subfamily combined within the Subfamily Dugonginae by Domning (1994: 186, 189).

† Subfamily Eotherioidinae Kretzoi, 1941: 154.

TYPE GENUS: † *Eotheroides* Palmer, 1899b: 494.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Dugongidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera † *Eotherioides* Palmer, 1899b: 494; † *Archaeosiren* Abel, 1913: 300 [=† *Eosiren* Andrews, 1902: 293]; † *Eosiren* Andrews, 1902: 293; † *Manatherium* Hartlaub, 1886: 369, 378 and † *Thalattosiren* Sickenberg, 1928: 293.

† Family Prototheriidae Kretzoi, 1941: 155.

TYPE GENUS: † *Prototherium* de Zigno, 1887: 731.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was family included the genus † *Prototherium* de Zigno, 1887: 731.

## Subfamily Dugonginae J. Gray, 1821

Subfamily Dugonginae J. Gray, 1821: 309.

TYPE GENUS: *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Herbivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Sirenia (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genus *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a. Subfamily rank recognised by Simpson (1932: 424), Kretzoi (1941: 154) (introduced as new), Rathbun (1984: 543), McKenna and Bell (1997: 496) and Shoshani (2005: 92). The second subfamily of the Family Dugongidae is the extinct Subfamily Hydrodamalinae (Palmer, 1895b: 450). Subfamily rank not recognised by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10), and as long as both subfamilies are monotypic their recognition seems redundant.

## *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799

*Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a: 17.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dugong indicus* Lacépède, 1799a [=*Dugong dugon* (P. Müller, 1776)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Corbet (1978: 193) to include the genera *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799a and † *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794: 292 in the family Dugongidae. Reviewed by Husar (1978: 1).

*Platystomus* G. Fischer, 1803: 353.

TYPE SPECIES: *Trichecus dugon* P. Müller, 1776 (as *Platystomus dugong*) [=*Dugong dugon* (P. Müller, 1776)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Dugong* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 68), Husar (1978: 1), D. Wilson (1993: 365), Domning (1996: 391), McKenna and Bell (1997: 496) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

HOMONYMS:

*Platystomus* Schönherr, 1833: 129, beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Anthribidae). Genus is a synonym of *Platystomos* Schneider, 1791: 21. See György (2006: 66).

*Platystomus* Swainson, 1837: 261, flycatchers of the Class Aves (Order Passeriformes, Family Cracticidae). Genus is a synonym of *Peltops* Wagler, 1829a: 656.

*Dugungus* Tiedemann, 1808: 554.

TYPE SPECIES: *Trichechus dugon* P. Müller, 1776 [=*Dugong dugon* (P. Müller, 1776)] by haplotypy.

COMMENTS: Emendation by Latinisation of *Dugong*. Synonymised within *Dugong* by Palmer (1904: 246), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 68), Husar (1978: 1), D. Wilson (1993: 365), Domning (1996: 391), McKenna and Bell (1997: 496) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*Halicore* Illiger, 1811: 140.

TYPE SPECIES: *Trichechus dugong* Gmelin, 1788 [=*Dugong dugon* (P. Müller, 1776)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 357, 360). Synonymised within *Dugong* by Palmer (1904: 306), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 69), Husar (1978: 1), D. Wilson (1993: 365), Domning (1996: 391), McKenna and Bell (1997: 496) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*Amblychilus* G. Fischer, 1814: 638.

TYPE SPECIES: *Trichechus dugon* P. Müller, 1776 [=*Dugong dugon* (P. Müller, 1776)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Platystomus* G. Fischer, 1803. Synonymised within *Dugong* by Domning (1996: 391) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*Dugongidus* J. Gray, 1821: 309.

TYPE SPECIES: *Trichechus dugon* P. Müller, 1776 [=*Dugong dugon* (P. Müller, 1776)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Dugong* by Palmer (1904: 246), Husar (1978: 1), Domning (1996: 391), McKenna and Bell (1997: 496) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*Halicora* Fleming, 1822b: 204.

TYPE SPECIES: Unjustified emendation of *Halicore* Illiger, 1811: 140.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Dugong* by Domning (1996: 391).

## *Dugong dugon* (P. Müller, 1776)

**Dugong**

*Trichecus Dugon* P. Müller, 1776: 21.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape of Good Hope to the Philippines (Husar, 1978: 1).

COMMENTS: Placed in the genus *Dugong* by Palmer (1895b: 450) and *Halicore* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 69). Taxonomic decision of Corbet (1978: 193). Reviewed by Husar (1978: 1) and Domning (1996: 391).

*Phoca manatus* Brisson, 1762: 164.

TYPE LOCALITY: Amboine [=Ambon], Maluku Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within dugong by Domning (1996: 391).

*[Trichechus] dugung* Erxleben, 1777: 599.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indian Ocean.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dugon* by Husar (1978: 1), D. Wilson (1993: 365), Domning (1996: 391) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*[Rosmarus] Indicus* Boddaert, 1785: 169.

TYPE LOCALITY: Based on Buffon's 'Dugon' and Pennant's 'Indian Walrus'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dugon* by Domning (1996: 391) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*[Trichechus] Dugong* Gmelin, 1788: 60.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dugon* by Domning (1996: 391) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*M.[anatus] australis* Retzius, 1794: 291.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dugon* by Domning (1996: 391) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*Dugong inducus* Lacépède, 1799a: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indian Ocean.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dugon* by Husar (1978: 1), D. Wilson (1993: 365) and Domning (1996: 391)

*Halicore cetacea* Illiger, 1815: 103.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dugon* by Domning (1996: 391) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*Halicore Syren* Brookes, 1828: 40.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown. 'A very fine cranium presented by Captain Jeffreys.'

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dugon* by Domning (1996: 391) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*Halicore hemprichii* Ehrenberg, 1830: unnumbered page, footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: Barkan Island, Red Sea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dugon* by Husar (1978: 1), D. Wilson (1993: 365), Domning (1996: 391) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*Halicore Lottum* Ehrenberg, 1830: unnumbered page, footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hauakal Island, southern part of Red Sea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dugon* by Husar (1978: 1), D. Wilson (1993: 365), Domning (1996: 391) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*Halicore tabernaculi* Rüppell, 1834: 113.

TYPE LOCALITY: Red Sea.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 364). Synonymised within *dugon* by Husar (1978: 1), D. Wilson (1993: 365) and Domning (1996: 391).

*Halicore Australis* Owen, 1847b: 323.

TYPE LOCALITY: Endeavour Strait, Cape York, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as described by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 69) and within *Dugong* by Troughton (1967: 191). Synonymised within *dugon* by Husar (1978: 1), D. Wilson (1993: 365) and Domning (1996: 391).

*Halicore malayana* Owen, 1875a: 560.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen nudum*; *lapsus*?

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dugon* by Domning (1996: 391) and Shoshani (2005: 92).

*Halicore cetacea* Heuglin, 1877: 135.

TYPE LOCALITY: Red Sea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dugon* by Husar (1978: 1) and D. Wilson (1993: 365).

## **Cohort Euarchontoglires** Murphy *et al.,* 2001

Clade Euarchontoglires Murphy *et al*., 2001a: 2348.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Clade Boreoeutheria (Springer & de Jong, 2001 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included Glires (Linnaeus, 1758) and Archonta (Gregory, 1910). Clade recognised as the senior name ahead of clades Archontoglires (Arnason *et al*., 2008) and Supraprimates (Waddell *et al*., 2001) by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4). Given the rank of supercohort by Skinner and Chimimba (2005: v, 63) and magnorder by Springer *et al*. (2007: 21).

Clade Supraprimates Waddell *et al*., 2001: 141, 148.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the Euarchonta (Waddell *et al*., 1999a [=Archonta (Gregory, 1910)]) and Glires (Linnaeus, 1758). Synonymised within Euarchontoglires (Murphy *et al*., 2001a) by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

Clade Archontoglires Arnason *et al*., 2008: 37, 39.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Boreoplacentalia (Arnason *et al*., 2008) and

included the Archonta (Gregory, 1910) (including the Orders Primates (Linnaeus, 1758), Dermoptera (Illiger, 1811: 63, 116), Scandentia (Wagner, 1855: xix, 524)) and Glires (Linnaeus, 1758) (including Lagomorpha (Brandt, 1855) and Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821)). Name is equivalent to the Clade Supraprimates (Waddell *et al*., 2001) and was synonymised within Euarchontoglires (Murphy *et al*., 2001a) by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

## **Superorder Archonta** Gregory, 1910 *sensu* Waddell *et al*., 1999

Superorder Archonta Gregory, 1910: 322, 465.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Infraclass Eutheria (Huxley, 1881 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]) and included the orders Menotyphla (Haeckel, 1866: clx), Dermoptera (Illiger, 1811: 63, 116), Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and Primates (Linnaeus, 1758). Recognised at grandorder rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295) and as a valid clade (without the Chiroptera) in favour of Euarchonta (Waddell *et al*., 1999a), by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

Clade Euarchonta Waddell *et al*., 1999a: 4.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the orders Primates (Linnaeus, 1758), Dermoptera (Illiger, 1811: 63, 116) and Scandentia (Wagner, 1855: xix, 524). Name recognised by many authors including Scally *et al*. (2002: 239), Silcox *et al*. (2005: 127), who reviewed it, and Springer *et al*. (2007: 21), who gave it the rank of grandorder, but synonymised within Archonta (Gregory, 1910) by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

## **Order Primates** Linnaeus, 1758

Primates Linnaeus, 1758: 18, 20.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Homo* Linnaeus, 1758; *Simia* Linnaeus, 1758: 18, 25; *Lemur* Linnaeus, 1758: 29, 30; and *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31. Order reviewed by Groves (2001; 2005f: 111).

## **Family Hominidae** J. Gray, 1825

Family Hominidae J. Gray, 1825a: 338.

TYPE GENUS: *Homo* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the order Primates (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Hominina (J. Gray, 1825a: 338) [=Family Hominidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]), Simiina (J. Gray, 1825a: 338 [=Family Hominidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]), Presbytina (J. Gray, 1825a: 338 [=Family Cercopithecidae (J. Gray, 1821: 297)]), Cercopithecina (J. Gray, 1825a: 338 [=Family Cercopithecidae (J. (Gray, 1821: 297)]) and Cynocephalina (J. Gray, 1825a: 338 [=Family Cercopithecidae (J. Gray, 1821: 297)]). Reviewed by Groves (2001: 298; 2005f: 182).

## ***Homo*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Homo* Linnaeus, 1758: 7, 20.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Homo sapiens* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Groves (2001: 308; 2005f: 182).

## Ω ***Homo sapiens*** Linnaeus, 1758

**Human**

Ω *[Homo] Sapiens* Linnaeus, 1758: 7, 20.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sweden.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Groves (2001: 308; 2005f: 182).

## **Superorder Glires** Linnaeus, 1758

Order Glires Linnaeus, 1758: 56.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Rhinoceros*, *Hystrix*, *Lepus*, *Castor*, *Mus* and *Sciurus*. *Rhinoceros* was removed by Linnaeus (1766: 76), but included the bat genus *Noctilio* (Linnaeus, 1766: 88), with the notion of Glires linking rodents and lagomorphs persisting today. Significant support has been obtained for the recognition of Glires by recent research giving increasing support for monophyly between the Rodentia and Lagomorpha. Some authors suggest limited or no support for Glires including Wood (1957: 424), Honeycutt and Adkins (1993: 279), Graur *et al*. (1996: 333), Arnason *et al*. (2002: 8154, 8155), Adkins *et al*. (2003: 413) and Misawa and Janke (2003: 320). In contrast, support for the acceptance of Glires includes Minkoff (1976: 153), though it did not include the Order Lagomorpha, Landry (1999: 283), Madsen *et al*. (2001: 610), Meng and Wyss (2001: 1), Scally *et al*. (2002: 239), Meng *et al*. (2003: 1), Liu *et al*. (2001: 1786), Murphy *et al*. (2001b: 614), Huchon *et al*. (2002: 1053), Lin *et al*. (2002: 119), Douzery and Huchon (2004: 922), Meng (2004: 93), Asher *et al*. (2005: 1091), Meng and Wyss (2005: 145), Kriegs *et al*. (2007: 161) and Nikolaev *et al*. (2007: 5). Reviewed by Meng (2004: 93) and Meng and Wyss (2005: 145). Not recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997), but it was given the rank of cohort by Skinner and Chimimba (2005: v, 63).

HOMONYMS:

Order Glires J. Gray, 1821, wombats of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Family Vombatidae). Name is a synonym of the Family Vombatidae. See individual entry.

Order Rosores Storr, 1780: Table B.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Hystrix* Linnaeus, 1758: 56; *Cavia* Pallas, 1766: 30; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Glis* Brisson, 1762: 113; *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Lagomys* Storr, 1780: Table B [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Cavia* Pallas, 1766: 30; *Procavia* Storr, 1780: Table B; and *Lepus* Linnaeus, 1758.

HOMONYMS:

Order Rosores J. Gray, 1821, mammals of the Class Mammalia (Infraclass Placentalia Bonaparte, 1838). See individual entry.

Order Prensiculantia Illiger, 1811: 80.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the families Macropoda (Illiger, 1811: 81 [=Muroidea (Illiger, 1811)]), Aglia (Illiger, 1811: 82 [=Myoxidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303)] and Sciuridae (G. Fischer, 1814)]), Murina [=Muridae (Illiger, 1811)], Cunicularia (Illiger, 1811: 86 [=Bathyergidae (Waterhouse, 1841b: 81)]), Cricetidae (G. Fischer, 1817: 372, 410), Castoridae (Hemprich, 1820: 33), Palmipeda (Illiger, 1811: 88 [=Muridae (Illiger, 1811)]), Castoridae (Hemprich, 1820: 33), Aculeata (Illiger, 1811: 89 [=Hystricidae (G. Fischer, 1814: viii, 99)]), Echimyidae (J. Gray, 1825a: 341), Duplicidentata (Illiger, 1811 [=Lagomorpha (Brandt, 1855)] and Sub-Ungulata (Illiger, 1811: 92 [=Cavioidea (G. Fischer, 1814: viii, 81)]).

Rongeurs F. Cuvier, 1813: 268.

COMMENTS: Not given a rank. When originally proposed, this rank included Les Écureuils, La Marmotte des Aples, Les Rats, Les Loirs, Les Hamsters, Les Hydromis, Les Plus Petite Taupe du Cap, Le Zemni, Les Gerboises, Les Échimis, Les Castors, Les Pacas, La Grande Taupe du Cap, Les Porc-Épics, Les Agoutis, Le Cabiai, Le Cochon d'Inde, Le Campagnoi, Les Lièvres and Les Lagotis. Though often referred to by various authors this term does not appear to have been given a formal rank. Also referred to in a general sense by G. Cuvier (1809: 394).

Order Rosores J. Gray, 1821: 302.

COMMENTS: Placed in Class Quadrumanes (de Blainville, 1816a: 117) and included the families Castoridae (Hemprich, 1820: 33), Arvicolidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303), Myosidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303 [=Myoxidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303)]), Dipsidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303 [=Dipodidae (G. Fischer, 1817: 372, 407)]), Muridae (Illiger, 1811), Spalacidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303), Halamydae (J. Gray, 1821: 303 [=Pedetidae J. Gray, 1825a: 342)]), Arctomydae (J. Gray, 1821: 303 [=Sciuridae (G. Fischer, 1814)]), Sciuridae (G. Fischer, 1814), Hystricidae (G. Fischer, 1814: viii, 99), Leporidae (G. Fischer, 1814), Caviadae (J. Gray, 1821: 304 [=Caviidae (G. Fischer, 1814: viii, 81)]) and Agoutidae (J. Gray, 1821: 304). Later in the same paper J. Gray employed Order Rosores a second time to include the Family Cheiromydae (p. 309), which are primates that are now included in the Family Daubentoniadae (J. Gray, 1863a: 151). Synonymised within Rodentia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 114).

HOMONYMS:

Order Rosores Storr, 1780, mammals of the Class Mammalia (Infraclass Placentalia Bonaparte, 1838). See individual entry.

## **Order Rodentia** Bowdich, 1821

Order Rodentia Bowdich, 1821: 7, 51.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included Group 1 containing the genera *Castor* Linnaeus, 1758: 58; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Spalax* Güldenstädt, 1770: 409; *Bathyergus* Illiger, 1811: 86; *Helamys* G. Cuvier, 1816a: 202 [=*Pedetes* Illiger, 1811: 81]; *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Cheiromys* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Daubentonia* É. Geoffroy, 1795: 195]; and Group 2 containing the genera *Hystrix* Linnaeus, 1758: 56; *Lepus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Hydrochoerus* Brisson, 1762: 12, 80; *Cavia* Pallas, 1766: 30; *Dasyprocta* Illiger, 1811: 93; and *Coelogenus* F. Cuvier, 1807: 203 [=*Agouti* Lacépède, 1799a: 9].

Class Rodentes Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792: xcvii.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genera *Sciuriens* Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792: xcvii; *Ecureuils* Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792: xcviii; *Glirins* Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792: xcviii; *Murins* Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792: xcix; *Surmurins* Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792: c; *Essorillés* Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792: c; *Planiqueues* Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792: c; *Sauteurs* Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792: c; *Double-Dents* Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792: c; and *Épineux* Vicq-d'Azyr, 1792: ci. Synonymised within Rodentia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 114).

Clavicules G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxxi, 189.

COMMENTS: Rank unknown but placed within the Rongeurs (F. Cuvier, 1813 [=Glires (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the genera *Castor* Linnaeus, 1758: 58; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Arvicola* Lacépède, 1799a: 10; *Echimys* G. Cuvier, 1809: 394; *Myoxus* Zimmermann, 1780: 351; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Dipus* Zimmermann, 1780: 354; *Spalax* Güldenstädt, 1770: 409; *Bathygerus* Illiger, 1811: 86; *Pedetes* Illiger, 1811: 81; *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Pteromys* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1; and *Cheiromys* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Daubentonia* É. Geoffroy, 1795: 195]. Recognised as the Family Claviculata within the Order Rodentia by Owen (1859: 52).

Sans Clavicules G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxxi, 208.

COMMENTS: Rank unknown but placed within the Rongeurs (F. Cuvier, 1813 [=Glires (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included

the genera *Hystrix* Linnaeus, 1758: 56; *Lepus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Lagomys* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Ochotona* Link, 1795: 74]; *Cavia* Pallas, 1766: 30; *Hydrochoerus* Brisson, 1762: 12, 80; *Dasyprocta* Illiger, 1811: 93; and *Coelogenus* F. Cuvier, 1807: 203 [=*Agouti* Lacépède, 1799a: 9]. Recognised as the Family Claviculata within the Order Rodentia by Owen (1859: 52).

Order Rodentiformes Kinman, 1994: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]). Synonymised within the Mirorder Simplicidentata (Weber, 1904: x, 495) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 113).

Clade Rodentiaformes Wyss & Meng, 1996: 562.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the clade Simplicidentata (Weber, 1904: 495), within Glires (Linnaeus, 1758), and includes the genus † *Tribosphenomys* (Meng *et al*., 1994: 134) and Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821). Not currently recognised at a specific rank.

## **Suborder Myomorpha** Brandt, 1855

Suborder Myomorpha Brandt, 1855: 152, 292, 300.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the 'Order Glires seu Rodentia' and included the families Myoxoïdes [=Myoxidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303)], Castoroïdes [=Castoridae (Hemprich, 1820: 33)], Sciurospalacoïdes (Brandt, 1855: 301 [=Geomorpha (Thaler, 1966: 11)], Myoïdes [=Superfamily Muroidea (Illiger, 1811)], Spalacoïdes (Brandt, 1855: 306), and Dipodoïdes ([=Dipodoidea] G. Fischer, 1817: 372, 407). The Family Muridae was placed in the Suborder Sciurognathi (Tullberg, 1899: 43) by Musser and Carleton (1993: 501) and Skinner and Chimimba (2005: v, 99). Suborder rank recognised by Strahan (1983: xxi) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 871), and intraordinal rank by Carleton (1984: 258). Called Phaneraulata by Landry (1999: 283, 312), with a slightly different composition. Superfamily rank recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 131) but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10).

Clade Phaneraulata Landry, 1999: 283, 312.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Sciuromorpha (Brandt, 1855) and included the old Myomorpha (Brandt, 1855), minus the anomalurids and included the geomyids, glirids and theridomyids.

## **Superfamily Muroidea** Illiger, 1811

Family Murina Illiger, 1811: 84.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Prensiculantia (Illiger, 1811 [=Glires (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Bathyergus* Illiger, 1811: 86. Superfamily rank recognised by Ellerman (1940: 35), Carleton (1984: 258), McKenna and Bell (1997: 135) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 894), but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10).

Family Macropoda Illiger, 1811: 61, 81.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Prensiculantia (Illiger, 1811 [=Glires (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Dipus* Zimmermann, 1780: 354; *Pedetes* Illiger, 1811: 81; and *Meriones* Illiger, 1811: 82. Each of these genera are currently recognised within separate families, i.e. the families Dipodidae for *Dipus* (Holden & Musser, 2005: 882), Pedetidae for *Pedetes* (Dieterlen, 2005: 1535) and Muridae for *Meriones* (Musser & Carleton, 2005: 1234).

HOMONYMS:

Macropoda Wagner, 1843, macropods of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprotodontia, Superfamily Macropodoidea). Synonymised within the Superfamily Macropodoidea J. Gray, 1821 here. See individual entry.

Order Macropoda Ameghino, 1889, diprotodont marsupials of the Class Mammalia (Order Diprontodontia). Synonymised within the Order Diprotodontia Owen, 1877a here. See individual entry.

Family Cricetinorum G. Fischer, vi, 42.

TYPE GENUS: *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Metatarsii (G. Fischer, 1817 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; and *Brachyurus* G. Fischer, 1813a: 14, 24 [=*Lemmus* Link, 1795: 75]. Name is also referred to by G. Fischer (1817: 410) and is equivalent to Cricetini (G. Fischer, 1817).

Family Cricetini G. Fischer, 1817: 372.

TYPE GENUS: *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Metatarsii (G. Fischer, 1817 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Hystrix* Linnaeus, 1758: 56; *Eucritus* G. Fischer, 1817: 372; and *Loncheres* Illiger, 1811: 90 [=*Echimys* G. Cuvier, 1809: 394]. Rank not stated but appears to be the same as the Family Cricetinorum on page 410. Synonymised within Muridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 135).

Family Murini G. Fischer, 1817: 372.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Metatarsii (G. Fischer, 1817 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Brachyurus* G. Fischer, 1813a: 14, 24 [=*Lemmus* Link, 1795: 75]; and *Spalax* Güldenstädt, 1770: 409. Rank not stated but appears to be the same as the Family Murinorum on page 410. Synonymised within Muridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 136).

Suborder Simplicidentati Lilljeborg, 1866a: 5, 9.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Glires (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the families Muridae (Illiger, 1811), Spalacidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303), Dipodidae [=G. Fischer, 1817: 372, 407], Myoxidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303), Saccomyidae (Baird, 1857: 235 [=Geomyidae (Bonaparte, 1845: 5)]), Castoridae (Hemprich, 1820: 33), Sciuridae (G. Fischer, 1814), Haploodontidae (Lilljeborg, 1866a: 41 [=Aplodontidae (Brandt, 1855: 148, 150)]), Chinchillidae (Bennett, 1833: 57), Spalacopodidae (Lilljeborg, 1866a: 44 [=Octodontidae (Waterhouse, 1839b: 172)]) and Hystricidae (G. Fischer, 1814: viii, 99). Suborder rank recognised by Gill (1872: v, 20).

Myoidea Gill, 1872: 20.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Simplicidentati (Lilljeborg, 1866a: 5, 9 [=Muroidea (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the families Pedetidae (J. Gray, 1825a: 342), Dipodidae (G. Fischer, 1817: 372, 407), Jaculidae (Gill, 1872: 20 [=Dipodidae (G. Fischer, 1817: 372, 407)]), Muridae (Illiger, 1811), Myoxidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303), Saccomyidae (Baird, 1857: 235 [=Geomyidae (Bonaparte, 1845: 5)]), Geomyidae (Bonaparte, 1845: 5), Castoridae (Hemprich, 1820: 33), Sciuridae (G. Fischer, 1814), Anomaluridae (Gervais, 1849a: 203), Haploodontidae (Lilljeborg, 1866a: 41 [=Aplodontidae (Brandt, 1855: 148, 150)]), Spalacopodidae (Lilljeborg, 1866a: 44 [=Octodontidae (Waterhouse, 1839b: 172)]), Hystricidae (G. Fischer, 1814: viii, 99), Dasyproctidae (J. Gray, 1825a: 341), Caviidae (G. Fischer, 1814: viii, 81), Hydrochoeridae (J. Gray, 1825a: 341) and Chinchillidae (Bennett, 1833: 57). Rank not specified by Gill, 1872. Synonymised within Muroidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 135).

† Lophiomyoidea Gill, 1872: 20.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Simplicidentati (Lilljeborg, 1866a: 5, 9 [=Muroidea (Illiger, 1811 part)]) and included the Family Lophiomyidae (Milne-Edwards, 1878: 114). Synonymised within Muroidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 135).

Superfamily Muroidae Miller & Gidley, 1918: 435.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821) and included the families Muscardinidae (Palmer, 1899c: 413), † Ischyromyidae (Alston, 1876: 67, 78), Cricetidae (G. Fischer, 1817: 372, 410), Platacanthomyidae (Alston, 1876: 81), Rhizomyidae (Winge, 1887: 109), Spalacidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303) and Muridae (Illiger, 1811). Rank recognised by Ellerman (1940: 35), but synonymised within Muroidea (Illiger, 1811) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 135).

Suborder Cricetomorpha Thaler, 1966: 137.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Order Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821) and included the Superfamily Cricetoidea (Thaler, 1966: 137). Synonymised within Muroidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 135).

Superfamily Cricetoidea Thaler, 1966: 137.

TYPE GENUS: *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Suborder Cricetomorpha (Thaler, 1966: 137) and contained the families Cricetidae (G. Fischer, 1817: 372, 410) and Microtidae (Cope, 1891: 90 [=Arvicolidae (J. Gray, 1821: 303)]). Synonymised within Muroidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 135).

## **Family Muridae** Illiger, 1811

Family Murina Illiger, 1811: 84.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Prensiculantia (Illiger, 1811 [=Glires (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Bathyergus* Illiger, 1811: 86. Subsequently recorded by Illiger (1815: 46, 129). The priority of Illiger (1811: 84) was recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 136), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1189), while J. Gray (1821: 303) was recognised as the author by Simpson (1945: 88).

Family Murinorum G. Fischer, 1814: vii, 62.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Metatarsii (G. Fischer, 1814) and included the genus *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758. Name also referred to by G. Fischer (1817: 410).

Family Muridae J. Gray, 1821: 303.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Rosores (J. Gray, 1821) and included

the genera *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a; *Rattus* G. Fischer, 1803; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168. Synonymised within Muridae Illiger, 1811 by McKenna and Bell (1997: 136).

Kind Rattidae Burnett, 1830b: 350.

TYPE GENUS: *Rattus* G. Fischer, 1803.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Race 'Glires, Rodentia, Liberae' with the Muridae (Illiger, 1811) (mouse-kind) to include rat-kind animals, with both families including the genera *Sphermophilus* [sic =*Spermophilus*] F. Cuvier, 1825 [1821–1825]: 255; *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Pedetes* Illiger, 1811: 81; *Bathyergus* [=*Bathygerus*] Illiger, 1811: 86; *Dipus* Zimmermann, 1780: 354; *Gerbillus* Desmarest, 1804a: 22; *Aspalax* Desmarest, 1804a: 24 [=*Spalax* Güldenstädt, 1770: 409]; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a; *Myoxus* Zimmermann, 1780: 351; *Echimys* G. Cuvier, 1809: 394; *Lemmus* Link, 1795: 75; and *Arvicola* Lacépède, 1799a: 10. Synonymised within Muridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 136) and the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Family Dipodineae Lesson, 1842: 129.

TYPE GENUS: *Dipus* Zimmermann, 1780: 354.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821) and included the genera *Pedetes* Illiger, 1811: 81; *Lagostomus* Brookes, 1829: 96; *Notomys* Lesson, 1842; *Dipus* Zimmermann, 1780: 354; *Alactaga* F. Cuvier, 1837b: 141, *Gerbillus* Desmarest, 1804a: 22; *Meriones* Illiger, 1811: 82; and *Eligmodontia* F. Cuvier, 1837c: 168. Does not appear to have been recognised by other authors.

Musideaee Lesson, 1842: 134.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821) and included the genus *Mus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Synonymised within Muridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 136).

Family Murini Giebel, 1855: xi, 531.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Glires (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Acomys* I. Geoffroy, 1838: 126; *Sminthus* Nathusius, 1839: 49; *Reithrodon* Waterhouse, 1837a: 29; *Neotoma* Say and Ord, 1825a: 345; *Sigmodon* Say and Ord, 1825b: 352; *Hesperomys* Waterhouse, 1839c: 75; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Steatomys* Peters, 1846: 258; *Pseudomys* J. Gray, 1832; *Dendromys* Smuts, 1832: iii, 39; *Akodon* Meyen, 1833: 599; *Drymomys* Tschudi, 1844: 9; *Saccomys* F. Cuvier, 1823[1821–1825]: 186; *Perognathus* Wied-Neuwied, 1839: 449; *Saccostomus* Peters, 1846: 258; *Cricetomys* Waterhouse, 1840b: 2; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a; *Phloeomys* Waterhouse, 1839d: 108; and *Hapalotis* M. Lichtenstein, 1829 [=*Conilurus* W. Ogilby, 1838f]. Synonymised within Muridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 136).

Family Murina Haeckel, 1866: clx.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Myomorpha and included the genera *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; and *Hypudaeus* Illiger, 1811: 87 [=*Lemmus* Link, 1795: 75]. Synonymised within Muridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 136).

## Subfamily Murinae Illiger, 1811

Family Murina Illiger, 1811: 84.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Prensiculantia (Illiger, 1811 [=Glires (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Bathyergus* Illiger, 1811: 86. Subsequently recorded by Illiger (1815: 46, 129). Recognised at family rank by J. Gray (1825a: 341) and as a subfamily within the Family Muridae by A. Murray (1866: xv, 359), Longman (1916: 9), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 71), Tate (1951c: 237), Troughton (1967: 212), Carleton and Musser (1984: 294, 352), Strahan (1995: 9, 646), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247). The recognition of the tribes used here follows Lecompte *et al*. (2008: 8) with the informal rank of Division being included within each tribe following Musser and Carleton (2005: 902–905) and Lecompte *et al*. (2008: 8–9).

Tribe Murina J. Gray, 1825a: 341.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Otomys* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 255; and *Capromys* Desmarest, 1822a: 185). Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 161).

Tribe Hydromina J. Gray, 1825a: 341.

TYPE GENUS: *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 161) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Kind Rattidae Burnett, 1830b: 350.

TYPE GENUS: *Rattus* G. Fischer, 1803.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Race 'Glires, Rodentia, Liberae' with the Muridae (Illiger, 1811) (mouse-kind) to include rat-kind animals, with both families including the genera *Sphermophilus* [sic =*Spermophilus*] F. Cuvier, 1825 [1821–1825]: 255; *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Pedetes* Illiger, 1811: 81; *Bathyergus* [=*Bathygerus*] Illiger, 1811: 86; *Dipus* Zimmermann, 1780: 354; *Gerbillus* Desmarest, 1804a: 22; *Aspalax* Desmarest, 1804a: 24 [=*Spalax* Güldenstädt, 1770: 409]; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a; *Myoxus* Zimmermann, 1780: 351; *Echimys* G. Cuvier, 1809: 394; *Lemmus* Link, 1795: 75; and *Arvicola* Lacépède, 1799a: 10. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 161) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Subfamily Murinae A. Murray, 1866: xv, 359.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811). Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 161).

Subfamily Phloeomyinae Alston, 1876: 81.

TYPE GENUS: *Phloeomys* Waterhouse, 1839d: 108.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Phloeomys* Waterhouse, 1839d: 108; and *Nesokia* J. Gray, 1842b: 264. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 161) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Murini Winge, 1887: 126.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811) above the unknown ranks Mures (Winge, 1887) and Gerbilli (J. Gray, 1825a: 342). Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Mures Winge, 1887: 125.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the unknown rank Murini above the genera *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Acomys* I. Geoffroy, 1838: 126; *Cricetomys* Waterhouse, 1840b: 2; *Dasymys* Peters, 1875b: 12; *Dendromys* Smuts, 1832: iii, 39; *Isomys* Sundevall, 1843: 219 [=*Arvicanthus* Lesson, 1842: 147]; *Lophuromys* Peters, 1874b: 234; *Pelomys* Peters, 1852a: 275; *Saccostomus* Peters, 1846: 258; *Steatomys* Peters, 1846: 258; *Chiropodomys* Peters, 1868a: 448; *Phloeomys* Waterhouse, 1839d: 108; *Spalacomys* Peters, 1860a: 139 [=*Nesokia* J. Gray, 1842b: 264]; *Uromys* Peters, 1867a; *Echiothrix* J. Gray, 1867: 599; *Hapalotis* M. Lichtenstein, 1829 [=*Conilurus* W. Ogilby, 1838f]; and *Mastacomys* Thomas, 1882. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Subfamily Rhynchomyinae Thomas, 1897b: 1017.

TYPE GENUS: *Rhynchomys* Thomas, 1895c: 160.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Rhyncomys* Thomas, 1895c: 160. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 161) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Subfamily Otomyinae Thomas, 1897b: 1017.

TYPE GENUS: *Otomys* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 255.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Otomys* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 255; and *Oreinomys* Trouessart, 1881: 111. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 161).

Subfamily Phloeomyini Tullberg, 1899: 274.

TYPE GENUS: *Phloeomys* Waterhouse, 1839d: 108.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Phloeomys* Waterhouse, 1839d: 108. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Subfamily Otomyini Tullberg, 1899: 274.

TYPE GENUS: *Otomys* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 255.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Otomys* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 255. Tribe rank recognised by Ducroz *et al*. (2001: 199). Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 161) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 161).

Group Anisomyes *sensu* Ellerman, 1941: 9, 76.

TYPE GENUS: *Anisomys* Thomas, 1904c: 199.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Murinae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Anisomys* Thomas, 1904c: 199. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Tribe Anisomyini Lidicker & Brylski, 1987: 635.

TYPE GENUS: *Anisomys* Thomas, 1904c: 199.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Hydromyinae (Alston, 1876) and included the genera *Anisomys* Thomas, 1904c: 199;

*Pogonomys* Milne-Edwards, 1877; *Chiruromys* Thomas, 1888b: 237; *Hyomys* Thomas, 1904c: 198; *Lorentzimys* Jentink, 1911: 174; *Mallomys* Thomas, 1898a: 1; and *Macruromys* Stein, 1933: 94. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 161) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Tribe Arvicanthini Ducroz *et al*., 2001: 173, 200.

TYPE GENUS: *Arvicanthis* Lesson, 1842: 147.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Murinae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Arvicanthis* Lesson, 1842: 147; *Aethomys* Thomas, 1915a: 477; *Dasymys* Peters, 1875b: 12; *Grammomys* Thomas, 1915b: 150; *Hybomys* Thomas, 1910b: 85; and probably *Golunda* J. Gray, 1837: 586. *Nomen nudum*. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

## **Tribe Hydromyini** Alston, 1876 *sensu* Lecompte *et al.,* 2008

Subfamily Hydromyinae Alston, 1876: 80.

TYPE GENUS: *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a. Author to the subfamily given as Thomas (1897b: 1017) by authors including Ellerman (1941: 297), and Watts and Baverstock (1994: 303). Subfamily rank recognised by Longman (1916: 9), Ellerman (1940: 39; 1941: 297), Tate (1951c: 222), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 69), Simpson (1945: 91; 1961: 434), Troughton (1967: 206), Misonne (1969: iii, 154), Lee *et al*. (1981: 1530), Watts and Aslin (1981: 6), Strahan (1983: xxi; 1995: 9, 550), Baverstock (1984b: 917), Lidicker and Brylski (1987: 621), Watts and Kemper (1989: 948), Watts and Baverstock (1994: 303) and Strahan (1995: 9, 550). Subfamily rank synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 161) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247). Tribe rank within the Subfamily Murinae recognised by Strahan (1983: 366; 1995: 9, 628), Lidicker and Brylski (1987: 621, 635), Watts and Kemper (1989: 948), Flannery (1995a: 10, 233) and LeCompte *et al*. (2008: 7). Recognised as the '*Hydromys* Division' by Musser and Carleton (2005: 903) and '*Hydromys* Group' by Breed and Ford (2007: 9), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 662).

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: Ken Aplin (personal communication) has commented that, according to our time-depth criterion for genera (see above), most of the genera of Hydromyini are probably not valid.

Tribe Hydromina J. Gray, 1825a: 341.

TYPE GENUS: *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genus *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Hydromyes Winge, 1887: 126.

TYPE GENUS: *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the unknown rank Murini (Illiger, 1811) above the genus *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Family Coniluridae K. Dahl, 1897: 194.

TYPE GENUS: *Conilurus* W. Ogilby, 1838f.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, the higher rank was not stated but included the genus *Conilurus* W. Ogilby, 1838f; and possibly *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a. Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Subfamily Pseudomyinae Simpson, 1961: 433.

TYPE GENUS: *Pseudomys* J. Gray, 1832.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Pseudomys* J. Gray, 1832 (including *Thetomys* Thomas, 1910c; and *Gyomys* Thomas, 1910c), *Leggadina* Thomas, 1910c; *Zyzomys* Thomas, 1909c (including *Laomys* Thomas, 1909c), *Leporillus* Thomas, 1906f; *Mastacomys* Thomas, 1882; *Notomys* Lesson, 1842; *Mesembriomys* Palmer, 1906; and *Conilurus* W. Ogilby, 1838f. Subfamily rank synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247), but recognised as the '*Pseudomys* Division' by Musser and Carleton (2005: 904) and '*Pseudomys* Group' by Troughton (1967: 225), Breed and Ford (2007: 8), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 577).

*Uromys* Group *sensu* Misonne, 1969: iii, 144.

TYPE GENUS: *Uromys* Peters, 1867a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the *Rattus* Division (Misonne, 1969) and included the genera *Uromys* Peters, 1867a; *Solomys* Thomas, 1922g: 261; *Melomys* Thomas, 1922g; *Pogonomelomys* Rümmler, 1936: 248; *Xenuromys* Tate and Archbold, 1941: 3; and *Apomys* Mearns, 1905: 455.

Tribe Conilurini Lee *et al*., 1981: 1530.

TYPE GENUS: *Conilurus* W. Ogilby, 1838f.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Hydromyinae (Alston, 1876) and included the genera *Pseudomys* J. Gray, 1832; *Leggadina* Thomas, 1910c; *Mastacomys* Thomas, 1882; *Notomys* Lesson, 1842; *Conilurus* W. Ogilby, 1838f; *Mesembriomys* Palmer, 1906; *Leporillus* Thomas, 1906f; and *Zyzomys* Thomas,

1909c. Tribe rank recognised by Watts and Aslin (1981: 5), Strahan (1983: 380; 1995: 9, 551), Baverstock (1984b: 917), Lidicker and Brylski (1987: 621, 634), Watts and Kemper (1989: 948), Watts and Baverstock (1994: 303), Flannery (1995a: 11, 257) and Ford (2003: 15). Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 161) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247).

Tribe Hydromyini Lee *et al*., 1981: 1530.

TYPE GENUS: *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Hydromyinae (Alston, 1876) and included the genera *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a; and *Xeromys* Thomas, 1889a. Tribe rank recognised by Watts and Aslin (1981: 6), Baverstock (1984b: 917), Lidicker and Brylski (1987: 621, 635), Watts and Kemper (1989: 948), Watts and Baverstock (1994: 303), and Ford (2003: 15). Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 161).

Tribe Uromyini Lee *et al*., 1981: 1530.

TYPE GENUS: *Uromys* Peters, 1867a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Hydromyinae (Alston, 1876) and included the genera *Uromys* Peters, 1867a; and *Melomys* Thomas, 1922g. Tribe rank recognised by Watts and Aslin (1981: 6), Strahan (1983: 370; 1995: 632), Baverstock (1984b: 917), Lidicker and Brylski (1987: 621, 635), Watts and Kemper (1989: 948), Watts and Baverstock (1994: 303), Flannery (1995a: 11, 260) and Ford (2003: 15). Synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 161).

*Hydromys* Division *sensu* Musser & Carleton, 2005: 903.

TYPE GENUS: *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Murinae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Crossomys* Thomas, 1907c: 70; *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a; *Microhydromys* Tate and Archbold, 1941: 2; *Parahydromys* Poche, 1906: 326; and *Paraleptomys* Tate and Archbold, 1941: 1. Recognised by Breed and Ford (2007: 9), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 662) as the '*Hydromys* Group', but recognised in the Tribe Hydromyini (Alston, 1876) as a division by Lecompte *et al*. (2008: 8). As this is a non Linnean rank it has not been recognised here.

*Pogonomys* Division *sensu* Musser & Carleton, 2005: 904.

TYPE GENUS: *Pogonomys* Milne-Edwards, 1877.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Murinae and included the genera *Abeomelomys* Menzies, 1990: 133; *Anisomys* Thomas, 1904c: 199; *Chiruromys* Thomas, 1888b: 237; *Coccymys* Menzies, 1990: 132; *Coryphomys* Schaub, 1937: 2, 5; *Hyomys* Thomas, 1904c: 198; *Macruromys* Stein, 1933: 94; *Mallomys* Thomas, 1898a: 1; *Mammelomys* Menzies, 1996: 383; *Pogonomelomys* Rümmler, 1936: 248; *Pogonomys* Milne-Edwards, 1877; *Spelaeomys* Hooijer, 1957: 306; and *Xenuromys* Tate and Archbold, 1941: 3. Recognised as the '*Pogonomys* Group' by Breed and Ford (2007: 9), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 679), but in the Tribe Hydromyini as a division by Lecompte *et al*. (2008: 8). As this is a non Linnean rank it has not been recognised here.

*Pseudomys* Division *sensu* Musser & Carleton, 2005: 904.

GENUS: *Pseudomys* J. Gray, 1832.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Murinae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Conilurus* W. Ogilby, 1838f; *Leggadina* Thomas, 1910c; *Leporillus* Thomas, 1906f; *Mastacomys* Thomas, 1882; *Mesembriomys* Palmer, 1906; *Notomys* Lesson, 1842; *Pseudomys* J. Gray, 1832; and *Zyzomys* Thomas, 1909c. Recognised as the '*Pseudomys* Group' by Troughton (1967: 225), Breed and Ford (2007: 8), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 577), but in the Tribe Hydromyini as a division by Lecompte *et al*. (2008: 8). As this is a non Linnean rank it has not been recognised here.

*Xeromys* Division *sensu* Musser & Carleton, 2005: 905.

TYPE GENUS: *Xeromys* Thomas, 1889a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Murinae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Leptomys* Thomas, 1897a: 610; *Pseudohydromys* Rümmler, 1934: 47; and *Xeromys* Thomas, 1889a. Placed in the Tribe Hydromyini as a division by Lecompte *et al*. (2008: 9). As this is a non Linnean rank it has not been recognised here.

*Uromys* Division *sensu* Musser & Carleton, 2005: 905.

TYPE GENUS: *Uromys* Peters, 1867a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Murinae and included the genera *Melomys* Thomas, 1922g; *Paramelomys* Rümmler, 1936: 248; *Protochromys* Menzies, 1996: 416; *Solomys* Thomas, 1922g: 261; and *Uromys* Peters, 1867a. Recognised as the '*Uromys* Group' by Breed and Ford (2007: 9), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 666). Placed in the Tribe Hydromyini by as a division by Lecompte *et al*. (2008: 8). As this is a non Linnean rank it has not been recognised here.

## ***Conilurus*** W. Ogilby, 1838

*Conilurus* W. Ogilby, 1838f: 96.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Conylurus* W. Ogilby, 1837c.

COMMENTS: W. Ogilby (1838f: 96) is an abstract of W. Ogilby (1838g: 124). Synonymised within *Hapalotis* by Waterhouse (1840c: 173). Proposed to be used ahead of *Conylurus* (W. Ogilby, 1837c) by Mahoney (1982: 23) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 154) as it is in general

use for the taxon, which has been followed by subsequent authors. The valid name *Conylurus* W. Ogilby, 1837c is an unused senior synonym of *Conilurus* W. Ogilby, 1838f. Included within Hydromyini (incorporating Conilurini where it is usually kept).

*Hapalotis* M. Lichtenstein, 1829: two unnumbered pages of text, Plate 29.

TYPE SPECIES: † *Hapalotis albipes* M. Lichtenstein, 1829 [= † *Conilurus albipes* (M. Lichtenstein, 1829)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Publication date established from Mahoney (1982: 22). Recognised in preference to *Conilurus* by Waterhouse (1840c: 173), but synonymised within *Conilurus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 82), Ellerman (1941: 113), Watts and Aslin (1981: 129), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 154) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Hapalotis* Hübner, 1821 [1816–1826]: 254, owlet moths of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Noctuidae). Genus is a synonym of *Elaphria* Hübner, 1818: 16. See Poole (1989).

*Conylurus* W. Ogilby, 1837c: 208.

TYPE SPECIES: † *Hapalotis albipes* M. Lichtenstein, 1829 (as *Conylurus constructor* W. Ogilby, 1837c) [= † *Conilurus albipes* (M. Lichtenstein, 1829)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: W. Ogilby (1837c) is an abstract of W. Ogilby (1838g: 124). Synonymised within *Conilurus* by Mahoney (1982: 23), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 154) and subsequent authors.

### † *Conilurus albipes* (M. Lichtenstein, 1829)

**White-footed Rabbit-rat**

† *Hapalotis albipes* M. Lichtenstein, 1829: Text to Plate 29.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, eastern Australia.

COMMENTS: Publication date established from Mahoney (1982: 15). Recognised within *Hapalotis* by Gould (1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 1). Placed in *Conilurus* by Longman (1916: 23), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 82), Tate (1951c: 270), Troughton (1967: 242) and subsequent authors.

† *Conylurus constructor* W. Ogilby, 1837c: 208.

TYPE LOCALITY: South eastern New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: W. Ogilby (1837c) reference above is an abstract of W. Ogilby (1838g: 126). Synonymised within *albipes* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 82), Tate (1951c: 270), Watts and Aslin (1981: 129), and Mahoney (1982: 22).

† *Conilurus destructor* Palmer, 1897a: 259.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Conilurus albipes* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 82) and Watts and Aslin (1981: 129).

### † *Conilurus capricornensis* Cramb & Hocknull, 2010

**Capricorn Rabbit-rat**

† *Conilurus capricornensis* Cramb & Hocknull, 2010b: 41, 46.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dodgey's Cave surface collection, Broken River, north east Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Based on Pleistocene and Holocene dental remains.

### *Conilurus penicillatus* (Gould, 1842)

**Brush-tailed Rabbit-rat**

### *Conilurus penicillatus penicillatus* (Gould, 1842)

*Mus penicillatus* Gould, 1842b: 12.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Hapalotis* by Gould (1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 5). Recognised at the species rank in *Conilurus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 116) and subsequent authors including Longman (1916: 23), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 82), Troughton (1967: 243), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 156).

*Hapalotis melanura* J. Gray, 1844a: 12c; Plate 29, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Date established from Tomes (1857: 138), Dobson (1875e: 372) and Tate (1941a: 595). Synonymised within *C. penicillatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 82), Watts and Aslin (1981: 132), Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 155) and Flannery (1990: 192; 1995a: 258).

*Hapalotis hemileucura* Gould, 1858: 243.

TYPE LOCALITY: Northern Australia. Gould (1858) believed the specimen came from about midway between the Gulf of Carpentaria and Moreton Bay, but from what is known of the distribution of the species it was considered by Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 156) to be an unlikely locality for the species.

COMMENTS: Species further described by Gould (1858 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 3). Recognised at the species rank within *Conilurus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 116), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 82), Ellerman (1941: 114), and Troughton

(1967: 244) and as a subspecies of *penicillatus* by Tate (1951c: 271). Synonymised within *Conilurus penicillatus* by Ride (1970: 242), Watts and Aslin (1981: 132), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 156) and Kemper and Schmitt (1992: 437) and Flannery (1990: 192; 1995a: 258).

### ***Conilurus penicillatus melibius*** Thomas, 1921

*Conilurus melibius* Thomas, 1921a: 431.

TYPE LOCALITY: Biro, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia. Sea Level.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *penicillatus* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 132), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 156) and Flannery (1990: 192). Recognised at the species rank in *Conilurus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 82), Ellerman (1941: 114) and Tate (1951c: 271). Placed at subspecies rank within *penicillatus* by Troughton (1967: 243), Kemper and Schmitt (1992: 437), Flannery (1995a: 258), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 111), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 581).

### Φ ***Conilurus penicillatus randi*** Tate & Archbold, 1938

Φ *Conilurus randi* Tate & Archbold, 1938: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Original description states Penzara, between Waii Kussa and Morehead Rivers, Western Division, Papua New Guinea. 20 metres elevation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *penicillatus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 586; 2005: 1309). Recognised as a subspecies of *penicillatus* by Tate (1951c: 272), Kemper and Schmitt (1992: 437), Flannery (1990: 192; 1995a: 258), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 581).

### ***Hydromys*** É. Geoffroy, 1804

*Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a: 353 as 253.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hydromys chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy, 1804a by subsequent designation. See Iredale and Troughton (1934: 69).

COMMENTS: Taxon spelt *Hydromis* by É. Geoffroy (1805a: 90). Genus recognised by subsequent authors.

*Hydromis* É. Geoffroy, 1805a: 81.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a.

COMMENTS: Spelling not typically recognised by subsequent authors.

*Baiyankamys* Hinton, 1943: 552.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Baiyankamys shawmeyeri* [sic] Hinton, 1943: 552 [= Φ *Hydromys shawmeyeri* (Hinton, 1943: 552)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hydromys* by Mahoney (1968: 64).

### ***Hydromys chrysogaster*** É. Geoffroy, 1804

**Water Rat**

*Hydromys chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy, 1804a: 354 as 254.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Also described by Geoffroy (1805a: 90). See Desmarest (1822b: 297) and Sherborn and Woodward (1906: 582) who list the page and plate numbers of Livr. 91. Taxonomic decision of Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 158) to reduce *leucogaster* É. Geoffroy as a junior synonym of *chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy even though they have the same publication date. The specific name *leucogaster* was fixed by Lesson (1827a: 285) as the prior name to *chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy, 1804a, which is in general use for the taxon; *leucogaster* É. Geoffroy, 1804a: 354, is an unused senior synonym of *chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy, 1804a, and should not be resurrected as a name for the species. Species recognised within *Hydromys* by Gould (1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 24). Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 663) who suggested the subspecies need to be resolved and are of questionable validity. As a result all names are listed as synonyms.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Australian water rats are badly in need of revision, as acknowledged by several authors, most lately by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333). For example, brief observations by Colin Groves in the Australian Museum collection suggest that two species exist in the south-east of Australia, distinguished by the size of the cheekteeth and the colour of the underparts; they are largely geographically segregated, but may overlap in the Tumut region of New South Wales.

*Hydromys leucogaster* É. Geoffroy, 1804a: 354 as 254.

TYPE LOCALITY: Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia

COMMENTS: Type designation by Rode (1945: 204). Species recognised within *Hydromys* by Gould (1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 26). Synonymised with *Hydromys chrysogaster* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 69), Ellerman (1941: 299), Brazenor (1936a: 63), Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Meriones apicalis* Kuhl, 1820: 70.

TYPE LOCALITY: ‘India oriantali’.

COMMENTS: Location given as Moluccas by Illiger (1815: 89) but as Brazil by Olfers (1818: 207 *fide* Hershkovitz, 1959: 339). Synonymised within *chrysogaster* by Trouessart (1898: 458), Ellerman (1941: 299), Hershkovitz (1959: 339), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys fulvogaster* Jourdan, 1837a: 523.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'les bords de la riviere des Cygnes (Australasie)' [Swan River, in error = Tasmania, see Iredale & Troughton, 1934: 69].

COMMENTS: Thomas and Dollman (1909: 790) believed that Jourdan's description of *H. fulvogaster* (as *H. fulvoventer*) is wholly inapplicable to any western Australian specimen. A review of Jourdan's manuscript was undertaken by F. Cuvier (1838: 2) with further discussion of Jourdan's paper and that of Cuvier's 'Rapport' made by Andersen (1909a: 21–22). The spelling *fulvoventer* (as *Fulvo-Venter*) found in F. Cuvier (1837d: 372; 1838: 5) is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *fulvogaster* according to Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 157). This taxon was synonymised with *Hydromys chrysogaster* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 69), Brazenor (1936a: 63), Ellerman (1941: 299), Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*[Hydromis] Fulvo-Venter* F. Cuvier, 1837d: 372.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'les bords de la riviere des Cygnes (Australasie)' [Swan River, in error = Tasmania, see Iredale & Troughton, 1934: 69].

COMMENTS: Appears to be an incorrect subsequent spelling, which was also used by F. Cuvier (1838: 5). Ex Jourdan MS (Iredale & Troughton, 1934: 69). Thomas and Dollman (1909: 790) believed the locality of the specimen described by F. Cuvier (1837d: 372), and assigned to Jourdan, was incorrectly assigned to any specimens from Western Australia. This taxon was synonymised with *Hydromys chrysogaster* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 69), Brazenor (1936a: 63), Ellerman (1941: 299), Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys flaviventer* Owen, 1840–1845: 26; Plate 105, Fig. 18.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *chrysogaster* by Ellerman (1941: 299), and by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys fuliginosus* Gould, 1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 27.

TYPE LOCALITY: King George Sound, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432). Recognised as a species within *Hydromys* by Longman (1916: 21), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 70) and Troughton (1967: 211). Reduced to a subspecies of *chrysogaster* by Tate (1951c: 234) and Ellerman (1941: 299). Synonymised within *chrysogaster* by Ride (1970: 243), Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys fulvolavatus* Gould, 1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 25.

TYPE LOCALITY: Murray River, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432). Recognised at the species rank by J. Ogilby (1892: 102). Reduced to a subspecies of *chrysogaster* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 70) and Ellerman (1941: 299). Recognised as a species Iredale and Troughton (1934: 70) and as a subspecies of *chrysogaster* by Brazenor (1936a: 64) and Tate (1951c: 233). Synonymised with *Hydromys chrysogaster* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys Lutrilla* Gould, 1863 [1845–1863]: xxxvi of Introduction in Volume 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *H. chrysogaster* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 70) and Brazenor (1936a: 64). Synonymised within *chrysogaster* by Tate (1951c: 232), Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

Φ *Hydromys Beccarii* Peters, 1874a: 303.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Key (Weri)' =Kei Island, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Le Souef and Burrell (1926: 113) and subspecies of *chrysogaster* by Ellerman (1941: 300), Tate (1951c: 234) and D. Johnson (1964: 500). Synonymised within *Hydromys chrysogaster* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

Φ *Hydromys esox* Thomas, 1906b: 324.

TYPE LOCALITY: Southern New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Le Souef and Burrell (1926: 113) and subspecies rank by Ellerman (1941: 300). Synonymised within *beccarii* by Tate (1951c: 234). Synonymised within *chrysogaster* by Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys chrysogaster reginae* Thomas & Dollman, 1909: 789.

TYPE LOCALITY: Inkerman Station, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *chrysogaster* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 70), Brazenor (1936a: 64), Ellerman (1941: 300) and Tate (1951c: 234). Synonymised with *Hydromys chrysogaster* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys chrysogaster caurinus* Thomas, 1909b: 197.

TYPE LOCALITY: Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig Station, near Wyndham, eastern Kimberley, Western Australia,

Australia. Trig Station HJ9 is located at 15°34′24.69″S, 128°20′47.01″E.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 70) and Troughton (1967: 210) but reduced to subspecies rank by Ellerman (1941: 299). Synonymised within *beccarii* by Tate (1951c: 234). Synonymised within *chrysogaster* by Ride (1970: 243), Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

Φ *Hydromys nauticus* Thomas, 1921a: 429.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aru Islands, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Ellerman (1941: 300). Synonymised within *beccarii* by Tate (1951c: 235) and within *chrysogaster* by Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys melicertes* Thomas, 1921a: 430.

TYPE LOCALITY: Biro, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia. Sea level.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 70) and Troughton (1967: 210). Subspecies rank recognised by Ellerman (1941: 300). Synonymised within *beccarii* by Tate (1951c: 235) and within *chrysogaster* by Ride (1970: 243), Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

Φ *Hydromys esox illuteus* Thomas, 1922b: 264.

TYPE LOCALITY: Prauwen Bivak, Idenburg River, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *chrysogaster* by Tate (1951c: 236), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys longmani* Thomas, 1923a: 171.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vine Creek, Ravenshoe, north Queensland, Australia. 3000 feet.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 70) and Troughton (1967: 209) but reduced to subspecies rank by Ellerman (1941: 300). Synonymised within *beccarii* by Tate (1951c: 235) and within *chrysogaster* by Ride (1970: 243), Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys grootensis* Troughton, 1935b: 252.

TYPE LOCALITY: Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by Troughton (1967: 209) and subspecies rank by Ellerman (1941: 300). Synonymised within *beccarii* by Tate (1951c: 235) and within *chrysogaster* by Ride (1970: 243), Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys lawnensis* Troughton, 1935b: 253.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lawn Hill Creek, Adel's Grove, about 12 miles south of Lawn Hill Station and 100 miles south of Burketown, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by Troughton (1967: 210) and subspecies by Ellerman (1941: 300). Synonymised within *reginae* by Tate (1951c: 234) and within *chrysogaster* by Ride (1970: 243), Watts and Aslin (1981: 66), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

*Hydromys moae* Troughton, 1935b: 254.

TYPE LOCALITY: Moa Island (as Moa or Banka Island), Torres Strait, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by Troughton (1967: 209) and subspecies rank recognised by Ellerman (1941: 300). Synonymised within *beccarii* by Tate (1951c: 235) and within *chrysogaster* by Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

Φ *Hydromys oriens* Troughton, 1937a: 127.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Lamington district, southern border of the Northern Division, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *chrysogaster* by Tate (1951c: 236), Flannery (1990: 188; 1995a: 236; 1995b: 126), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1333).

## ***Leggadina*** Thomas, 1910

*Leggadina* Thomas, 1910c: 606.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mus forresti* Thomas, 1906e (as *Pseudomys* (*Leggadina*) *forresti*) [=*Leggadina forresti* (Thomas, 1906e)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Originally described as a subgenus of *Pseudomys* J. Gray, 1832, which was followed by Troughton (1932c: 289). Raised to generic status by Iredale and Troughton (1934), and followed by subsequent authors including Ellerman (1941: 255), Tate (1951c: 249), D. Johnson (1964: 493) and Troughton (1967: 231). Synonymised within *Pseudomys* by Ride (1970: 244). Morphological and genetic variation reviewed by N. Cooper *et al*. (2003a: 333).

## ***Leggadina forresti*** (Thomas, 1906)

**Central Short-tailed Mouse**

*Mus forresti* Thomas, 1906e: 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alexandria Station, Northern Territory, Australia. (About 19°S, 137°E)

COMMENTS: Full description in Thomas (1906d: 538). Recognised as a species within *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22) and Finlayson (1939a: 101), and as a species within *Leggadina* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 78), Ellerman (1941: 256), Tate (1951c: 250) and Troughton (1967: 231). Transferred to *Pseudomys* by Ride (1970: 154) and finally to *Leggadina* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 158) and subsequent authors.

*Pseudomys (Leggadina) messorius* Thomas, 1925: 670.

TYPE LOCALITY: Melrose, Spencer Gulf, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank within *Leggadina* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 79), Ellerman (1941: 256), Tate (1951c: 251) and Troughton (1967: 232). Synonymised within *forresti* by Ride (1970: 246), Watts and Aslin (1981: 208), and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 158).

*Pseudomys (Leggadina) waitei* Troughton, 1932c: 290.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as described by Finlayson (1941: 220), and at the species rank within *Leggadina* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 79), Ellerman (1941: 256), Tate (1951c: 251) and Troughton (1967: 232). Synonymised within *forresti* by Ride (1970: 247), Watts and Aslin (1981: 208), and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 158).

*Gyomys berneyi* Troughton, 1936: 15.

TYPE LOCALITY: Timbered sand ridge country, Barcarolle Station, 135 miles south of Longreach, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised within *Gyomys* by Ellerman (1941: 221), within *Pseudomys* by Tate (1951c: 245) and within *Leggadina* by Troughton (1967: 232). Synonymised within *forresti* by Ride (1970: 246) and Watts and Aslin (1981: 208) and subsequent authors.

### *Leggadina lakedownensis* Watts, 1976

**Northern Short-tailed Mouse**

*Leggadina lakedownensis* Watts, 1976: 105.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lakeland Downs, 70 miles south of Cooktown, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Specific status confirmed by Baverstock *et al*. (1976: 109, 112).

## *Leporillus* Thomas, 1906

*Leporillus* Thomas, 1906f: 83.

TYPE SPECIES: † *Hapalotis apicalis* Gould, 1853 [=† *Leporillus apicalis* (Gould, 1853)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Genus typically recognised since its description.

### † *Leporillus apicalis* (Gould, 1853)

**Lesser Stick-nest Rat**

† *Hapalotis apicalis* Gould, 1853: 126.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia (see Mahoney & Richardson, 1988a: 159).

COMMENTS: Species further described by Gould (1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 2). Lectotype selected by Thomas (1921a: 433) but Mahoney (1975: 102) discussed this further. Recognised within *Hapalotis* by Krefft (1866a: 4). Placed in *Conilurus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 116) and Waite (1898: 115). It subsequently placed in the genus *Leporillus* by Thomas (1906f: 83), Troughton (1923b: 32), Wood Jones (1925 [1923–1925]: 334) and subsequent authors.

### *Leporillus conditor* (Gould, 1848)

**Greater Stick-nest Rat**

*Mus conditor* Gould, in Sturt, 1848: Vol 1, Pl. opposite p. 120; Vol. 2. Appendix: 4, 7.

TYPE LOCALITY: Polia area, about 45 miles (72 kilometres) from Laidley Ponds, New South Wales, Australia. See Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 160).

COMMENTS: Species transferred to *Hapalotis* by Gould (1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 6) and followed by Krefft (1864: 65; 1866a: 4). Recognised as a species within *Conilurus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 118), and *Leporillus* by Troughton (1923b: 24), Wood Jones (1925 [1923–1925]: 327) and subsequent authors. The describer of this species has been variable, with Gould recognised as the author by authors including J. Ogilby (1892: 118), Troughton (1923b: 24) and Wood Jones (1925 [1923–1925]). In contrast, Sturt was recognised as the author by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 81), Tate (1951c: 256), Mahoney (1975: 102), Watts and Aslin (1981: 146), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 160) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1349). McAllan and Bruce (1989: 454) argued that the allocation of Sturt as the author of this taxon is incorrect, and that Gould's name is associated with it: volume 1 of Sturt (1848: 120–121, plate opposite page 120) included the name '*Mus conditor* Gould', while in the Appendix of Volume 2 of the same book (1848: Appendix, 4, 7–8) the taxon name is again mentioned as '*Mus conditor*, Gould'. Therefore Gould has been credited with as author of this name here.

*Leporillus jonesi* Thomas, 1921b: 618.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hut on northern side of Franklin Islands, Nuyt's Archipelago, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Wood Jones (1922b: 595), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 81), Ellerman (1941: 222), Tate (1951c: 256) and Troughton (1967: 246). Synonymised within *conditor* by Ride (1970: 244), Watts and Aslin (1981: 146), Strahan (1983: 424; 1995: 560) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 160) and subsequent authors.

### ***Mastacomys*** Thomas, 1882

*Mastacomys* Thomas, 1882: 413.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mastacomys fuscus* Thomas, 1882 by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pseudomys* by Watts *et al*. (1992: 81), Musser and Carleton (1993: 644) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 170). Recognised as a distinct genus by Longman (1916: 23), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 80), Ellerman (1941: 266), Tate (1951c: 256), Troughton (1967: 238), Watts and Aslin (1981: 213), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 160), Strahan (1995: 562) and subsequent authors.

### ***Mastacomys fuscus*** Thomas, 1882

**Broad-toothed Rat**

### ***Mastacomys fuscus fuscus*** Thomas, 1882

*Mastacomys fuscus* Thomas, 1882: 413.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Mastacomys* by Finlayson (1933c: 125), Ellerman (1941: 267), Tate (1951c: 257), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 160) and subsequent authors.

*Mus Castaneus* Higgins & Petterd, 1884b: 183.

TYPE LOCALITY: Syntypes not preserved. Lord (1919: 25–26) and Lord and Scott (1924: 300) suggested they were from Long Plains, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus velutinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74) and within *Mastacomys fuscus* by Lord (1923: 76), J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 68), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 160) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Mus castaneus* Waterhouse, 1843a: 145, the House Mouse of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Taxon is a synonym of the *Mus musculus* Linnaeus, 1758. See individual entry.

### ***Mastacomys fuscus mordicus*** Thomas, 1922

*Mastacomys mordicus* Thomas, 1922h: 551.

TYPE LOCALITY: A guano cave at Mount Gambier, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *fuscus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 80) and Watts and Aslin (1981: 214). Recognised at the species rank by Ellerman (1941: 267), Tate (1951c: 257) and subspecies of *fuscus* by Troughton (1967: 239), Wakefield (1972b: 21), Strahan (1983: 423; 1995: 563), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 111), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 591).

† *Mastacomys wombeyensis* Ride, 1956b: 431.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wombeyan Caves, near Taralga, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *fuscus* by Wakefield (1972a: 20), Watts and Aslin (1981: 214) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1360). Synonymised within *mordicus* by Strahan (1983: 423; 1995: 563), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 591).

*Mastacomys fuscus brazenori* Ride, 1956b: 436

TYPE LOCALITY: Olangolah, near Beech Forest, at the head of Gellibrand River, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *fuscus* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 214) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1360), and within *mordicus* by Strahan (1983: 423; 1995: 563), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 591).

### ***Melomys*** Thomas, 1922

*Melomys* Thomas, 1922g: 261.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Uromys rufescens* Alston, 1877: 124 [=Φ *Melomys rufescens* (Alston, 1877: 124)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Two species, *littoralis* and *burtoni*, were identified by Knox (1978: 276). Has previously included as synonyms *Mammelomys* Menzies (1996: 383), *Paramelomys* Rümmler (1936: 248) and *Protochromys* Menzies (1996: 416) (e.g. McKenna and Bell, 1997: 171), but these are now recognised as distinct genera (Musser & Carleton, 2005: 1358, 1432, 1451).

### ***Melomys burtoni*** (Ramsay, 1887)

**Grassland Melomys**

*Mus burtoni* Ramsay, 1887a: 551, 553; Plate 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: Neighbourhood of Derby, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Abstract of description by Ramsay (1887b: vi). Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 161) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 615) treated populations from the Australian and New Guinea region as a single species. No subspecies recognised by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 668).

*Uromys melicus* Thomas, 1913a: 215.

TYPE LOCALITY: Biro, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Uromys* by Longman (1916: 23) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 87). Recognised as a subspecies of *cervinipes* by Ellerman (1941: 231) and Tate (1951c: 294). Synonymised within *Melomys lutillus* (Thomas, 1913a: 216) by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 161) and within *M. burtoni* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 83) and Musser and Carlton (1993: 615; 2005: 1375).

*Uromys murinus* Thomas, 1913a: 216.

TYPE LOCALITY: Maer Island (as Mer), Murray Islands, Torres Strait, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Uromys* by Longman (1916: 23) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 86). Synonymised within *Melomys* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 83), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 161) and Musser and Carlton (1993: 615; 2005: 1375).

Φ *Uromys muscalis* Thomas, 1913a: 217.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lower Fly River, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *Melomys lutillus* (Thomas, 1913a: 216) by Laurie and Hill (1954: 124), but synonymised within *burtoni* by Musser and Carlton (1993: 615; 2005: 1375).

*Uromys littoralis* Lönnberg, 1916: 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Beach near the mouth of Russell (as Russel) River, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a valid species, *Melomys littoralis*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 86), Troughton (1967: 255), Ride (1970: 156) and Knox (1978: 276). Synonymised within *Melomys* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 83), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 161) and Musser and Carlton (1993: 615; 2005: 1375).

*Melomys australius* Thomas, 1924b: 298.

TYPE LOCALITY: Piara, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 86). Synonymised within *Melomys lutillus* (Thomas, 1913a: 216) by Ride (1970: 244) and within *burtoni* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 83), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 161) and Musser and Carlton (1993: 615; 2005: 1375).

*Melomys littoralis insulae* Troughton & Le Souef, 1929b: 96.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hinchinbrook Island, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies recognised, within *littoralis*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 86) and Troughton (1967: 255), but synonymised within *littoralis* by Ellerman (1941: 231), Synonymised within *burtoni* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 83), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 161) and Musser and Carlton (1993: 615; 2005: 1375).

*Melomys mixtus* Troughton, 1935b: 257.

TYPE LOCALITY: Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *cervinipes* by D. Johnson (1964: 491). Tentatively synonymised within *cervinipes* by Ellerman (1941: 231), and within *burtoni* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 83), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 161) and Musser and Carlton (1993: 615; 2005: 1375).

Φ *Melomys muscalis froggatti* Troughton, 1937a: 123.

TYPE LOCALITY: Strickland River, 100 miles above junction with Fly River, south New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *Melomys lutillus* (Thomas, 1913a: 216) by Laurie and Hill (1954: 125), but synonymised within *burtoni* by Musser and Carlton (1993: 615; 2005: 1375).

*Melomys callopes* Finlayson, 1942: 243; Plates 8–9.

TYPE LOCALITY: Approximately south west of Duaringa, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *burtoni* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 83), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 161) and Musser and Carlton (1993: 615; 2005: 1375).

*Melomys cervinipes albiventer* Kellogg, 1945: 69.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near either Brocks Creek or Douglas River, about 100 miles south of Port Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *cervinipes* by Tate (1951c: 295) and D. Johnson (1964: 490). Synonymised within *burtoni* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 83), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 161) and Musser and Carlton (1993: 615; 2005: 1375).

### *Melomys capensis* Tate, 1951

**Cape York Melomys**

*Melomys cervinipes capensis* Tate, 1951c: 295.

TYPE LOCALITY: Upper Nesbitt River, Rocky Scrub. East of Coen north Queensland, Australia. 1500 feet.

COMMENTS: Elevated to species rank by Baverstock *et al*. (1980: 553) and followed by Watts and Aslin (1981: 81) and subsequent authors.

### *Melomys cervinipes* (Gould, 1852)

**Fawn-footed Melomys**

*Mus cervinipes* Gould, 1852 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 14.

TYPE LOCALITY: Stradbroke Island, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432). Recognised as a species within *Uromys* by J. Ogilby (1892: 121) and Longman (1916: 23). Transferred to *Melomys* by Ellerman (1941: 231), Tate (1951c: 292), Troughton (1967: 254) and subsequent authors.

*Uromys banfieldi* De Vis, 1907: 8.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dunk Island, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Uromys* by Longman (1916: 23) then as a species within *Melomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 86) and Troughton (1967: 255). Recognised as a subspecies of *cervinipes* by Ellerman

(1941: 231) and Tate (1951c: 294). Synonymised within *cervinipes* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 77) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 162).

*Melomys cervinipes eboreus* Thomas, 1924b: 297.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dinner Creek, Ravenshoe, Queensland, Australia. 2900 feet.

COMMENTS: Recognised as described by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 86), Ellerman (1941: 231), Tate (1951c: 293) and Strahan (1983: 374). Synonymised within *cervinipes* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 77) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 162).

*Melomys cervinipes pallidus* Troughton & Le Souef, 1929b: 97.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hinchinbrook Island, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *cervinipes* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 86), Tate (1951c: 294) and Troughton (1967: 254). Synonymised within *littoralis* by Ellerman (1941: 231), and within *cervinipes* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 77), Strahan (1983: 374) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 162).

*Melomys limicauda* Troughton, 1935b: 255.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hayman Island, Whitsunday Group, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *cervinipes* by Tate (1951c: 294) and synonymised within *littoralis* by Ellerman (1941: 231), and within *cervinipes* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 77).

*Melomys cervinipes bunya* Tate, 1951c: 293.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rainforest bordering rest house, summit of Bunya Mountains, Queensland, Australia. 3500 feet.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Strahan (1983: 374). Synonymised within *cervinipes* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 77) and most subsequent authors.

## † *Melomys rubicola* Thomas, 1924

**Bramble Cay Melomys**

† *Melomys rubicola* Thomas, 1924b: 298.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bramble Cay (as Bramble Key), Torres Strait, Queensland, Australia. (About 9°S, 144°E)

COMMENTS: Reduced to a subspecies of *cervinipes* by Ellerman (1941: 231). Species rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 87), Tate (1951c: 296) and subsequent authors. A more recent revision of the taxonomy of this taxon was undertaken by Dennis and Storch (1998: 21) who confirmed its species rank, though they highlighted that the genus *Melomys* is in need of taxonomic revision. Species is possibly extinct (Woinarski *et al.*, 2014: 665).

## *Mesembriomys* Palmer, 1906

*Mesembriomys* Palmer, 1906: 97.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Ammomys* Thomas, 1906f.

COMMENTS: Recognised by most authors since its description.

*Ammomys* Thomas, 1906f: 83, 84.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mus hirsutus* Gould, 1842b (as *Ammomys hirsutus*) [=*Mesembriomys gouldii* (J. Gray, 1843a)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Mesembriomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 80), Ellerman (1941: 116), Tate (1951c: 267), Watts and Aslin (1981: 123) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Ammomys* Bonaparte, 1831: 20, meadow voles of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Cricetidae). Genus is a synonym of *Microtus* Schrank, 1798: 66, 72. See Musser and Carleton (2005: 989).

## *Mesembriomys gouldii* (J. Gray, 1843)

**Black-footed Tree-rat**

## *Mesembriomys gouldii gouldii* (J. Gray, 1843)

*Hapalotis Gouldii* J. Gray, 1843a: 116.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Mus hirsutus* Gould, 1842b. Recognised within *Mesembriomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 80), Tate (1951c: 268), Troughton (1967: 241), Strahan (1983: 383; 1995: 564), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 163) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Hapalotis gouldii* Gould, 1855 [1845–1863], Mitchell's Hopping-mouse of the Class mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Name is now recognised as *Notomys mitchellii* (W. Ogilby, 1838f). See individual entry.

*Mus hirsutus* Gould, 1842b: 12.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed within *Hapalotis* by Gould (1853: 127; 1857 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 4). Recognised at the species rank in *Conilurus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 117) and within *Mesembriomys* by Longman (1916: 23). Synonymised within *gouldii* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 81), Tate (1951c: 268), Ride (1970: 244), Watts and Aslin (1981: 123), Strahan (1983: 383) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 163).

HOMONYMS:

*Mus hirsutus* Elliot, 1839: 213, Indian bush rats of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Name is a synonym of *Golunda ellioti* J. Gray, 1837: 586. See Musser and Cartleton (2005: 1322).

### *Mesembriomys gouldii rattoides* Thomas, 1924

*Mesembriomys hirsutus rattoides* Thomas, 1924b: 296.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cooktown, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *gouldii* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 123), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 163), and Musser and Carlton (2005: 1381). Recognised as subspecies of subspecies of *hirsutus* by Finlayson (1961a: 158), and *gouldii* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 81), Ellerman (1941: 117), Tate (1951c: 268), Troughton (1967: 242), Strahan (1983: 383; 1995: 564), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 111), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 591).

### *Mesembriomys gouldii melvillensis* Hayman, 1936

*Mesembriomys hirsutus melvillensis* Hayman, 1936: 366.

TYPE LOCALITY: Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *gouldii* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 123), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 163), and Musser and Carlton (2005: 1381). Recognised as a subspecies of *hirsutus* by Finlayson (1961a: 157), and *gouldii* by Ellerman (1941: 117), Tate (1951c: 268), Troughton (1967: 242), Strahan (1983: 383; 1995: 564), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 112), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 591).

### *Mesembriomys macrurus* (Peters, 1876)

**Golden-backed Tree-rat**

*Hapalotis macrura* Peters, 1876a: 355; Plate 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Small mainland creek, Mermaid Strait, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Mesembriomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 81), Ellerman (1941: 117), Tate (1951c: 269), Strahan (1983: 385; 1995: 566), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 164) and subsequent authors.

*Hapalotis boweri* Ramsay, 1887c: 1153; Plate 18.

TYPE LOCALITY: Derby district, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Abstract of description provided in Ramsay (1886: vi). Recognised at the species rank in *Conilurus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 116). Synonymised within *macrurus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 81), Tate (1951c: 269), Watts and Aslin (1981: 127), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 164) and subsequent authors.

### *Notomys* Lesson, 1842

*Notomys* Lesson, 1842: 129.

TYPE SPECIES: *Dipus mitchellii* W. Ogilby, 1838f [=*Notomys mitchellii* (W. Ogilby, 1838f)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus reviewed by Thomas (1921c: 536), Brazenor (1934a: 77) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1426).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The taxonomic diversity within this genus is probably much underestimated, according to Aplin (cited by Musser & Carleton, 2005: 1426). There also appear to be two undescribed species from the south-west Kimberley identified by Start *et al*. (2012: 36, 40) that need to be formally described.

*Podanomalus* Waite, 1898: 117.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hapalotis longicaudata* Gould, 1844a (as *Podanomalurus longicaudatus*) [=*Notomys longicaudatus* (Gould, 1844a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Brazener (1934a: 83). Synonymised within *Notomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 83), Ellerman (1941: 263), Watts and Aslin (1981: 95), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 165) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 635; 2005: 1426).

*Thylacomys* Waite, 1898: 121.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hapalotis cervinus* Gould, 1853 (as *Thylacomys cervinus*) [=*Notomys cervinus* (Gould, 1853)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ascopharynx* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 84). Synonymised within *Notomys* by Brazenor (1934a: 77), Ellerman (1941: 263), Watts and Aslin (1981: 95), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 166) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 635; 2005: 1426).

HOMONYMS:

*Thylacomys* Owen, 1838c, bilbies of the Class Mammalia (Order Peramelemorphia, Family Thylacomyidae). Genus is a synonym of *Macrotis* Reid, 1837: 131. See individual account.

*Ascopharynx* Waite, 1900: 223.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Thylacomys* Waite, 1898.

COMMENTS: Recognised as genus by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 84). Synonymised within *Notomys* by Brazenor (1934a: 77), Ellerman (1941: 263), Ride (1970: 241; Watts and Aslin (1981: 95), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 166) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 635; 2005: 1426).

### *Notomys alexis* Thomas, 1922

**Spinifex Hopping-mouse**

### *Notomys alexis alexis* Thomas, 1922

*Notomys alexis* Thomas, 1922i: 316.

TYPE LOCALITY: 35 miles (56.3 kilometres) south west of Alroy, Northern Territory, Australia. 800 feet elevation. (About 19°30′S, 135°40′E)

COMMENTS: Recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: x, 84), Finlayson (1940: 125) and subsequent authors.

### ***Notomys alexis reginae*** Troughton, 1936

*Notomys alexis reginae* Troughton, 1936: 20.

TYPE LOCALITY: Timbered sand ridge country, Barcarolle Station, 135 miles of Longreach, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *alexis* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 166), Musser and Carleton (1993: 635; 2005: 1426) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 31), but recognised as a subspecies of *alexis* by Tate (1951c: 261), Watts and Aslin (1981: 108), Strahan (1983: 428; 1995: 570) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 112).

### ***Notomys alexis everardensis*** Finlayson, 1940

*Notomys alexis everardensis* Finlayson, 1940: 133; Plates 14–15.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near the waters of Chundrinna and Walthajalkanna, north of Everard Range, South Australia, Australia. (Approx. 26°50′S, 132°15′E)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *alexis* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 166), Musser and Carleton (1993: 635; 2005: 1426) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 31). Recognised as a subspecies of *alexis* by Tate (1951c: 262), Watts and Aslin (1981: 108), and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 112).

### † ***Notomys amplus*** Brazenor, 1936

**Short-tailed Hopping-mouse**

† *Notomys amplus* Brazenor, 1936b: 7; Plate 1, Figs. 2a-2e.

TYPE LOCALITY: Charlotte Waters, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at species rank by Tate (1951c: 265) and subsequent authors. Appears to be extinct.

### ***Notomys aquilo*** Thomas, 1921

**Northern Hopping-mouse**

*Notomys aquilo* Thomas, 1921c: 540.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape York, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon recognised by Ellerman (1941: 265), Tate (1951c: 262), Troughton (1967: 253), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 167) and subsequent authors.

*Notomys carpentarius* D. Johnson, 1959: 186.

TYPE LOCALITY: Umbakumba, Port Langdon, north east corner of Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia. (13°51′S, 136°45′E)

COMMENTS: Species recognised by D. Johnson (1964: 497) and Troughton (1967: 252). Synonymised within *aquilo* by Ride (1970: 245), Watts and Aslin (1981: 112), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 167), Musser and Carleton (1993: 636) and subsequent authors.

### ***Notomys cervinus*** (Gould, 1853)

**Fawn Hopping-mouse**

*Hapalotis cervinus* Gould, 1853: 127.

TYPE LOCALITY: Interior of South Australia, Australia. The lectotype was collected by the Sturt Expedition to Central Australia in 1844–1846, with the inscription 26/3/45 on the label attached to the skin of the lectotype. If the lectotype was collected on that date the type locality would be the Depot Glen (Preservation Creek) area of New South Wales (29°40′14″S, 141°9′41″E), the location given by Sturt (1848: 324). The location 29°6′S, 141°E is however recorded for the lectotype by Thomas (1921a: 433) who places the locality in the area of Sturt's Depot at Pinaroo Lake, New South Wales.

COMMENTS: Species further described by Gould (1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 10). Recognised as a species within *Conilurus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 120), within *Thylacomys* by Waite (1898: 122), *Notomys* by Thomas (1921c: 541) and *Ascopharynx* by Wood Jones (1925b: 3), Longman (1916: 23) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 85). Recognised as a species within *Notomys* by Brazenor (1934a: 74, 82), Finlayson (1939a: 108), Ellerman (1941: 265), Tate (1951c: 262), Troughton (1967: 253) and subsequent authors including Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 167).

*Podanomalus aistoni* Brazenor, 1934a: 84; Plate 5, Fig. 8 & Plate 6, Fig, 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mulka, east of Lake Eyre, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised with *Notomys* by Finlayson (1939a: 103; 1939b: 358), Ellerman (1941: 266), Synonymised within *cervinus* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 98), Strahan (1983: 432; 1995: 575), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 167), Musser and Carleton (1993: 636) and subsequent authors.

### ***Notomys fuscus*** (Wood Jones, 1925)

**Dusky Hopping-mouse**

*Ascopharynx fuscus* Wood Jones, 1925b: 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ooldea District, South Australia, Australia. Designation by Finlayson (1960a: 81).

COMMENTS: Aitken (1976: 200) questioned the validity of Finlayson's lectotype selection, but it was accepted by Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 168) as being a specimen eligible for selection as lectotype. Synonymised within *cervinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 85) and within *alexis* by Brazener (1934a: 80). Recognised within *Notomys* by Tate (1951c: 263), Aitken (1968: 37), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 167) and subsequent authors.

*Notomys fuscus eyreius* Finlayson, 1960a: 81.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mulka (New Well), on the east side of Lake Eyre about 50 miles east north east of the Cooper (as Barcoo) inflow, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *fuscus* by Aitken (1968: 37), Watts and Aslin (1981: 114), Strahan (1983: 430; 1995: 576), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 168), Musser and Carleton (1993: 636) and subsequent authors.

*Notomys filmeri* Mack, 1961: 222.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Birdsville, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *fuscus* by Aitken (1968: 37), Ride (1970: 245), Watts and Aslin (1981: 114), Strahan (1983: 430; 1995: 576), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 168), Musser and Carleton (1993: 636) and subsequent authors.

## † *Notomys longicaudatus* (Gould, 1844)

**Long-tailed Hopping-mouse**

† *Hapalotis longicaudata* Gould, 1844a: 104.

TYPE LOCALITY: Moore River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species further described by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 8). Designation by Thomas (1921a: 433). Recognised as a species within *Conilurus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 119) and within *Podanomalus* by Waite (1898: 117) and Brazenor (1934a: 84). Placed in *Notomys* by Thomas (1921c: 537), Wood Jones (1925b: 2), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 84), Finlayson (1940: 135), Ellerman (1941: 266), Tate (1951c: 264), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 168) and subsequent authors.

† *Notomys sturti* Thomas, 1921c: 537.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mt. Gipps area, adjacent to Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia (as 'Coonbaralba Range about 85 miles from Laidley's Ponds', New South Wales).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 84), Brazener (1934a: 83), Ellerman (1941: 266) and Tate (1951c: 263). Synonymised within *longicauda* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 106), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 168), Musser and Carleton (1993: 636) and subsequent authors.

## † *Notomys macrotis* Thomas, 1921

**Big-eared Hopping-mouse**

† *Notomys macrotis* Thomas, 1921c: 538.

TYPE LOCALITY: Moore River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Known only from the type locality. Species recognised within *Hapalotis* by Gould (1863 [1845–1863]: Volume 1, xxv) and Gerrard (1862: 171). Synonymised within *richardsoni* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 84) and within *megalotis* by Ellerman (1941: 265) who suggested the name is invalid. Species rank recognised by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 168) and subsequent authors.

† *Notomys megalotis* Iredale & Troughton, 1934: x, 84.

TYPE LOCALITY: Moore's River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Notomys macrotis* Thomas, 1921c. Species rank recognised by Ellerman (1941: 265), Tate (1951c: 264), Troughton (1967: 249) and Ride (1970: 146). Synonymised within *macrotis* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 101), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 168), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 636).

## *Notomys mitchellii* (W. Ogilby, 1838)

**Mitchell's Hopping-mouse**

*Dipus Mitchellii* W. Ogilby, 1838f: 96.

TYPE LOCALITY: Approximately 12km south east of Lake Boga, Victoria, Australia. Ellerman (1941: 265) give the locality as the junction of the Murray and Murrumbiidgee Rivers, New South Wales.

COMMENTS: Species had been described from a paper read on 15 December 1837 but not published until the following year (Ogilby, 1838g: 130), and Ogilby (1838f: 96) is always supposed to have priority. Recognised as described by Mitchell (1838a: xvii) and within *Hapalotis* by Gould (1845 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 9) and Krefft (1866a: 5). Recognised as a species within *Conilurus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 119). Placed in *Notomys* by Thomas (1921c: 539), Wood Jones (1925b: 3), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 83) and subsequent authors including Troughton (1967: 249) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 169).

*Hapalotis Gouldii* J. Gray, 1841: 404, 413.

TYPE LOCALITY: Perth, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Species recognised by Gould (1853: 127), but synonymised within *mitchellii* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 117).

*Hapalotis Richardsonii* J. Gray, 1844a: 12d; Plate 28, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swan River, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at species rank within *Hapalotis gouldii* by Gould (1853: 127), and within *Notomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 84) and Troughton (1967: 249). Tate (1951c: 262) and Troughton (1967: 249) recognised the author as Gould (1853: 127). Synonymised within *gouldii* by Brazenor (1934a: 77). Synonymised within *mitchellii* by Ride (1970: 245), Watts and Aslin (1981: 117), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 169) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 636; 2005: 1428).

*Hapalotis Gouldii* Gould, 1863 [1845–1863]: xxxv.

TYPE LOCALITY: South west Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Brazenor (1934a: 77) and Tate (1951c: 260). Synonymised within *mitchellii* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 169) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 636; 2005: 1428).

HOMONYMS:

*Hapalotis gouldii* J. Gray, 1843a, the Black-footed Tree-rat of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Name is now recognised as *Mesembriomys gouldii* (J. Gray, 1843a). See individual entry.

*Notomys mitchelli macropus* Thomas, 1921c: 540.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia. Believed to be Kangaroo Island, South Australia. Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 170) believed the type locality was from the mainland where it was known to occur.

COMMENTS: Recognised as described by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 83), Brazenor (1936a: 79), Finlayson (1939b: 358), Ellerman (1941: 265) and Tate (1951c: 260). Synonymised within *mitchellii* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 117), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 636; 2005: 1428).

*Notomys mitchelli alutacea* Brazenor, 1934a: 79; Plate 5–6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ooldea, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as described by Ellerman (1941: 265) and Tate (1951c: 260), but synonymised within *mitchellii* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 117), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 170) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 636; 2005: 1428).

### † ***Notomys mordax*** Thomas, 1922

**Darling Downs Hopping-mouse**

† *Notomys mordax* Thomas, 1922i: 317.

TYPE LOCALITY: Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Known only from the type locality. Species rank confirmed by Ellerman (1941: 265), Tate (1951c: 264) and Mahoney (1977: 749).

### † ***Notomys robustus*** Mahoney *et al.*, 2008

**Broad-cheeked Hopping-mouse**

† *Notomys robustus* Mahoney *et al*., 2008: 117, 119.

TYPE LOCALITY: Late Holocene deposits, Upper Level, Cave D, Chambers Gorge northeastern Flinders Ranges, South Australia, Australia. (30°57′S, 139°15′E)

COMMENTS: The manuscript formally describing this species, above, was published in April 2008: it was preceded by a brief description by Medlin (2008: 609) that was published in March 2008, but this earlier description does not meet the formal requirements of the Article 16.4 of the Code (ICZN, 1999: 20). The distinctiveness of this species has been recognised for a number of years by various authors including Watts and Aslin (1981: 104) as '(undescribed) – *Notomys* sp.'; Tunbridge (1991: 15, 81) as 'Broad-cheeked Hopping-mouse *Notomys* sp.'; Medlin (1993: 78) as 'Broad-cheeked Hopping-mouse (undescribed species); Strahan (1995: 582) as 'Great Hopping-mouse *Notomys* sp.'; A. Robinson *et al*. (2000: 389) as '*Notomys* sp. (Broad-cheeked Hopping-mouse); and Flannery and Schouten (2001: 178) as the 'Great Hopping-mouse (*Notomys* sp.)'. Recognised as being present after the onset of European settlement by Burbidge *et al*. (2008: 412).

### ***Pogonomys*** Milne-Edwards, 1877

*Pogonomys* Milne-Edwards, 1877: 1081.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Mus (Pogonomys) macrourus* Milne-Edwards, 1877: 1081 [=Φ *Pogonomys macrourus* (Milne-Edwards, 1877: 1081)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Proposed with generic and subgeneric rank as alternatives.

### ***Pogonomys*** sp. Undescribed

**Tree Mouse**

*Pogonomys* sp. Undescribed.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not yet described.

COMMENTS: The Australian taxon has historically been considered to be *Pogonomys mollipilosus* (Peters & Doria, 1880: 698) by various authors including Watts and Aslin (1981: 63) and Strahan (1983: 439; 1995: 643). The Australian species is now not considered part of any currently described species and requires formal description as a distinct taxon, as argued by authors including Strahan (1995: 645), Musser and Carleton (2005: 1440), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 680).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The Australian form of *Pogonomys* (*sensu* Strahan, 1995: 645), needs to be formally reviewed and described as a distinct taxon if appropriate.

### ***Pseudomys*** J. Gray, 1832

*Pseudomys* J. Gray, 1832: 39.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudomys australis* J. Gray, 1832 by monotypy.

COMMENTS: This name was revived by Thomas (1910c: 605) when he separated the Australian mice from other forms and divided the genus *Pseudomys* into four subgenera including *Pseudomys*, *Thetomys*, *Gyomys* and *Leggadina*. A major review has been undertaken by Ford (2006: 117) who suggested the genus *Pseudomys* should be split into eight genera.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC DIRECTIONS: Extensive notes towards a taxonomic revision, which will involve dividing up the genus, were published by Ford (2006: 117). There are at

least five clades, forming a polytomy with *Notomys*, and probably three others, one of which includes *P. nanus*, *P. gracilicaudatus* and *Mastacomys*. The final revision is anxiously awaited. There also appears to be an undescribed species from the south-west Kimberley that was identified by Start *et al*. (2012: 36, 40) that needs to be formally described.

HOMONYMS:

† *Pseudomys* J. Allen & Coues, 1877: 944, extinct rodents of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Ischyromyidae). Genus is a synonym of † *Pseudotomus* Cope, 1872a: 467. See Palmer (1904: 592) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 116).

*Thetomys* Thomas, 1910c: 606.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mus nanus* Gould, 1858 (as *Pseudomys (Thetomys) nanus*) [=*Pseudomys nanus* (Gould, 1858)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Originally made available as a subgenus of *Pseudomys* J. Gray, 1832. This subgenus was raised to generic status by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 77), Troughton (1967: 229) and Wakefield (1963b: 131), but reduced to subgenus by Ellerman (1941: 224), Tate (1951c: 247). Synonymised within *Pseudomys* by Ride (1970: 248), Baverstock *et al*. (1981: 299), Watts and Aslin (1981: 155), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 171) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 644; 2005: 1453).

*Gyomys* Thomas, 1910c: 607.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mus novaehollandiae* Waterhouse, 1843a (as *Pseudomys (Gyomys) novaehollandiae*) [=*Pseudomys novaehollandiae* (Waterhouse, 1843a)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Originally made available as a subgenus of *Pseudomys* J. Gray, 1832, which was followed by Troughton (1932c: 293), but raised to generic status by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 79), Ellerman (1941: 220), Troughton (1967: 235) and Wakefield (1963b: 131), but lowered to subgenus by Tate (1951c: 243). Synonymised within *Pseudomys* by Ride (1970: 243), Baverstock *et al*. (1981: 300), Watts and Aslin (1981: 155), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 171) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 644; 2005: 1453).

† *Paraleporillus* Martinez & Lidicker, 1971: 775.

TYPE SPECIES: † *Paraleporillus stirtoni* Martinez & Lidicker, 1971 [=*Pseudomys australis* J. Gray, 1832] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pseudomys* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 155), McKenna and Bell (1997: 170) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 644; 2005: 1453).

### ***Pseudomys albocinereus*** (Gould, 1845)

**Ash-grey Mouse**

### ***Pseudomys albocinereus albocinereus*** (Gould, 1845)

*Mus albocinereus* Gould, 1845a: 78.

TYPE LOCALITY: Scrubby plains near Perth, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Mus* by Gould (1849 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 21) and *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22). Placed in *Gyomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 79), Ellerman (1941: 221) and Troughton (1967: 237), but transferred to *Pseudomys* by Tate (1951c: 244), Strahan (1983: 410; 1995: 583), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 171) and subsequent authors.

### ***Pseudomys albocinereus squalorum*** (Thomas, 1907)

*Mus albocinereus squalorum* Thomas, 1907b: 776.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank within *Gyomys albocinereus* recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 79), Ellerman (1941: 221) and Troughton (1967: 237). Recognised as a subspecies of *Pseudomys albocinereus* (Tate, 1951c: 245) and Strahan (1983: 410; 1995: 584). Synonymised within *albocinereus* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 195), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 171), Musser and Carleton (1993: 644; 2005: 1454) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 31). Recognised as a subspecies by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 112), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 613).

### ***Pseudomys apodemoides*** Finlayson, 1932

**Silky Mouse**

*Pseudomys (gyomys)[sic] apodemoides* Finlayson, 1932: 170.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coombe, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: This species was placed in the genus *Gyomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 79), Ellerman (1941: 221) and Troughton (1967: 236), but returned to *Pseudomys* by Tate (1951c: 245), Watts and Aslin (1981: 198) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 172). Synonymised within in *albocinereus* by Ride (1970: 246), but species status confirmed by Baverstock *et al*. (1977: 471, 483).

### † ***Pseudomys auritus*** Thomas, 1910

**Long-eared Mouse**

† *Pseudomys auritus* Thomas, 1910d: 607.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lake Albert, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within in *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 76),

Ellerman (1941: 224), Tate (1951c: 243) and Troughton (1967: 227). Synonymised within *australis* by Ride (1970: 246), Watts and Aslin (1981: 159), Strahan (1983: 391; 1995: 586) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 645; 2005: 1455). Recognised as a distinct species by Breed and Ford (2007: 8), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 615).

### ***Pseudomys australis*** J. Gray, 1832

**Plains Mouse**

*Pseudomys Australis* J. Gray, 1832: 39.

TYPE LOCALITY: South west side of Liverpool Plains, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised since its description.

*Pseudomys Greyii* J. Gray, 1843a: 113.

TYPE LOCALITY: South west side of Liverpool Plains, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *P. australis* J. Gray, 1832. Not recognised by Musser and Carleton (1993: 645; 2005: 1455).

*Mus lineolatus* Gould, 1845a: 77.

TYPE LOCALITY: Open plains, Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia (as New South Wales).

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432). Recognised at the species rank in *Mus* by Gould (1857 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 18) and J. Ogilby (1892: 104). Recognised as a species in *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22) and Tate (1951c: 242). Synonymised within *australis* by Ellerman (1941: 223), Watts and Aslin (1981: 159), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 645; 2005: 1455).

*Hapalotis murinus* Gould, 1845a: 78.

TYPE LOCALITY: Liverpool Plains, New South Wales, Australia. As the plains of the Namoi, New South Wales by Gould (1845a: 78), but see Gould (1853: 127).

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Hapalotis* by Gould (1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 7). Recognised as a species within *Conilurus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 118). Synonymised within *australis* by Ellerman (1941: 223), Watts and Aslin (1981: 159), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 645; 2005: 1455).

*Pseudomys (Pseudomys) minnie* Troughton, 1932c: 287.

TYPE LOCALITY: Minnie Downs Station, north eastern corner, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 76), Finlayson (1939a: 94; 1939b: 354), Ellerman (1941: 224), and Troughton (1967: 227) and a subspecies of *australis* by Tate (1951c: 241). Synonymised within *australis* by Ride (1970: 246), Watts and Aslin (1981: 159), Musser and Carleton (1993: 645; 2005: 1455) and subsequent authors.

*Pseudomys minnie flavescens* Troughton, 1936: 19.

TYPE LOCALITY: Timbered sand ridge country, Barcarolle Station, 135 km south of Longreach, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised by the name under which it was described by Ellerman (1941: 224), and as a subspecies of *australis* by Tate (1951c: 241) and Troughton (1967: 227). Synonymised within *australis* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 645; 2005: 1455).

† *Paraleporillus stirtoni* Martinez & Lidicker, 1971: 775, 778.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wellington Caves, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pseudomys australis* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 159), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 645; 2005: 1455).

### ***Pseudomys bolami*** Troughton, 1932

**Bolam's Mouse**

*Pseudomys hermannsburgensis bolami* Troughton, 1932c: 292.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ooldea, South Australia, Australia. (30°27′S, 131°50′E)

COMMENTS: Recognised as described by Finlayson (1941: 220), and as a subspecies of *hermannsburgensis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 78), Ellerman (1941: 256) and Tate (1951c: 253), but synonymised within *hermannsburgensis* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 189). Recognised as a subspecies of *Pseudomys hermannsburgensis* by Strahan (1983: 407) and elevated to species status by Kitchener *et al*. (1984b: 153) and followed by subsequent authors.

### ***Pseudomys calabyi*** Kitchener & Humphreys, 1987

**Kakadu Pebble-mouse**

*Pseudomys laborifex calabyi* Kitchener & Humphreys, 1987: 285, 286.

TYPE LOCALITY: 3 km south east Uranium Development Project Falls, Northern Territory, Australia. Approx. 100 m elevation. (13°27′S, 132°26′E)

COMMENTS: Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 177) also included this as a subspecies of *Pseudomys laborifex*. Synonymised within *Pseudomys laborifex* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 647), but elevated to species status by Lee (1995: 3) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1455).

### ***Pseudomys chapmani*** Kitchener, 1980

**Western Pebble-mouse**

*Pseudomys chapmani* Kitchener, 1980a: 405.

TYPE LOCALITY: 31 km 136° Mt Meharry (West Angelas Mine Site), Western Australia, Australia. (23°11′05″S, 118°47′31″E)

COMMENTS: Recognised by subsequent authors.

### ***Pseudomys delicatulus*** (Gould, 1842)

**Delicate Mouse**

*Mus delicatulus* Gould, 1842b: 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432). Recognised as a species within *Mus* by Gould (1855 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 23) and *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22). Placed in *Leggadina* at the species rank by Ellerman (1941: 256), Tate (1951c: 252), D. Johnson (1964: 493) and Troughton (1967: 233), but it was moved to *Pseudomys* by Baverstock *et al*. (1981: 299), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 173) and followed by subsequent authors.

*Mus albirostris* J. Gray, 1843a: 112.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delicatulus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 78) and Flannery (1990: 193).

*Pseudomys (Leggadina) delicatulus mimulus* Thomas, 1926b: 634.

TYPE LOCALITY: Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory, Australia. Elevation 10 feet.

COMMENTS: Subspecies status within *delicatulus* recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 78), Ellerman (1941: 256), Tate (1951c: 252) and D. Johnson (1964: 495), Strahan (1983: 406; 1995: 593), Flannery (1990: 193; 1995a: 258) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 112). Synonymised within *delicatulus* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 187), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 173) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 645; 2005: 1456) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 31).

*Gyomys pumilus* Troughton, 1936: 16.

TYPE LOCALITY: Byfield, north of Yeppoon, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as described by Ellerman (1941: 221) and Troughton (1967: 235). Placed within *Pseudomys* in the subgenus *Gyomys* by Tate (1951c: 244). Synonymised within *delicatulus* by Ride (1970: 247), Watts and Aslin (1981: 187), Strahan (1983: 406; 1995: 593), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 173), Flannery (1990: 193; 1995a: 258), Musser and Carleton (1993: 645; 2005: 1456) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 31). Subspecies rank recognised within *delicatulus* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 624).

*Pseudomys pilligaensis* B. Fox & Briscoe, 1980: 109, 112.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cumberdeen Road, 3km west of the Pilliga-Baradine Road, Merriwindi State Forest, New South Wales, Australia. (31°52′S, 148°59′E)

COMMENTS: Genetic analysis confirming the species status of *pilligaensis* was undertaken by Briscoe *et al*. (1981: 89) and was accepted by various subsequent authors including Strahan (1983: 418; 1995: 616), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 648; 2005: 1460). Species synonymised within *delicatulus* by Breed and Ford (2007: 8) which was followed by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 623) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 31); this taxon needs further investigation.

### ***Pseudomys desertor*** Troughton, 1932

**Desert Mouse**

*Pseudomys (Gyomys) desertor* Troughton, 1932c: 293.

TYPE LOCALITY: Central Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed in *Gyomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 79), Ellerman (1941: 221) and Troughton (1967: 237), but transferred to *Pseudomys* by Tate (1951c: 246) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 174). The specific name is recorded as *desertor* Troughton, 1932; as this is the name in general use for the taxon; *subrufus* Krefft, 1862 and *murrayensis* Krefft, 1862 are unused senior synonyms of *desertor* Troughton, 1932c and neither should be resurrected as a name for the species (Mahoney & Richardson, 1988a: 174; Musser & Carleton, 2005: 1456).

*Mus subrufus Murrayensis* Krefft, 1862: 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Between Gol Gol Creek, Victoria and Darling River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: The two names *subrufus* and *murrayensis* were introduced simultaneously in combination. Wakefield (1966: 387–388) discussed specimens that were given manuscript names by Krefft; Mahoney, in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 174), agreed that they were indeed very likely the specimens constituting the basis for the names *subrufus* and *murrayensis* Krefft (1862: 2). Synonymised within *desertor* by Wakefield (1966: 387), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 646; 2005: 1456). The specific name *Mus subrufus* was later recognised separately by Krefft (1866a: 5).

### ***Pseudomys fieldi*** (Waite, 1896)

**Shark Bay Mouse**

*Mus fieldi* Waite, 1896: 403; Plate 26, Fig 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species in *Leggadina* by Ellerman (1941: 256) and within *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22), Troughton (1937b: 188), Tate (1951c: 248) and subsequent authors.

*Pseudomys (Thetomys) praeconis* Thomas, 1910d: 608.

TYPE LOCALITY: Péron Peninsula, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22). Placed in the genus *Thetomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 77) and Troughton (1967: 230). Recognised within *Pseudomys* by Ellerman (1941: 224), Tate (1951c: 248), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 179), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 648). Synonymised within *fieldi* by Strahan (1995: 596), Musser and Carleton (2005: 1456), Breed and Ford (2007: 8), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 628).

### ***Pseudomys fumeus*** Brazenor, 1934

**Smoky Mouse**

*Pseudomys (Gyomys) fumeus* Brazenor, 1934b: 158; Plate 18.

TYPE LOCALITY: Turton's Pass, Otway Forest, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at species rank within *Pseudomys* by Tate (1951c: 245), within *Gyomys* by Ellerman (1941: 221), Wakefield (1963b: 131) and Troughton (1967: 236). Transferred back to *Pseudomys* by Ride (1970: 154), Strahan (1983: 413) and subsequent authors.

### † ***Pseudomys glaucus*** Thomas, 1910

**Blue-grey Mouse**

† *Pseudomys (Gyomys) glaucus* Thomas, 1910d: 609.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species in *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22). Placed in *Gyomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 79), Ellerman (1941: 221) and Troughton (1967: 236), but transferred to *Pseudomys* and recognised as a distinct species by Tate (1951c: 244), B. Fox and Briscoe (1980: 121), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 175) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 646). Doubts have existed over the taxonomic status of this species as it was synonymised within *albocinereus* by Ride (1970: 246), and within *apodemoides* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 198) and was not recognised by Lee (1995: 3). Subsequently recognised as a distinct species by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1457), Breed and Ford (2007: 8), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 631).

### † ***Pseudomys gouldii*** (Waterhouse, 1839)

**Gould's Mouse**

† *Mus gouldii* Waterhouse, 1839c: 67.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hunter River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: The type locality given as New South Wales by Waterhouse (1839c: 67–68), but restricted to the Hunter River, New South Wales by Thomas (1921: 432). However Gould (1855 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 19) notes that the original specimen from which the initial description was made probably came from either near the 'Upper Hunter' or the 'interior side of the Liverpool Range'. Recognised as a species in *Mus* by Gould (1855 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 19) and within *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22). Placed in the genus *Thetomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 77) and Troughton (1967: 230). Transferred to *Pseudomys* by Ellerman (1941: 224), Tate (1951c: 249) and followed by most subsequent authors. Appears to be extinct.

† *Pseudomys (Pseudomys) rawlinnae* Troughton, 1932c: 289.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rawlinna, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a valid species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 76), Finlayson (1939a: 101; 1939b: 354), Ellerman (1941: 224), Tate (1951c: 242) and Troughton (1967: 229). Synonymised within *gouldii* by Ride (1970: 247) and *australis* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 159) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 646; 2005: 1457).

### ***Pseudomys gracilicaudatus*** (Gould, 1845)

**Eastern Chestnut Mouse**

*Mus gracilicaudatus* Gould, 1845a: 77.

TYPE LOCALITY: Oakley Creek, Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed in the genus *Thetomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 77) and followed by Troughton (1967: 231). Recognised as a species within *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22), Ellerman (1941: 224), Tate (1951c: 249), Strahan (1983: 400; 1995: 601), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 175) and subsequent authors.

*Thetomys gracilicaudatus ultra* Troughton, 1939: 281.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mackay, Queensland, Australia

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies by *gracilicaudatus* by Tate (1951c: 249), Troughton (1967: 231), Strahan (1983: 400; 1995: 602), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 635). Synonymised within *gracilicaudatus* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 179), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 176), Musser and Carleton (1993: 647) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 31).

### ***Pseudomys hermannsburgensis*** (Waite, 1896)

**Sandy Inland Mouse**

*Mus hermannsburgensis* Waite, 1896: 405.

TYPE LOCALITY: George Gill Range, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Designation by Troughton (1932c: 292). Recognised as a species in *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22) and Finlayson (1941: 215). Placed in *Leggadina* by

Iredale and Troughton (1934: 78), Ellerman (1941: 256), Troughton (1941: 297), Tate (1951c: 252) and Troughton (1967: 234). Included within *Pseudomys* by Ride (1970: 154), Baverstock *et al*. (1981: 299), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 176) and subsequent authors.

*Leggadina hermannsburgensis brazenori* Troughton, 1937b: 187.

TYPE LOCALITY: Region of the junction of the Murray and Darling River, New South Wales, Australia. It was collected during the Blandowski Expedition to northwestern Victoria and could have come from New South Wales, Victoria or South Australia. Wakefield (1966: 387) discussed the localities of specimen collection by the expedition.

COMMENTS: Recognised as described by Tate (1951c: 253) and Troughton (1967: 234); and as a subspecies of *Pseudomys hermannsburgensis* by Strahan (1983: 407). Synonymised within *hermannsburgensis* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 189), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 176), Musser and Carleton (1993: 647; 2005: 1458) and Strahan (1995: 604).

## ***Pseudomys higginsi*** (Trouessart, 1897)

**Long-tailed Mouse**

*Mus (Epimys) higginsi* Trouessart, 1897: 473.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Mus leucopus* Higgins and Petterd, 1883.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22) and *Pseudomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 76), Ellerman (1941: 224) and Tate (1951c: 243).

*Mus leucopus* Higgins & Petterd, 1883: 174.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kentishbury, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as the unavailable senior synonym for *higginisi* by Ellerman (1941: 224), Watts and Aslin (1981: 172), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 176) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 647; 2005: 1458).

HOMONYMS:

*Musculus leucopus* Rafinesque, 1818a: 446, the White-footed Deer Mouse of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Cricetidae). Species is a junior synonym of *Peromyscus leucopus* (Rafinesque, 1818a: 446). See Musser and Carleton (2005: 1070).

*Pseudomys higginsi australiensis* Wakefield, 1972b: 15, 21.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pleistocene deposits, Pyramid Cave Deposits, Buchan, eastern Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Description based on late Pleistocene fossils. Not considered by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 176–177). Synonymised within *higginsi* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 172), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 647; 2005: 1458).

## ***Pseudomys johnsoni*** Kitchener, 1985

**Central Pebble-mouse**

*Pseudomys johnsoni* Kitchener, 1985: 207, 208.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kurinelli Mine, Kurundi Station, central Northern Territory, Australia. 150 m elevation. (20°37′S, 134°51′E)

*Pseudomys laborifex* Kitchener & Humphreys, 1986: 419, 420.

TYPE LOCALITY: Adjacent to Camp Creek, Mitchell Plateau, Kimberley Region, Western Australia, Australia. Approximately 270 m elevation. (14°49′00″S, 125°50′25″E)

COMMENTS: Recognised as a distinct species by Strahan (1995: 608) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1458), but synonymised within *johnsoni* by Breed and Ford (2007: 8), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 640).

## ***Pseudomys nanus*** (Gould, 1858)

**Western Chestnut Mouse**

### ***Pseudomys nanus nanus*** (Gould, 1858)

*Mus nanus* Gould, 1858: 242.

TYPE LOCALITY: Victoria Plains, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432). Described further by Gould (1858 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 20). Recognised as a species within *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22) and Finlayson (1941: 224). Placed in the genus *Thetomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 77) and Troughton (1967: 229), but transferred back to *Pseudomys* by Ellerman (1941: 224), Tate (1951c: 247), Strahan (1983: 398; 1995: 609), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 177) and subsequent authors.

### ***Pseudomys nanus ferculinus*** (Thomas, 1902)

*Mus ferculinus* Thomas, 1902a: 491.

TYPE LOCALITY: Barrow Island, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22). Recognised at the species rank within *Thetomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 77) and Troughton (1967: 230), and within *Pseudomys* by Ellerman (1941: 224) and Tate (1951c: 248). Synonymised within *nanus* by Ride (1970: 246), Watts and Aslin (1981: 176), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 177) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 647; 2005: 1458). Recognised as a subspecies of *nanus* by Strahan (1983: 398; 1995: 610), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 113), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 642). Synonymised within *nanus* in an Honours thesis by White (2006) and followed by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 31).

### ***Pseudomys novaehollandiae*** (Waterhouse, 1843)

**New Holland Mouse**

*Mus Novae-Hollandiae* Waterhouse, 1843a: 146.

TYPE LOCALITY: Yarrundi, Upper Hunter River (as Upper Hunter), New South Wales, Australia. Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432).

COMMENTS: Name also described by Waterhouse (1843b: 135). An extended description and comparison with *P. hermannsburgensis* was undertaken by Brazenor (1936c: 9). Recognised as a species in *Mus* by Gould (1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 22) and within *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22). Placed in *Gyomys* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 79), Ellerman (1941: 221) and Troughton (1967: 235), but transferred to *Pseudomys* by Tate (1951c: 244), Strahan (1983: 409; 1995: 611), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 178) and subsequent authors.

### ***Pseudomys occidentalis*** Tate, 1951

**Western Mouse**

*Pseudomys (Gyomys) occidentalis* Tate, 1951c: 246.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tambellup, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Gyomys* by Troughton (1967: 238) but transferred back to *Pseudomys* by Ride (1970: 154), Strahan (1983: 414), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 178) and subsequent authors.

### ***Pseudomys oralis*** Thomas, 1921

**Hastings River Mouse**

*Pseudomys australis oralis* Thomas, 1921b: 621.

TYPE LOCALITY: Likely to be north east New South Wales or south east Queensland, Australia. Proposed by Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 179).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *australis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 76) and Ellerman (1941: 224). Elevated to species rank by Tate (1951c: 242) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 179). Recognised at species rank by Musser and Carleton (1993: 648; 2005: 1459).

### ***Pseudomys patrius*** (Thomas & Dollman, 1909)

**Eastern Pebble-mouse**

*Mus patrius* Thomas & Dollman, 1909: 791.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Inkerman, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed in the genus *Leggadina* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 78), Ellerman (1941: 256), Tate (1951c: 252) and Troughton (1967: 233). Recognised as a species in *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22), B. Fox and Briscoe (1980: 121), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 179) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 648). Judged a synonym of *P. delicatulus* by Ride (1970: 247), Watts and Aslin (1981: 187), Kitchener (1985: 218) and Strahan (1983: 406; 1995: 593). Returned to species status by Van Dyck (1997: 42) and confirmed by Breed (2000: 197), which has been followed by subsequent authors including Musser and Carleton (2005: 1459), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 648).

### ***Pseudomys shortridgei*** (Thomas, 1907)

**Heath Mouse**

*Mus shortridgei* Thomas, 1907b: 765.

TYPE LOCALITY: Woyerling Reserve (as Woyaline, east of Pinjelly), Western Australia, Australia. 973 feet.

COMMENTS: Recognised at species rank within *Pseudomys* by Longman (1916: 22), Ellerman (1941: 224), Tate (1951c: 242) and subsequent authors. The relationship between eastern and western population assessed by N. Cooper *et al*. (2003b: 367).

### ***Uromys*** Peters, 1867

*Uromys* Peters, 1867a: 343; Plate.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mus macropus* J. Gray, 1866a [=*Uromys caudimaculatus* (Krefft, 1867c)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Tate (1951c: 308) and Groves and Flannery (1994: 145).

*Gymnomys* J. Gray, 1867: 597.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mus macropus* J. Gray, 1866a [=*Uromys caudimaculatus* (Krefft, 1867c)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Mus*. Synonymised within *Uromys* by Thomas (1922g: 260), Ellerman (1941: 232), Watts and Aslin (1981: 89), Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1513), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 171).

*Cyromys* Thomas, 1910e: 507.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Mus imperator* Thomas, 1888c: 157 (as *Cyromys imperator*) [= Φ *Uromys imperator* (Thomas, 1888c: 157)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Uromys* by Ellerman (1941: 232), Tate (1951c: 308), Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1513), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 171).

*Melanomys* Winter, 1983: 379.

TYPE SPECIES: *Melanomys hadrourus* Winter, 1983 [=*Uromys hadrourus* (Winter, 1984)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: *Melanomys* was used in the reference list of Winter (1983: 379) to an in press description of '*Melanomys hadrourus*', which was published by Winter (1984: 519), but this publication did not use the genus name *Melanomys* but *Melomys*. McAllan and Bruce (1989: 455) suggested that *Melanomys* is a new generic name proposed by Winter (1983: 379), but it may be inadvertent and it is in any case preoccupied by Thomas (1902b: 248). Synonymised within *Uromys* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1513), and Groves and Flannery (1994: 167).

HOMONYMS:

*Melanomys* Thomas, 1902b: 248, rice rats of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Currently recognised genus. See Musser and Carleton (2005: 1125).

## *Uromys caudimaculatus* (Krefft, 1867)

**Giant White-tailed Rat**

## *Uromys caudimaculatus caudimaculatus* (Krefft, 1867)

*Hapalotis caudimaculata* Krefft, 1867c: 316.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Tate (1951c: 309) and Groves and Flannery (1994: 151).

*Mus macropus* J. Gray, 1866a: 221.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Albany, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Uromys* by J. Ogilby (1892: 121). Recognised as a species within *Uromys* by Longman (1916: 17). Synonymised within *caudimaculatus* by Ellerman (1941: 234), Tate (1951c: 310), Watts and Aslin (1981: 90), Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514), Groves and Flannery (1994: 152) and Flannery (1990: 217; 1995a: 324; 1995b: 171).

HOMONYMS:

*Mus macropus* Hodgson, 1845: 268, the Greater Bandicoot Rat of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Bandicota indica* (Bechstein, 1800: 497). See Musser and Carleton (2005: 1294).

Φ *Uromys aruensis* J. Gray, 1873a: 418.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aru Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank, within *Uromys caudimaculatus*, recognised by Ellerman (1941: 234), Tate (1951c: 310), Laurie and Hill (1954: 129) and Flannery (1990: 217). Synonymised within *caudimaculatus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514), Groves and Flannery (1994: 152) and Flannery (1995a: 324; 1995b: 171).

Φ *Uromys papuanus* A. Meyer, 1876: 145, 146.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Rubi, south point of Geelvinck Bay, Netherlands, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *validus* by Ellerman (1941: 234), within *aruensis* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 129) and *caudimaculatus* by Flannery (1990: 217) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 671).

HOMONYMS:

*Hapalotis papuanus* Ramsay, 1883, Giant White-tailed Rat of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Recognised as *Uromys caudimaculatus papuanus* (Ramsay, 1883). See individual entry.

Φ *Uromys validus* Peters and Doria, 1880: 703.

TYPE LOCALITY: Katau, near the mouth of the Oriomo River, south New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised within *caudimaculatus* by Ellerman (1941: 234). Synonymised within *aruensis* by Tate (1951c: 310), and Laurie and Hill (1954: 129), and within *caudimaculatus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514), Groves and Flannery (1994: 152) and Flannery (1990: 217; 1995a: 324; 1995b: 171).

*Uromys sherrini* Thomas, 1923a: 171.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dinner Creek, Ravenshoe, Queensland, Australia. 2900 feet. In dense scrub.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 85) and Troughton (1967: 259). Subspecies of *caudimaculatus* recognised by Ellerman (1941: 234). Synonymised within *caudimaculatus* by Tate (1951c: 310), Ride (1970: 248), Watts and Aslin (1981: 90), Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514), Groves and Flannery (1994: 152) and Flannery (1990: 217; 1995a: 324; 1995b: 171).

*Uromys macropus exilis* Troughton & Le Souef, 1929b: 98.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hinchinbrook Island, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 85) and species rank recognised by Troughton (1967: 259). Synonymised within *caudimaculatus* by Ellerman (1941: 234), Tate (1951c: 310), Ride (1970: 248), Watts and Aslin (1981: 90), Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514), Groves and Flannery (1994: 152) and Flannery (1990: 218; 1995a: 324; 1995b: 171).

## Φ *Uromys caudimaculatus papuanus* (Ramsay, 1883)

Φ *Hapalotis Papuanus* Ramsay, 1883: 18; Plate 11.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not known. Probably near Port Moresby or lower slopes of Astrolobe range, Papua New Guinea (Laurie & Hill, 1954: 129).

COMMENTS: Not preoccupied by *Uromys papuanus* A. Meyer, 1876: 145, 146 a *nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *aruensis* by Tate (1951c: 310) and Laurie and Hill (1954: 129), and within *caudimaculatus* by Flannery (1990: 217) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514). Recognised as a subspecies by Groves and Flannery (1994: 153), Flannery (1995a: 324; 1995b: 171), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 676).

HOMONYMS:

*Uromys papuanus* A. Meyer, 1876: 145, 146, Giant White-tailed Rat of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Name is a *nomen nudum*. See individual entry.

Φ *Uromys ductor* Thomas, 1913a: 213.

TYPE LOCALITY: Avera, Aroa River, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *aruensis* by Tate (1951c: 311) and Laurie and Hill (1954: 129), and within *caudimaculatus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514) and Flannery (1990: 217; 1995a: 324; 1995b: 171).

Φ *Uromys prolixus* Thomas, 1913a: 213.

TYPE LOCALITY: Haveri. Papua New Guinea. 700 metres elevation. (9°25′S, 147°25′E)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *validus* by Ellerman (1941: 234), within *aruensis* by Tate (1951c: 310) and Laurie and Hill (1954: 129), and within *caudimaculatus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514) and Flannery (1990: 217; 1995a: 324; 1995b: 171).

Φ *Uromys lamington* Troughton, 1937a: 126.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Lamington district, on the southern border of the Northern Division, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *aruensis* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 129), and within *caudimaculatus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514) and Flannery (1990: 218; 1995a: 324; 1995b: 171).

### Φ *Uromys caudimaculatus multiplicatus* (Jentink, 1907)

Φ *Pogonomys multiplicatus* Jentink, 1907: 367; Plate 16, Figs. 4–6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sentani Lake, north Netherlands, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a valid subspecies of *Uromys caudimaculatus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 129) and Tate (1951c: 311). Synonymised within *validus* by Ellerman (1941: 234), and *caudimaculatus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514). Recognised as a subspecies by Groves and Flannery (1994: 153), Flannery (1990: 217; 1995a: 324; 1995b: 171), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 676).

Φ *Uromys nero* Thomas, 1913b: 208.

TYPE LOCALITY: Camp No. 3, Utakwa River, south-west Netherlands, New Guinea. 2500 feet.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *validus* by Ellerman (1941: 234), within *aruensis* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 129), and *caudimaculatus* by Tate (1951c: 310), Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514) and Flannery (1990: 217; 1995a: 324; 1995b: 171).

Φ *Uromys scaphax* Thomas, 1913b: 209.

TYPE LOCALITY: Canoe Camp, lower Setakwa River, south-west Netherlands, New Guinea. 150 feet.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *validus* by Ellerman (1941: 234), within *aruensis* by Tate (1951c: 310) and Laurie and Hill (1954: 129), and within *caudimaculatus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514) and Flannery (1990: 217; 1995a: 324; 1995b: 171).

Φ *Uromys waigeuensis* Frechkop, 1932: 1, 11.

TYPE LOCALITY: Waigeu Island, off coast of New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *validus* by Ellerman (1941: 234), within *multiplicatus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 129) and Tate (1951c: 311), and within *caudimaculatus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1514) and Flannery (1995a: 324; 1995b: 171).

### *Uromys hadrourus* (Winter, 1984)

**Pygmy White-tailed Rat**

*Melomys hadrourus* Winter, 1984: 519.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thornton Peak summit area at altitude 1220m, North Queensland, Australia (16°09′30″S, 145°21′45″E).

COMMENTS: Species recognised in *Melomys* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 163), but transferred to *Uromys* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 671; 2005: 1515), Groves and Flannery (1994: 153) and subsequent authors.

*Melanomys hadrourus* Winter, 1983: 379.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: This reference was given preference to Winter (1984: 519) by McAllan and Bruce (1989: 455); however, Winter (1984: 519) was considered the correct citation by authors including Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 163) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1515). It is clear from Winter (1983: 379) that the intended publication of the scientific name is Winter (1984: 519) as this latter publication was referred to as being ‘in press’.

### *Xeromys* Thomas, 1889

*Xeromys* Thomas, 1889a: 248.

TYPE SPECIES: *Xeromys myoides* Thomas, 1889a by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Taxon recognised since description.

### *Xeromys myoides* Thomas, 1889

**Water Mouse**

*Xeromys myoides* Thomas, 1889a: 248.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Mackay, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recorded in New Guinea by Hitchcock (1998: 141).

### *Zyzomys* Thomas, 1909

*Zyzomys* Thomas, 1909c: 372.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mus argurus* Thomas, 1889b [=*Zyzomys argurus* (Thomas, 1889b)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 82), Tate (1951c: 192, 204) and Troughton (1967: 240). Taxonomic decision of Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 190) for the currently recognised species. The priority of *Zyzomys* Thomas, 1909c over *Laomys* Thomas, 1909c was fixed by Ellerman (1949: 25, 26).

*Laomys* Thomas, 1909c: 373.

TYPE SPECIES: *Laomys woodwardi* Thomas, 1909c [=*Zyzomys woodwardi* (Thomas, 1909c)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 80), Ellerman (1941: 115) and Troughton (1967: 239). Recognised as a subgenus of *Zyzomys* by Tate (1951c: 266) and synonymised within *Zyzomys* by Ellerman (1949: 25, 35), Ride (1970: 244), Watts and Aslin (1981: 136), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 190), Kitchener (1989: 332) and followed by Musser and Carleton (1993: 674).

### *Zyzomys argurus* (Thomas, 1889)

**Common Rock-rat**

*Mus argurus* Thomas, 1889b: 433.

TYPE LOCALITY: Probably Northern Territory, Australia (as South Australia). The Northern Territory was brought under the control of South Australia on 6 July 1863 and remained under its control until 1 January 1911, when it was surrendered to the Commonwealth. Contemporary maps showing territorial divisions of Australia in 1863–1910 commonly have the South Australian boundary to include the Northern Territory (Mahoney & Richardson, 1988a: 191).

COMMENTS: Placed in *Zyzomys* by Longman (1916: 23), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 83), Tate (1951c: 192, 265), Troughton (1967: 240), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 191) and subsequent authors.

*Mesembriomys argurus indutus* Thomas, 1909a: 151.

TYPE LOCALITY: Parry Creek, Western Australia, Australia. 20 ft elevation.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies within *Zyzomys argurus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 83), Ellerman (1941: 115) and D. Johnson (1964: 484). Synonymised within *argurus* by Tate (1951c: 265), Watts and Aslin (1981: 137), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 191), Kitchener (1989: 353), Musser and Carleton (1993: 674) and subsequent authors.

### *Zyzomys maini* Kitchener, 1989

**Arnhem Land Rock-rat**

*Zyzomys maini* Kitchener, 1989: 331, 357.

TYPE LOCALITY: Djawamba Massif, 1.5 km east of Ja Ja Billabong, Northern Territory, Australia. Approx. 150 m elevation. (12°31′S, 132°54′E)

### *Zyzomys palatalis* Kitchener, 1989

**Carpentarian Rock-rat**

*Zyzomys palatalis* Kitchener, 1989: 331, 361.

TYPE LOCALITY: Echo Gorge, Wollogorang Station, Northern Territory, Australia. 180m elevation. (17°12′S, 137°41′E)

COMMENTS: Taxon accepted since its description.

### *Zyzomys pedunculatus* (Waite, 1896)

**Central Rock-rat**

*Conilurus pedunculatus* Waite, 1896: 395; Fig. 1a-f.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Laomys* by Longman (1916: 23), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 80), Finlayson (1941: 223), Ellerman (1941: 116) and Troughton (1967: 239). Transferred to *Zyzomys* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 191) and subsequent authors.

*[Conilurus pedunculatus]* var. *brachyotis* Waite, 1896: 397.

TYPE LOCALITY: Illamurta, James Range, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *pedunculatus* by Ellerman (1941: 116). This has received little further examination, probably because of confusion surrounding the validity of the type specimens (Aitken, 1976: 200). Synonymised within *pedunculatus* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 191), Kitchener (1989: 347), Musser and Carleton (1993: 675) and subsequent authors.

### *Zyzomys woodwardi* (Thomas, 1909)

**Kimberley Rock-rat**

*Laomys woodwardi* Thomas, 1909c: 373.

TYPE LOCALITY: Parry Creek, 5 miles west of Trig Station, near Wyndham, Eastern Kimberley, Western Australia,

Australia. Trig Station HJ9 is located at 15°34′24.69″S, 128°20′47.01″E.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Laomys* by Longman (1916: 23), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 80), Ellerman (1941: 116) and Troughton (1967: 240). Transferred to *Zyzomys* by Tate (1951c: 267), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 191) and followed by subsequent authors.

## **Tribe Murini** Illiger, 1811 *sensu* Lecompte *et al.,* 2008

Family Murina Illiger, 1811: 84.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Prensiculantia (Illiger, 1811 [=Glires (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the genera *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Bathyergus* Illiger, 1811: 86. Subsequently recorded by Illiger (1815: 46, 129). The recognition of Illiger (1811: 84) as the author was made by McKenna and Bell (1997: 136), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1189), while the reference of J. Gray (1821: 303) was recognised by Simpson (1945: 88). The Family Murini G. Fischer (1817: 372, 410) was synonymised within Muridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 136) with Murini Winge (1887: 126) being synonymised within the Subfamily Murinae by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1247). Recognised by Breed and Ford (2007: 9), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 682) as the '*Rattus* Group' and Lecompte *et al*. (2008: 8) as the Tribe Murini within the Subfamily Murinae.

*Mus* Group *sensu* Misonne, 1969: iii, 147.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the *Rattus* Division (Misonne, 1969) and included the genus *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

*Mus* Division *sensu* Musser & Carleton, 2005: 903.

TYPE GENUS: *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Murinae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Muriculus* Thomas, 1903b: 314; and *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758. Placed in the tribe Murini as a division by Lecompte *et al*. (2008: 8).

## ***Mus*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Mus* Linnaeus, 1758: 59.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Mus musculus* Linnaeus, 1758 by Linnean tautonymy. See Thomas (1911b: 146) and ICZN (1958a: 41).

COMMENTS: Genus reviewed by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1387).

## Ω ***Mus musculus*** Linnaeus, 1758

**House Mouse**

## Ω ***Mus musculus musculus*** Linnaeus, 1758

Ω *[Mus] Musculus* Linnaeus, 1758: 62.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown. Thomas (1911b: 147) suggests that it is 'Sweden (Upsala)'.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 164). There are numerous extralimital synonyms and subspecies (e.g. Musser & Carleton, 1993: 625–626), but only those synonyms that have been described from Australia are included below. Species reviewed by Schwarz and Schwarz (1943: 59), Musser and Carleton (2005: 1398), and Suzuki *et al*. (2013: 375). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 204).

## Ω ***Mus musculus domesticus*** Schwarz and Schwarz, 1943

Ω *Mus domesticus* Schwarz and Schwarz, 1943: 65.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dublin, Ireland.

COMMENTS: *Mus domesticus* Rutty, 1772: 281 is a *nomen nudum*, but the specific name *domesticus* Schwarz and Schwarz, 1943: 65 was conserved by Opinion 1607 of the ICZN (1990: 171). Taxon recognised at species rank by Marshall (1998: 10) and subspecies of *musculus* by ICZN (1990: 171), Musser and Carleton (2005: 1399) and Gabriel *et al*. (2011: 1). The *Mus* taxon that occurs within Australian was proposed to be *domesticus* by Schwarz and Schwarz (1943: 65) and confirmed by Gabriel *et al*. (2011: 1).

HOMONYMS:

*Mus domesticus* Rutty, 1772: 281, the House Mouse of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). A *nomen nudum* but is a synonym of *Mus musculus* Linnaeus, 1758. See Schwarz and Schwarz (1943: 66) and ICZN (1990: 171).

Ω *Mus Adelaidensis* J. Gray, 1841: 404.

TYPE LOCALITY: Adelaide, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: See also Mahoney (1974: 223–224). Synonymised within *Mus musculus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 75), Watts and Aslin (1981: 262) and subsequent authors.

Ω *Mus Simsoni* Higgins & Petterd, 1883: 175.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ringarooma, Tasmania, Australia. Syntypes not preserved.

COMMENTS: See Lord (1919: 25) and Lord and Scott (1924: 300). Synonymised within *Mus musculus* by Lord (1923: 76), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 75) and subsequent authors.

## **Tribe Rattini** Burnett, 1830 *sensu* Lecompte *et al.,* 2008

Kind Rattidae Burnett, 1830b: 350.

TYPE GENUS: *Rattus* G. Fischer, 1803.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Race 'Glires, Rodentia, Liberae' with the Muridae (Illiger, 1811) (mouse-kind) to include rat-kind animals, with both families including the genera *Sphermophilus* [sic =*Spermophilus*] F. Cuvier, 1825 [1821–1825]: 255; *Arctomys* Schreber, 1780: Plate 207 [=*Marmota* Blumenbach, 1779: 79]; *Pedetes* Illiger, 1811: 81; *Bathyergus* [=*Bathygerus*] Illiger, 1811: 86; *Dipus* Zimmermann, 1780: 354; *Gerbillus* Desmarest, 1804a: 22; *Aspalax* Desmarest, 1804a: 24 [=*Spalax* Güldenstädt, 1770: 409]; *Cricetus* Leske, 1779: 168; *Mus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Hydromys* É. Geoffroy, 1804a; *Myoxus* Zimmermann, 1780: 351; *Echimys* G. Cuvier, 1809: 394; *Lemmus* Link, 1795: 75; and *Arvicola* Lacépède, 1799a: 10. Recognised as a tribe within the Subfamily Murinae by Lecompte *et al*. (2008: 9).

*Rattus* Division *sensu* Misonne, 1969: iii, 117.

TYPE GENUS: *Rattus* G. Fischer, 1803.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Muridae and included the *Praomys* group (Misonne, 1969: iii, 123), *Maxomys* group (Misonne, 1969: iii, 127), *Rattus* group (Misonne, 1969), *Uromys* group (Misonne, 1969) and *Mus* group (Misonne, 1969). More recently this division was modified by Musser and Carleton (2005: 904) who placed it in the Subfamily Murinae (Illiger, 1811) and included the genera *Abditomys* Musser, 1982: 3; *Bandicota* J. Gray, 1873a: 418; *Berylmys* Ellerman, 1947: 261: *Bullimus* Mearns, 1905: 450; *Bunomys* Thomas, 1910e: 508; *Diplothrix* Thomas, 1916a: 404; *Kadarsanomys* Musser, 1981: 5; *Komodomys* Musser and Boeadi, 1980: 397; *Limnomys* Mearns, 1905: 451; *Nesokia* J. Gray, 1842b: 264; *Nesoromys* Thomas, 1922b: 263; *Palawanomys* Musser and Newcomb, 1983: 335; *Papagomys* Sody, 1941: 322; *Parumomys* Ellerman, 1954: 117; *Paulamys* Musser, 1986: 1, 2; *Rattus* G. Fischer, 1803; *Sundamys* Musser and Newcombe, 1983: 401; *Taeromys* Sody, 1941: 260; *Tarsomys* Mearns, 1905: 453; and *Tryphomys* Miller, 1910: 399. Placed in the Tribe Rattini by Lecompte *et al*. (2008: 9).

*Rattus* Group *sensu* Misonne, 1969: iii, 129.

TYPE GENUS: *Rattus* G. Fischer, 1803.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the *Rattus* Division (Misonne, 1969) and included the genus *Rattus* G. Fischer, 1803.

## ***Rattus*** G. Fischer, 1803

*Ruttus* [sic] G. Fischer, 1803: 128.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Mus decumanus* Pallas, 1779[1778–1779]: 91 [= Ω *Rattus norvegicus* (Berkenhout, 1769)] by monotypy. See Hollister (1916: 206). See discussion of type by Corbet and Hill (1992: 334).

COMMENTS: The original spelling is '*Ruttus*' and Corbet and Hill (1992: 334) suggested that there is no evidence within the publication that the spelling is an error; as the name with the spelling *Rattus* has been universally accepted, however, it would serve no useful purpose to revert back to *Ruttus*. The use of the name *Rattus* was also used by Frisch (1775: 7) and Zimmermann (1777: 344), both unavailable. Thomas (1916b: 240) mistakenly identified *Mus rattus* as the type species of this genus. Hollister (1916: 206) described the types and type species of *Rattus*. A review of the extralimital synonyms can be found in Ellerman (1941: 148), Musser and Carleton (1993: 649), and Musser and Carleton (1993 649; 2005: 1460).

HOMONYMS:

*Rattus* Frisch, 1775, rodents of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Genus is an unavailable senior synonym (see below) of *Rattus* G. Fischer, 1803. See individual entry.

*Rattus* Zimmermann, 1777, rodents of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Genus is an unavailable senior synonym (see below) of *Rattus* G. Fischer, 1803. See individual entry.

*Rattus* Donovan, 1825: Plate 73, text unnumbered, rodents of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Genus is a synonym of *Arvicanthis* Lesson, 1842: 147. See McKenna and Bell (1997: 165).

*Rattus* Frisch, 1775: 7.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Mus domesticus* Rutty, 1772: 281 *nomen nudum* [= Ω *Mus musculus* Linnaeus, 1758]. See Marshall (1998: 14) and ICZN (1990: 171).

COMMENTS: This name is unavailable because it was not published in a consistently binomial work (McKenna & Bell, 1997: 166). Name initially rejected by Thomas (1905b: 463; 1916c: 70) and subsequently rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by Opinion 258 of the ICZN (1954c: 247) and Article 11(c) of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 23). Synonymised within *Rattus* G. Fischer, 1803 by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1460).

*Rattus* Zimmermann, 1777: 344.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Rattus somnolentus* Zimmermann, 1777: 344 [= Ω *Glis glis* (Linnaeus, 1766: 87)] by monotypy. See Reuvens (1890: 61) and Holden (2005: 840).

COMMENTS: Publication rejected as unavailable because non-binomial (Opinion 257 of the ICZN (1954b: 231)).

*Acanthomys* J. Gray, 1867: 598.

TYPE SPECIES: *Acanthomys leucopus* J. Gray, 1867 [=*Rattus leucopus* (J. Gray, 1867)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus typically not recognised by subsequent authors but was proposed to be validated, as *Acanthomys*

*leucopus*, by Calaby *et al*. (1966: 330). Synonymised within *Rattus* by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1460).

HOMONYMS:

*Acanthomys* Lesson, 1842: 135, spiny mice of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Genus is a synonym of *Acomys* I. Geoffroy, 1838: 126. See Musser and Carleton (2005: 1193).

*Acanthomys* Tokuda, 1941: 95, Ryukyu spiny rats of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Genus is a synonym of *Tokudaia* Kuroda, 1943: 61. See Musser and Carleton (2005: 1512).

*Epimys* Trouessart, 1881: 117.

TYPE SPECIES: Described as a subgenus of *Mus*.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Longman (1916: 12) but not by most subsequent authors including Ellerman (1941: 148), Corbet and Hill (1992: 334), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1460).

*Stenomys* Thomas, 1910e: 507.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Mus verecundus* Thomas, 1904d: 598 (as *Stenomys verecundus*) [= Φ *Rattus verecundus* (Thomas, 1904d: 598)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: A new species from New Guinea. Synonymised within *Rattus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 334) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1460).

*Christomys* Sody, 1941: 260.

TYPE SPECIES: † *Mus macleari* Thomas, 1887d [=† *Rattus macleari* (Thomas, 1887d)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 334), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1460).

*Mollicomys* Sody, 1941: 260.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Mus hoffmanni* Matschie, 1901a: 284 [=Φ *Rattus hoffmanni* (Matschie, 1901a: 284)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 334), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1460).

*Cironomys* Sody, 1941: 260.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Rattus hoogerwerfi* Chasen, 1939: 496 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 335), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1460).

*Pullomys* Sody, 1941: 260.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Mus pulliventer* Miller, 1902a: 765 [= Ω *Rattus tanezumi* Temminck, 1844a] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Type was placed within *Rattus rattus* Linnaeus, 1758 by Corbet and Hill (1992: 335). Synonymised within *Rattus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 335), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1460).

*Geromys* Sody, 1941: 260.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mus gestri* Thomas, 1897a [=*Rattus sordidus* (Gould, 1858)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus* by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1460).

*Octomys* Sody, 1941: 261.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Mus concolor* Blyth, 1859b [= Ω *Rattus exulans* (Peale, 1848)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 335), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1460).

HOMONYMS:

*Octomys* Thomas, 1920c: 117, the Viscacha Rat of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Octodontidae). Currently recognised genus. See Woods and Kilpatrick (2005: 1572).

*Togomys* Dieterlen, 1986: 12.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Togomys melanoderma* Dieterlen, 1986 [= Ω *Rattus exulans* (Peale, 1848)].

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus* by Dieterlen (1989: 65), Corbet and Hill (1992: 335), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1460).

### ***Rattus colletti*** (Thomas, 1904)

**Dusky Rat**

*Mus colletti* Thomas, 1904d: 599.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia. Open clay flats.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species in the genus *Epimys* (Trouessart, 1881) by Longman (1916: 21) and as a species within *Rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 72), Ellerman (1941: 207) and Troughton (1967: 221). Subsequently it was made a subspecies of *R. sordidus* by Ellerman (1949: 67) and J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 85). Synonymised within *sordidus* by Ride (1970: 247) but recognised as a subspecies of *R. gestri* by Tate (1951c: 350) and D. Johnson (1964: 489). More recently recognised as a distinct species by Watts and Aslin (1981: 242), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 180), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1468).

### Ω ***Rattus exulans*** (Peale, 1848)

**Pacific Rat**

Ω *Mus exulans* Peale, 1848: 47; Plate 4, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Society Islands, Tahiti (France). Designation by Lyon and Osgood (1909: 148).

COMMENTS: Note that in the original description the text refers to the plate number as ‘Plate XII. Fig. 1.’ The original edition of the United States Exploring Expedition, in which Peale’s description appeared, was suppressed

and 10 years later another similar account of *M. exulans* with long quotes from Peale's account appeared under the authorship of Cassin (1858: 38); but Peale was the original describer. Included in the genus *Epimys* (Trouessart, 1881) by Longman (1916: 18). Numerous extralimital synonyms reviewed by Musser and Carleton (1993: 652; 2005: 1469). First described in Australia by Thomas (1926d: 309), from Adele Island specimens, which he allied to the *concolor-ephippium* group. Record in Australia confirmed by Raven (1935: 250) but he did not state its exact location and only stated its locality as 'Australia'. Reviewed by Tate (1935: 146) and J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 11) who confirmed its Australian distribution being Maer [=Mer] Island, Murray Islands, near Cape York Peninsula, Queensland and Adele Island, near Derby, Western Australia. Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 704, 705) also recognised this species from Sunday Island, near Adele Island and Norfolk Island off the east coast of Australia. This species has not been recorded on the Australian mainland. Considered to be introduced to the Australian islands by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 705).

### ***Rattus fuscipes*** (Waterhouse, 1839)

**Bush Rat**

### ***Rattus fuscipes fuscipes*** (Waterhouse, 1839)

*Mus fuscipes* Waterhouse, 1839c: 66; Plate 25.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Little Grove' on Princess Royal Harbour, approx. 4 miles south of Mount Melvile, Albany, Western Australia, Australia. Locality restricted by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 19).

COMMENTS: Type designation by J. Taylor and Horner (1967: 8). Recognised as a species in *Mus* by Gould (1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 11), and *Epimys* (Trouessart, 1881) by Longman (1916: 21). Recognised as a subspecies of *lutreolus* by Tate (1951c: 345) but separated as a distinct species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 71), Ellerman (1941: 207), Troughton (1967: 217) and subsequent authors.

*Rattus mondraineus* Thomas, 1921a: 428.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mondrain Island, Recherche Archipelago, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 73) and Ellerman (1941: 207) and recognised to a subspecies of *lutreolus* by Tate (1951c: 345). Synonymised within *fuscipes* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 19), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988a: 1), Watts and Aslin (1981: 222), and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 182), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 653; 2005: 1471).

*Rattus murrayi* Thomas, 1923f: 601.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Island, Pearson Group, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *greyii* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 72), Ellerman (1941: 207), Tate (1951c: 330) and Troughton (1967: 217). Synonymised within *greyii* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 24) and within *fuscipes* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 222), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 182), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988a: 1), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 653; 2005: 1471).

*Rattus glauerti* Thomas, 1926d: 308.

TYPE LOCALITY: East Wallabu (as East Wallaby Is.), Houtman Abrolhos, Western Australia, Australia. 'Rushes on sand Hills'.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *fuscipes* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 71) and Ellerman (1941: 207), and full species rank by Tate (1951c: 325) and Troughton (1967: 218). Synonymised within *fuscipes* by Ride (1970: 247), J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 19), Watts and Aslin (1981: 222), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988a: 1), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 182), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1471).

### ***Rattus fuscipes greyii*** (J. Gray, 1841)

*Mus Greyii* J. Gray, 1841: 404.

TYPE LOCALITY: Adelaide, South Australia, Australia. Finlayson (1960b: 129–130, 138) recorded information which suggested to him that the type locality could lie in the Hills district to the south of the coastal Adelaide-Wakefield plain.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432). Recognised as a species in the genus *Epimys* (Trouessart, 1881) by Longman (1916: 21) and as a species within *Rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 72), Ellerman (1941: 207), Tate (1951c: 329) and Troughton (1967: 216). Synonymised within *fuscipes* by Ride (1970: 247), Watts and Aslin (1981: 222), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 182), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1471). Recognised as a subspecies of *fuscipes* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 24), Strahan (1983: 443; 1995: 652), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988a: 1), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 113), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 686).

*Rattus greyi ravus* Brazenor, 1936a: 69; Plate 13, Fig. 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Portland, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Non *Epimys ravus* H. Robinson and Kloss, 1916; as *Rattus greyii ravus*. Type designation by Dixon (1970: 112). Synonymised within *greyii* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 24), Watts and Aslin (1981: 222), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988a: 1) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 182).

HOMONYMS:

*Epimys ravus* H. Robinson and Kloss, 1916: 272, the Indomalayan Maxomys of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Name is a synonym of *Maxomys surifer* (Miller, 1900: 148). See Musser and Carleton (2005: 1372).

*[Rattus greyi] peccatus* Troughton, 1937b: 189.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Rattus greyii ravus* Brazener, 1936a; as *Rattus greyii peccatus*.

COMMENTS: Recognised as described by Tate (1951c: 329) and Troughton (1967: 217). Synonymised with *Rattus f. greyii* by Horner (1973: 24). Synonymised within *fuscipes* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 222), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988a: 1), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 182) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1471).

*[Rattus greyi] brazenori* Tate, 1940: 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Rattus greyii ravus* Brazener, 1936a; as *Rattus greyii peccatus*.

COMMENTS: Not considered by J. Taylor and Calaby (1988a: 1). Synonymised with *fuscipes* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 182) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1471).

*Rattus greyi pelori* Finlayson, 1960b: 140.

TYPE LOCALITY: Greenly Island, South Australia, Australia. (Approx. 34°39′S, 134°49′E)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *greyii* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 24) and within *fuscipes* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 222), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988a: 1), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 182) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1471).

### ***Rattus fuscipes assimilis*** (Gould, 1858)

*Mus assimilis* Gould, 1858: 241.

TYPE LOCALITY: Clarence River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Described further by Gould (1858 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 15). Type designation Thomas (1921a: 432). Recognised at the species rank in *Mus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 105). Recognised as a species within *Epimys* (Trouessart, 1881) by Longman (1916: 21). Recognised as a species of *Rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 71), Ellerman (1941: 207), Tate (1951c: 327) and Troughton (1967: 215). Synonymised within *fuscipes* by Ride (1970: 247), Watts and Aslin (1981: 222), and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 182). Recognised as a subspecies of *fuscipes* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 32), Strahan (1983: 443; 1995: 652), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988a: 1), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 113), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 686).

### ***Rattus fuscipes coracius*** Thomas, 1923

*Rattus assimilis coracius* Thomas, 1923a: 173.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dinner Creek, Ravenshoe, Queensland, Australia. 2900 feet.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species of *Rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 71), but placed as a subspecies of *assimilis* by Ellerman (1941: 207) and Tate (1951c: 328). Synonymised within *Rattus fuscipes* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 222), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 182) and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1471). Recognised as a subspecies of *fuscipes* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 39), Strahan (1983: 443; 1995: 652), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988a: 1), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 113), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 686).

*Mus manicatus* Gould, 1858: 242.

TYPE LOCALITY: ?Australia (as Port Essington).

COMMENTS: Described further by Gould (1858 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 16). Recognised at the species rank in *Mus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 104). Recognised as a species in the genus *Epimys* (Trouessart, 1881) by Longman (1916: 21), then as a species within *Rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 72), Ellerman (1941: 207) and Troughton (1967: 225), then as a subspecies of *assimilis* by Tate (1951c: 328). Synonymised within *fuscipes* by Ride (1970: 247) and within *coracius* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 39–43, 120) who discussed the holotype's identity and listed the specimen as coming from an unknown Australian locality. Considered *incertae sedis* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 192), but was synonymised within *R. fuscipes* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 222), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 653; 2005 1471).

### ***Rattus leucopus*** (J. Gray, 1867)

**Cape York Rat**

### ***Rattus leucopus leucopus*** (J. Gray, 1867)

*Acanthomys leucopus* J. Gray, 1867: 598.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape York, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1920b: 424). Species transferred to *Mus* by Alston (1877: 124), who acknowledged that it was preoccupied by *Musculus leucopus* [=*Peromyscus leucopus*] Rafinesque (1818a: 446). Synonymised within *Mus terrareginae* by Alston (1879a: 646; 1979b: 211). Name reinstated and placed in *Rattus* by Thomas (1920b: 424) which was followed by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74), Tate (1951c: 335), Troughton (1967: 223) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 183). The specific name *leucopus* J. Gray, 1867, as published in the binomen *Acanthomys leucopus*, was placed on the Official List of Specific names in Zoology, ICZN (1979a: 180). By the ruling given in Opinion 1116 of the ICZN (1979a: 180), the original reference for *Acanthomys leucopus* is J. Gray (1867: 598). Species reviewed by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 46) and J. Taylor *et al*. (1982: 232).

*Hapalotis personata* Krefft, 1867c: 318.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape York, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Lectotype designation by Mahoney (1972: 17). Recognised as a species within *Conilurus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 118). Placed as a subspecies of *Rattus rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74). Synonymised within *leucopus* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 46), Watts and Aslin (1981: 227), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 183), Musser and Carleton (1993: 654; 2005: 1473), and Flannery (1990: 247; 1995a: 330; 1995b: 155).

*Mus terrae-reginae* Alston, 1879b: 211.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape York, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Acanthomys leucopus* J. Gray, 1867. Description reference above is an abstract of Alston (1879a: 646). The specific name *terraereginae* Alston, 1879b, as published in the binomen *Mus terraereginae*, has been suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for the Law of Homonymy, and placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names, ICZN (1979a: 180). By the ruling given in Opinion 1116 (ICZN, 1979a) the original reference for *Mus terraereginae* Alston, 1879 is Alston (1879a: 646) in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* (published October, 1879) but this is predated by Alston (1879b) in *Nature* (published 26 June, 1879). Recognised as a species in the genus *Epimys* Trouessart, 1881 by Longman (1916: 21) and within *Rattus* by Wood Jones (1922b: 594). Synonymised within *leucopus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74), Tate (1951c: 335), J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 46), Watts and Aslin (1981: 227) and subsequent authors.

Φ *Mus ringens* Peters & Doria, 1880: 700.

TYPE LOCALITY: Fly River, south New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Not recognised by Jentink (1909: 7). Recognised as a species within *Epimys* Trouessart, 1881 by Thomas (1914b: 319) then a species within *Rattus* by Thomas (1920b: 424). Transferred to a subspecies of *leucopus*, within *Stemonys*, by Rümmler (1938: 183). Then recognised as a subspecies of *Rattus leucopus* by Ellerman (1941: 204), species in *Rattus* by Ellerman (1949: 69), subspecies of *Rattus ruber* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 110) and subspecies of *Rattus leucopus* by Tate (1951c: 337), J. Taylor *et al*. (1982: 178, 234) and Flannery (1990: 247; 1995a: 330; 1995b: 155). Synonymised within *leucopus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 654; 2005: 1473).

Φ *Mus ratticolor* Jentink, 1909: 3: 7; Plate 1, Fig. 11.

TYPE LOCALITY: Van Weel's Camp, junction of Reiger and Lorentz River, south-west Netherlands, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Rattus* by Thomas (1920b: 424), then as a subspecies of *leucopus* within *Stenomys* by Rümmler (1938: 184). Transferred back to *Rattus* as a subspecies of *leucopus* by Ellerman (1941: 204) and then a subspecies of *ringens* by Ellerman (1949: 51), which was followed by Tate (1951c: 337). Synonymised within *Rattus ruber ringens* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 110). Recognised as a subspecies within *leucopus* by J. Taylor *et al*. (1982: 178, 238) and Flannery (1990: 247; 1995a: 330; 1995b: 155). Synonymised within *leucopus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 654; 2005: 1473).

Φ *Mus doboensis* de Beaufort, 1911: 112.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aru Islands, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *leucopus* by Tate (1951c: 337). Synonymised within *leucopus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 654; 2005: 1473).

Φ *Rattus ringens dobodurae* Troughton, 1946: 407.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dobodura, Northern Division, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *Rattus ruber* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 111) and subspecies of *leucopus* by Tate (1951c: 338), J. Taylor *et al*. (1982: 178, 241) and Flannery (1990: 247; 1995a: 330; 1995b: 155). Synonymised within *leucopus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 654).

Φ *Rattus owiensis* Troughton, 1945b: 374.

TYPE LOCALITY: Owi Island, Schouten Group, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *leucopus* by Tate (1951c: 338). Synonymised within *leucopus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 654).

*Rattus leucopus mcilwraithi* Tate, 1951c: 335.

TYPE LOCALITY: Upper Nesbit River, Rocky Scrub, 20 miles east of Coen, Queensland, Australia. 1500 feet.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leucopus* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 46), Watts and Aslin (1981: 227), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 183) and Flannery (1990: 247; 1995a: 330; 1995b: 155).

### *Rattus leucopus cooktownensis* Tate, 1951

*Rattus leucopus cooktownensis* Tate, 1951c: 336.

TYPE LOCALITY: Shipton's Flat, 30 miles south of Cooktown, Queensland, Australia. 900 feet.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leucopus* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 227) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 183). Recognised as a subspecies by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 50), Strahan (1983: 446; 1995: 654), Flannery (1990: 247; 1995a: 330; 1995b: 155), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 113), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 688).

### *Rattus lutreolus* (J. Gray, 1841)

**Swamp Rat**

### *Rattus lutreolus lutreolus* (J. Gray, 1841)

*Mus lutreola* J. Gray, 1841: 409.

TYPE LOCALITY: Moscheto (as Mosquito) Island, Hunter River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432). Synonymised within *fuscipes* by J. Gray (1843a: 111). Species rank, within *Rattus*, recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 71), Finlayson (1935b: 224), Ellerman (1941: 208), Troughton (1967: 218), J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 3, 53), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 184) and subsequent authors.

*Mus vellerosus* J. Gray, 1847a: 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Between the Murray River, South Australia and Glenelg River, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432). Recognised at the species rank in *Mus* by Gould (1859 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 12) and J. Ogilby (1892: 104). Recognised as a species in the genus *Epimys* by Longman (1916: 22) then as a species within *Rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 72), Ellerman (1941: 208) and Troughton (1967: 223). Recognised as a subspecies of *lutreolus* by Tate (1951c: 344). Synonymised within *lutreolus* by Ride (1970: 247) and within *lutreolus* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 184), J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 57), Watts and Aslin (1981: 230), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988b: 1) and subsequent authors.

*Rattus lutreolus cambricus* Troughton, 1937c: 283.

TYPE LOCALITY: Booloombayt, Myall lakes District, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus lutreolus* by Tate (1951c: 343), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 184), J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 57), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988b: 1) and subsequent authors. Synonymised within *lutreolus* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 230), Strahan (1983: 447; 1995: 656) and subsequent authors.

### ***Rattus lutreolus velutinus*** (Thomas, 1882)

*Mus velutinus* Thomas, 1882: 415.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432). Recognised at the species rank in *Mus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 106). Recognised as a species in the genus *Epimys* by Longman (1916: 22) and as a species within *Rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 73) and Ellerman (1941: 208). Synonymised within *Rattus lutreolus* by Ride (1970: 247), Watts and Aslin (1981: 230), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 184) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 655; 2005: 1474). Recognised as a subspecies of *lutreolus* by Troughton (1937c: 284) and Tate (1951c: 344), J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 64), Strahan (1983: 447; 1995: 656), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988b: 1) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 113).

*Mus Pachyurus* Higgins & Petterd, 1884b: 182.

TYPE LOCALITY: Long Plains, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Mus musculus* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 262) and *Rattus lutreolus* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 184) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 655; 2005: 1474).

*Mus Tetragonurus* Higgins & Petterd, 1884c: 195.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mount Cameron and Springfield, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus lutreolus* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 184) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 655; 2005: 1474).

HOMONYMS:

*Mus tetragonurus* Kelaart, 1850a: 217, the Black Rat of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Muridae). Name is a synonym of *Rattus rattus* Linnaeus, 1758. See Musser and Carleton (2005: 1485).

*[Mus] petterdi* Trouessart, 1904 [1904–1905]: 373.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Mus tetragonurus* Higgins and Petterd, 1884c.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus lutreolus* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 184) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 655; 2005: 1474).

### ***Rattus lutreolus lacus*** Tate, 1951

*Rattus lacus* Tate, 1951c: 347.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lake Barrine, Queensland, Australia. 2400 feet.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a full species by Tate (1951c: 347). Synonymised within *Rattus lutreolus* by Ride (1970: 247), Watts and Aslin (1981: 230), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 184) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 655; 2005: 1474). Recognised as a subspecies of *Rattus lureolus* by J. Taylor and Horner (1967: 11), J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 69), Strahan (1983: 447; 1995: 656), J. Taylor and Calaby (1988b: 1) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 113).

*Rattus lutreolus imbil* Troughton, 1937c: 283.

TYPE LOCALITY: Imbil, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *lutreolus* by Tate (1951c: 344). Synonymised within *lutreolus* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 184), and J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 57), Watts and Aslin (1981: 230), Strahan (1983: 447; 1995: 656) and subsequent authors.

### † ***Rattus macleari*** (Thomas, 1887)

**Maclear's Rat**

† *Mus macleari* Thomas, 1887d: 513; Plate 42.

TYPE LOCALITY: Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by Ellerman (1941: 172) and subsequent authors. Thought to be extinct.

### † ***Rattus nativitatis*** (Thomas, 1889)

**Bulldog Rat**

† *Mus nativitatis* Thomas, 1889c: 533.

TYPE LOCALITY: Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by Ellerman (1941: 172) and subsequent authors. Thought to be extinct.

### Ω ***Rattus norvegicus*** (Berkenhout, 1769)

**Brown Rat**

Ω *Mus Norvegicus* Berkenhout, 1769: 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: England.

COMMENTS: Included in *Epimys* by Longman (1916: 15). Synonyms reviewed by Ellerman (1941: 183) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 657; 2005: 1478). The one synonym recorded from Australia is listed below. History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 185).

Ω *Mus Tamarensis* Higgins & Petterd, 1884a: 185.

TYPE LOCALITY: ?Tamer River, northern Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus rattus* by Lord (1923: 76) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74) and Watts and Aslin (1981: 250), and within *Rattus norvegicus* by Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 185) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 657; 2005: 1478).

### Ω ***Rattus rattus*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Black Rat**

Ω *[Mus] Rattus* Linnaeus, 1758: 61.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sweden (Upsala).

COMMENTS: Included in *Epimys* by Longman (1916: 12). Taxonomic decision of Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 186). Synonyms reviewed by Ellerman (1941: 174) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 658; 2005: 1484). Synonyms recorded from Australia are listed below. History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 191).

Ω *Mus alexandrinus* É. Geoffroy, 1803c: 192.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia. Recorded in Australia by Longman (1916: 13).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rattus* by Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 186).

Ω *Mus arboricola* Gould, 1863 [1845–1863]: Intro to Volume 1, page xxxv.

TYPE LOCALITY: Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus assimilis* by Tate (1951c: 327) and in *Rattus rattus* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 250), Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 186) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 658).

Ω *Mu.[s] (Hapalotis?) Tompsoni* Ramsay, 1882: 763.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank in *Mus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 109). Synonymised within *rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74), Watts and Aslin (1981: 250), Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 186) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 658).

Ω *Mus griseocaeruleus* Higgins & Petterd, 1883: 173.

TYPE LOCALITY: Deloraine, Kentishbury & Launceston, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rattus* by Lord (1923: 76), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74), Watts and Aslin (1981: 250), Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 186) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 658).

Ω *Mus variabilis* Higgins & Petterd, 1883: 174.

TYPE LOCALITY: St Leonards, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank in *Mus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 111). Synonymised within *rattus* by Lord (1923: 76), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74), Watts and Aslin (1981: 250), Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 186) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 658).

Ω *Epimys chionogaster* Lönnberg, 1916: 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tolga, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised with *Rattus rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 75). Synonymised within *rattus* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 250), Mahoney in Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 186) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 658).

Ω *Rattus rattus keelingensis* Tate, 1950: 276.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pulo Tikus (Direction Island), Cocos-Keeling Islands.

COMMENTS: Synonymised with *Rattus rattus* by Musser and Carleton (2005: 1484).

### ***Rattus sordidus*** (Gould, 1858)

**Canefield Rat**

*Mus sordidus* Gould, 1858: 242.

TYPE LOCALITY: Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Thomas (1921a: 432). Described further by Gould (1858 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 17)._Recognised as a species in the genus *Epimys* by Longman (1916: 21). Transferred to *Rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 72), Troughton (1967: 219), Horner and Taylor (1973: 3, 72), J. Taylor *et al*. (1982: 178, 265),

Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 187) and subsequent authors.

Φ *Mus gestri* Thomas, 1897a: 611.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kapa Kapa, Papua New Guinea. (9°50S, 147°30′E)

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Rattus* by Tate (1951c: 349) and as a subspecies of *sordidus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 109)(as *R. s. gestroi*), J. Taylor *et al*. (1982: 178, 269) and Flannery (1990: 253; 1995a: 335; 1995b: 161). Species rank recognised within *Rattus* by D. Johnson (1964: 489). Synonymised within *sordidus* by Strahan (1983: 449; 1995: 661), Musser and Carleton (1993: 659; 2005: 1489) and subsequent authors.

Φ *Rattus sordidus gestroi* Laurie & Hill, 1954: 109.

TYPE LOCALITY: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Mus gestri* Thomas, 1897a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *sordidus* by Flannery (1990: 253; 1995a: 335; 1995b: 161), Musser and Carleton (1993: 659; 2005: 1489) and subsequent authors.

*Rattus conatus* Thomas, 1923c: 159.

TYPE LOCALITY: Annan River, Cooktown, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 72), Ellerman (1941: 207) and Troughton (1967: 220). Lowered to a subspecies of *gestri* by Tate (1951c: 350). Synonymised within *sordidus* by Ride (1970: 247), J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 75), Watts and Aslin (1981: 238), Strahan (1983: 449; 1995: 661), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 187), Flannery (1990: 253; 1995a: 335; 1995b: 161), Musser and Carleton (1993: 659; 2005: 1489) and subsequent authors.

*Rattus youngi* Thomas, 1926d: 309.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cowan Cowan, Moreton Island, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies within *culmorum* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74) and Ellerman (1941: 206). Synonymised within *sordidus* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 75), Strahan (1983: 449; 1995: 661), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 187), Flannery (1990: 253; 1995a: 335; 1995b: 161), Musser and Carleton (1993: 659; 2005: 1489) and subsequent authors.

Φ *Rattus brachyrhinus* Tate & Archbold, 1935c: 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Baroka, near mouth of Angabunga River [= St. Joseph's River], Central Division, Papua New Guinea. 30 metres.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rattus gestri* by Tate (1951c: 349). Synonymised within *Rattus sordidus gestroi* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 109), and within *sordidus* by Flannery (1990: 253; 1995a: 335; 1995b: 161), Musser and Carleton (1993: 659; 2005: 1489) and subsequent authors.

Φ *Rattus gestri aramia* Troughton, 1937a: 119.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aramia Lakes district, near mouth of Aramia River, Western Division, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *Rattus gestri* by Tate (1951c: 350) and *Rattus sordidus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 109), J. Taylor *et al*. (1982: 178, 272) and Flannery (1990: 253; 1995a: 335; 1995b: 161). Synonymised within *sordidus* by Musser and Carleton (1993: 659; 2005: 1489).

Φ *Rattus gestri bunae* Troughton, 1946: 408.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dobodura district, Northern District, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *sordidus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 110). Synonymised within *sordidus* by Flannery (1990: 253; 1995a: 335; 1995b: 161), Musser and Carleton (1993: 659; 2005: 1489) and subsequent authors.

## Ω ***Rattus tanezumi*** Temminck, 1844

**Oriental House Rat**

Ω *Rattus tanezumi* Temminck, 1844a: 51.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, possibly from near Nagasaki on Kyushu Island.

COMMENTS: For review of the taxonomic history of this species, and its synonyms, see Musser and Carleton (2005: 1489). For a contemporary view that incorporates a rapidly emerging genetic perspective, see Aplin *et al*. (2011: 1); as explained therein, the current notion of *tanezumi* as an East Asian species with 42 chromosomes (contrasting with 38 in the Indian *R. rattus*; e.g. Yosida, 1980: 5, 32, 43, 157) is very likely an understatement of taxic diversity within this group (see also Robins *et al*., 2007: 717; Pages *et al*. 2010: 17, 20). Nomenclature of the group is complex and the appropriate name for each of the taxa currently included under *R. tanezumi sensu lato* is uncertain (Aplin *et al*., 2011: 2, 13). Within Australian territories, *R. tanezumi* has been suggested to be present on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands by Long (2003: 198), but this claim awaits genetic confirmation. Martin (1976; cited by Watts and Aslin 1981: 254) recorded individuals of '*Rattus rattus*' with both 38 and 42 chromosomes in Brisbane so this taxon may occur on the Australian mainland. The prior difficulty in identifying this species may be because *tanezumi* is morphologically similar to *rattus*, so confirmation of its identity is reliant upon molecular typing approaches (Mostert, 2009: v, 67, 69). Genetic studies of co-introduced populations of *R. rattus* and *R. tanezumi* (*sensu lato*) in other parts of the world suggest a high propensity for interbreeding and genetic introgression (Yosida, 1980: 105; Mostert, 2009: 64, 140; Bastos *et al*., 2011: 14; Conroy *et al*., 2012: 754; Lack *et al*., 2012: 3545); hence, analysis using a suite of genetic markers will be needed to accurately identify original taxic contributions to any particular population.

### ***Rattus tunneyi*** (Thomas, 1904)

**Pale Field Rat**

### ***Rattus tunneyi tunneyi*** (Thomas, 1904)

*Mus tunneyi* Thomas, 1904a: 223.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mary River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species in the genus *Epimys* by Longman (1916: 22) and a species within *Rattus* by Le Souef and Burrell (1926: 124) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 73), Troughton (1967: 221) and Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 187).

*Mus woodwardi* Thomas, 1908b: 374.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lagrange Bay, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Epimys* by Longman (1916: 22) and within *Rattus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 73) and Ellerman (1941: 207). Reduced to a subspecies of *tunneyi* by Tate (1951c: 346) and Troughton (1967: 221). Synonymised within *tunneyi* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 92), Watts and Aslin (1981: 235) and subsequent authors.

### ***Rattus tunneyi culmorum*** (Thomas, 1909)

*Mus culmorum* Thomas & Dollman, 1909: 790.

TYPE LOCALITY: Beach Mountain, Inkerman, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species in the genus *Epimys* by Longman (1916: 21) and species in *Rattus* by Tate (1951c: 346), Ellerman (1941: 206) and Troughton (1967: 222). Recognised as a subspecies of *tunneyi* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74), and J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 97). Synonymised within *tunneyi* by Ride (1970: 247), Watts and Aslin (1981: 235), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1493). Elevated to a subspecies of *tunneyi* by Strahan (1983: 451; 1995: 662), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 114), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 698).

*Rattus culmorum vallesius* Thomas, 1921a: 426.

TYPE LOCALITY: Duck Creek, Macquarie River, Upper Darling, New South Wales, Australia. (31°10′S, 147°40′E)

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies within *culmorum* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74) and Ellerman (1941: 206). Synonymised within *culmorum* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 97). Synonymised within *tunneyi* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 235), Musser and Carleton (1993: 661; 2005: 1493).

*Rattus culmorum austrinus* Thomas, 1921a: 427.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia (Probably Kangaroo Island). J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 103) believed Kangaroo Island and Port Lincoln, Eyre Peninsula are the two most probable choices for the type locality.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies within *culmorum* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 74) and Ellerman (1941: 206), but as a subspecies of *greyii* by Tate (1951c: 330) and Troughton (1967: 216). Synonymised within *culmorum* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 97). Placed as a synonym of *tunneyi* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 235), Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 188) and subsequent authors.

*Rattus melvilleus* Thomas, 1921a: 427.

TYPE LOCALITY: Biro, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Rattus* by Le Souef and Burrell (1926: 123), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 73), Ellerman (1941: 206) and Troughton (1967: 222). Recognised as a subspecies of *tunneyi* by Tate (1951c: 346). Synonymised within *tunneyi* by Ride (1970: 247), J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 92), Watts and Aslin (1981: 235) and subsequent authors.

*Rattus tunneyi dispar* Brazenor, 1936b: 5; Plate 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *tunneyi* by Tate (1951c: 346) and Troughton (1967: 221). Synonymised within *tunneyi* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 92), Watts and Aslin (1981: 235) and subsequent authors.

*Rattus culmorum apex* Troughton, 1939: 280.

TYPE LOCALITY: Skull Creek, extreme north west of Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland, Australia. 20m.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *gestri* by Tate (1951c: 350). Synonymised within *culmorum* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 97). Synonymised within *tunneyi* by Watts and Aslin (1981: 235), Strahan (1983: 451; 1995: 662), and Musser and Carleton (2005: 1493).

### ***Rattus villosissimus*** (Waite, 1898)

**Long-haired Rat**

*Mus villosissimus* Waite, 1898: 125.

TYPE LOCALITY: Probably Goorogooheeny Billabong, Cooper Creek, southwestern Queensland, Australia. Type locality identified by Calaby and Taylor (1974: 267).

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Mus longipilis* Gould, 1854[1845–1863], preoccupied by *Mus longipilis* Waterhouse, 1837b: 16. Recognised as a species in the genus *Epimys* by Longman (1916: 22), and within *Rattus* by Finlayson (1939a: 88), Ellerman (1941: 207), Tate (1951c: 351) and Troughton (1967: 224), but lowered to a subspecies of *sordidus* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 80) and Watts and Aslin (1974: 65). Species rank again recognised by

Mahoney and Richardson (1988a: 188) and subsequent authors.

*Mus longipilis* Gould, 1854 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vicinity of Goonaghooheeny Billabong, Cooper Creek, Queensland, Australia. See Calaby and Taylor (1974: 267).

COMMENTS: Proposed to be the same as *M. vellerosus* J. Gray, 1847a by Krefft (1871a: 2, Text to Plate 4). The name *longipilis* was recognised as preoccupied by another member of the genus *Mus* Waterhouse, 1837b: 16 by Waite (1898: 125). Synonymised within *villosissimus* by Waite (1898: 125) and Tate (1951c: 351). Recognised at the species rank in *Mus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 106). Synonymised within *villosissimus* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 80), Watts and Aslin (1981: 244) and Musser and Carleton (1993: 662; 2005: 1494).

HOMONYMS:

*Mus longipilis* Waterhouse, 1837b: 16, the Long-haired Akodont of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Cricetidae). Genus is currently recognised as *Abrothrix longipilis* (this Waterhouse, 1837b: 16). See Musser and Carleton (2005: 1089).

*Rattus villosissimus profusus* Thomas, 1921b: 620.

TYPE LOCALITY: Liverpool Plains, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *Rattus villosissimus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 73), Ellerman (1941: 207), Tate (1951c: 352) and Troughton (1967: 224). Synonymised within *villosissimus* by J. Taylor and Horner (1973: 80), Watts and Aslin (1981: 244), and Musser and Carleton (1993: 662; 2005: 1494).

### *Incertae Sedis*

*Mus Platurus* Mitchell, 1838a: xvii.

TYPE LOCALITY: River Darling, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Described as not 'accurately located' by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 75).

*Mus Hovellii* Mitchell, 1838a: xvii.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Bayunga River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Described as not 'accurately located' by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 75).

*Mus fuscus* J. Gray, 1843a: 112.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Does not appear to have been previously considered.

*Mus Australasicus* J. Gray, 1843a: 112.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Described as not 'accurately located' by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 75).

*Mus tasmaniensis* Krefft, 1868a: 93.

TYPE LOCALITY: Banks of Ouse River, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Described as not 'accurately located' by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 75).

*Myoxoïdes Australasiae* Brookes, 1828: 52.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Described as not 'accurately located' by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 75).

## **Suborder Sciuromorpha** Brandt, 1855

Suborder Sciuromorphi Brandt, 1855: 144, 292.

COMMENTS: Subordinal rank recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 115) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005: 753).

## **Family Sciuridae** G. Fischer, 1814

Family Sciuriorum G. Fischer, 1814: vi, 29.

TYPE GENUS: *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank was placed in the Order Metatarsii (G. Fischer, 1817 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Myoxus* Zimmermann, 1780: 351. Name also referred to by G. Fischer (1817: 408). Author of the family given as J. Gray (1821: 304) by Simpson (1945: 78), Hemprich (1820: 32) by Hoffmann *et al*. (1993: 419), and G. Fischer (1817: 372) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 121) and Thorington and Hoffmann (2005: 754).

## **Subfamily Sciurinae** G. Fischer, 1814

Family Sciuriorum G. Fischer, 1814: vi, 29.

TYPE GENUS: *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: See comments above.

## **Tribe Sciurini** G. Fischer, 1814

Family Sciuriorum G. Fischer, 1814: vi, 29.

TYPE GENUS: *Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: See comments above.

## ***Funambulus*** Lesson, 1835

*Funambulus* Lesson, 1835: Plate 43.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Sciurus indicus* Lesson, 1835: Plate 43 [= Φ *Funambulus palmarum* (Linnaeus, 1766: 86)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005: 781).

### Ω ***Funambulus pennantii*** Wroughton, 1905

**Northern Palm Squirrel**

Ω *Funambulus pennantii* Wroughton, 1905: 411.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Mandvi Taluka of Surat District,' Guzerath [=Gudjerat], India.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005: 782). History of introduction into Australia described by Seebeck (1989: 932) and Long (2003: 155).

### ***Sciurus*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Sciurus* Linnaeus, 1758: 63.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Sciurus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758: 63 by tautonomy. See Thomas (1911b: 148).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005: 758).

### Ω ***Sciurus carolinensis*** Gmelin, 1788

**Eastern Grey Squirrel**

Ω *[Sciurus] carolinensis* Gmelin, 1788: 148.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Carolina'.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Thorington and Hoffmann (2005: 760). History of introduction into Australia described by Seebeck (1989: 932) and Long (2003: 146).

## Order Lagomorpha Brandt, 1855

Suborder Lagomorphi seu Lagomorpha Brandt, 1855: 295, 319.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Rodentia (Bowdich, 1821) and included the Family Lagoïdes (Brandt, 1855: 319).

## Family Leporidae G. Fischer, 1814

Family Leporinorum G. Fischer, 1814: viii, 88.

TYPE GENUS: *Lepus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Metatarsii (G. Fischer, 1817 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Lepus* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Lagomys* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Ochotona* Link, 1795: 74]. Name also referred to by G. Fischer (1817: 409). The name Leporinorum was synonymised within the Family Leporidae by Hoffmann and Smith (2005: 194).

### ***Lepus*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Lepus* Linnaeus, 1758: 57.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Lepus timidus* Linnaeus, 1758: 57 by Linnaean tautonomy. See ICZN (1958a: 41).

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangement and extralimital synonyms can be found in Hoffmann and Smith (2005: 195).

### Ω ***Lepus europaeus*** Pallas, 1778

**European Brown Hare**

### Ω ***Lepus europaeus europaeus*** Pallas, 1778

Ω *Lepus europaeus* Pallas, 1778 [1778–1779]: 30.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not stated but restricted by Trouessart (1910: 219) to Poland, and Ognev (1940: 140), who further restricted it to northwest Poland.

COMMENTS: Australian species of hare recognised as *europaeus* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 748). Species reviewed by Hoffman and Smith (2005: 198).

### Ω ***Lepus europaeus occidentalis*** de Winton, 1898

Ω *Lepus europaeus occidentalis* de Winton, 1898: 152.

TYPE LOCALITY: Restricted to Herefordshire, England by Trouessart (1910: 220).

COMMENTS: Recognised as the subspecies that occurs Australia by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 749). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 122).

### ***Oryctolagus*** Lilljeborg, 1874

*Oryctolagus* Lilljeborg, 1874: 417.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Lepus cuniculus* Linnaeus, 1758 [= Ω *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Originally made available as a subgenus of *Lepus* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hoffman and Smith (2005: 206) for a full list of subspecies and synonyms.

### Ω ***Oryctolagus cuniculus*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**European Rabbit**

Ω *[Lepus] Cuniculus* Linnaeus, 1758: 58.

TYPE LOCALITY: Europe. Miller (1912: 490) identified the type locality as Germany.

COMMENTS: See Hoffman and Smith (2005: 206) for a full list of subspecies and synonyms. History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 92).

## Cohort Laurasiatheria Waddell *et al.*, 1999

Clade Laurasiatheria Waddell *et al*., 1999a: 4.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Clade Boreoeutheria (Springer & de Jong, 2001 [=Placentalia Bonaparte, 1838 part]) and included the Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866) and Scrotifera (Waddell *et al*.,

1999b [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]). Recognised at magnorder rank by Springer *et al*. (2007: 21) and as a clade by Murphy *et al*. (2001a: 2349), Douady *et al*., 2002: 206), Van Den Bussche *et al*. (2002: 333) and Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

Clade Laurasiaplacentalia Arnason *et al*., 2008: 37, 47.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Boreoplacentalia (Arnason *et al*., 2008 [=Placentalia Bonaparte, 1838 part]) and included the Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866), Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779), Pholidota (Weber, 1904: vi, 420), Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821), Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848), Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Cetacea (Brisson, 1762). Name synonymised within Laurasiatheria (Waddell *et al*., 1999a) by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

## Order Lipotyphla Haeckel, 1866

Suborder Lipotyphla Haeckel, 1866: clx.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]) and included the families Soricida (Haeckel, 1866 [=Soricidae (G. Fischer, 1814)]), Talpida[e] (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143), Erinaceidea [=Erinaceidae] (G. Fischer, 1814: ix, 143) and Centetida (Haeckel, 1866: clx) [=Tenrecidae (J. Gray, 1821: 301)]. Recognised at Grandorder rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 272) but not recognised by Simpson (1945: 176, 177) or D. Wilson and Reeder (2005). Asher and Helgen (2010: 4) recognised this as a valid clade that included the families Erinaceidae (G. Fischer, 1814: ix, 143), Talpidae (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143), Soricidae (G. Fischer, 1814), and Solenodontidae (Gill, 1872: 19).

Family Subterranea Illiger, 1811: 123.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Falculata (Illiger, 1811: 123 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the genera *Erinaceus* Linnaeus, 1758: 52; *Centetes* Illiger, 1811: 124 [=*Tenrec* Lacépède, 1799a: 7]; *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53; *Mygale* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Desmana* Güldenstädt, 1777: 108]; *Condylura* Illiger, 1811: 125; *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799a: 7; *Scalops* Illiger, 1811: 126 [=*Scalopus* É. Geoffroy, 1803c: 77]; and *Talpa* Linnaeus, 1758: 52. Synonymised within Lipotyphla by McKenna and Bell (1997: 272).

Family Insectivores G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxx, 131.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnassiers (G. Cuvier, 1816a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Erinaceus* Linnaeus, 1758: 52; *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53; *Mygale* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Desmana* Güldenstädt, 1777: 108]; *Scalops* Illiger, 1811: 126 [=*Scalopus* É. Geoffroy, 1803c: 77]; *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799a: 7; *Centenes* [sic =*Centetes*] Illiger, 1811: 124 [=*Tenrec* Lacépède, 1799a: 7; and *Talpa* Linnaeus, 1758: 52. Synonymised within Lipotyphla by McKenna and Bell (1997: 272).

Family Insectivora Bowdich, 1821: 24, 31.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Sarcophaga (Bowdich, 1821 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the genera *Erinaceus* Linnaeus, 1758: 52; *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53; *Mygale* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Desmana* Güldenstädt, 1777: 108]; *Scalops* Illiger, 1811: 126 [sic =*Scalopus* É. Geoffroy, 1803c: 77]; *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799a: 7; *Centenes* [sic =*Centetes* Illiger, 1811: 124 [=*Tenrec* Lacépède, 1799a: 7]; and *Talpa* Linnaeus, 1758: 52. Not to be confused with Insectivorae of J. Gray (1821: 299), which a synonym of Chiroptera (Blumenbach (1779: 58, 74). Historically recognised as an order by authors including Gill (1871a: 527; 1872: v, 18), Simpson (1931: 262), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 58) and Yates (1984: 117), and many others. Synonymised within the Grandorder Lypotyphla by McKenna and Bell (1997: 272) and within the Order Soricomorpha by Hutterer (2005: 220). Used in preference to Soricomorpha by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 417).

HOMONYMS:

Insectivorae J. Gray, 1821, bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera). Name is a synonym of the Order Chiroptera Blumenbach, 1779. See individual entry.

Suborder Gradientia Gill, 1871a: 532.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]) and included nine unnamed families. Synonymised within Lipotyphla by McKenna and Bell (1997: 272).

Suborder Euinsectivora Heim de Balsac & Bourlière, 1955: 1656.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]) and included the superfamilies Tenrecoidea (J. Gray, 1821: 301), Erinacoidea (Gill, 1872: 18), and Soricoidea (Gill, 1872: 18). Synonymised within Lipotyphla by McKenna and Bell (1997: 272).

Suborder Erinaceota Van Valen, 1967: 261.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]) and included the superfamilies

Erinaceoidea (G. Fischer, 1817: 372, 414) and Soricoidea (G. Fischer, 1814). Synonymised within Lipotyphla by McKenna and Bell (1997: 272).

Order Lipotyphliformes Kinman, 1994: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included 15 families. Synonymised within Lipotyphla by McKenna and Bell (1997: 272).

Clade Eulipotyphla Waddell *et al*., 1999a: 1.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the hedgehogs, shrews, solenodon, and moles though specific ranks were not listed. Name recognised in favour of Lipotyphla by Skinner and Chimimba (2005: v, 231), but synonymised within Lipotyphla by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

## **Suborder Soricomorpha** Gregory, 1910

Section Soricomorpha Gregory, 1910: 465.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866) and included the families Soricidae (G. Fischer, 1814), and Talpididae (G. Fischer, 1814: x). Section roughly equals infraordinal or Superfamily rank. Recognised as at the subordinal rank by Saban (1954: 428), proposed it as a new rank, and ordinal rank by McKenna (1975: 41), McKenna and Bell (1997: 284) and Hutterer (2005: 220). Commonly included within the Insectivora or Lipotyphla (see Hutterer, 2005: 220).

Infraorder Solenodonta Kalandadze & Rautian, 1992: 54.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Soricomorpha (Gregory, 1910: 465) and included the families Solenodontidae (Gill, 1872: 19), † Palaeoryctidae (Winge, 1917: 161) and † Didelphodontidae (Matthew, 1818: 571 [=† Cimolestidae (Marsh, 1889: 89)]). Synonymised within the Soricomorpha by McKenna and Bell (1997: 284).

Infraorder Soricota Kalandadze & Rautian, 1992: 55.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Soricomorpha (Gregory, 1910) and included the superfamilies Talpoidea (G. Fischer, 1814: x) and Soricoidea (G. Fischer, 1814). Synonymised within Soricomorpha by McKenna and Bell (1997: 284).

## **Superfamily Soricoidea** G. Fischer, 1814

Family Soricinorum G. Fischer, 1814: x.

TYPE GENUS: *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Plantigrada (G. Fischer, 1813a [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the genus *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53. Also described by G. Fischer (1817: 414). Superfamily rank recognised by Gill (1883: 119) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 285) who recognise the author as G. Fischer (1817: 372, 414).

Superfamily? Soricoidea Gill, 1872: 18.

TYPE GENUS: *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]) and included the families Talpidae (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143) and Soricidae (G. Fischer, 1814). Synonymised within Soricoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 285).

## **Family Soricidae** G. Fischer, 1814

Family Soricinorum G. Fischer, 1814: x.

TYPE GENUS: *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53.

COMMENTS: See comments above. Recognised at the family rank by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 67), Yates (1984: 118) and subsequent authors. Rank appears to be the same as the Family Soricini (G. Fischer, 1814: 143, 144).

Family Soricini G. Fischer, 1814: 143, 144.

TYPE GENUS: *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Plantigrada (G. Fischer, 1813a [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the genus *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53. Name appear to be equivalent to Soricinorum (G. Fischer, 1814: x) and also mentioned within G. Fischer (1817: 372).

Family Soricidae J. Gray, 1821: 300.

TYPE GENUS: *Sorex* Linnaeus: 1758: 53.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Plantigradae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included genus *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53.

Tribe Sorinina J. Gray, 1825a: 339.

TYPE GENUS: *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Talpidae (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143) and included the genera *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53; and *Mygale* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Desmana* Güldenstädt, 1777: 108]. Synonymised within Soricoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 285).

Family Sorexineae Lesson, 1842: 87.

TYPE GENUS: *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Group Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]) and included the genera *Mygale* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Desmana* Güldenstädt, 1777: 108]; *Galemys* Kaup, 1829: 119; *Solenodon* Brandt, 1833b: 459, 477; *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53; *Macroscelides* A. Smith, 1829: 435; *Tupaia* Raffles, 1821: 256; and *Gymnura* Lesson, 1827a: 171. Synonymised within the Family Soricidae by Hutterer (2005: 223). As the stem of the Latin sorex (=shrew) is soric-, Lesson's name is incorrectly formed.

Family Sorices Peters, 1863: 21.

TYPE GENUS: *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Insectivora (Bowdich, 1821 [=Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866)]) and included the genus *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53. Rank recognised by Mivart (1868: 141). Synonymised within Soricoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 285).

Family Soricida Haeckel, 1866: clx.

TYPE GENUS: *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866) and included the genera *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53; *Crossopus* Wagler, 1832b: 275; and *Crocidura* Wagler, 1832b.

## **Subfamily Crocidurinae** Milne-Edwards, 1872

Subfamily Crocidurinae Milne-Edwards, 1872: 256.

TYPE GENUS: *Crocidura* Wagler, 1832b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Soricidae (G. Fischer, 1814), and included the genera *Crocidura* Wagler, 1832b; and *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53. Subfamily rank within the Family Soricidae recognised by Repenning (1967: 15), Yates (1984: 134), Reumer (1989: 81) and Hutterer (1993: 81; 2005: 224), but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 418).

Subfamily Scutisoricinae J. Allen, 1917a: 781.

TYPE GENUS: *Scutisorex* Thomas, 1913c: 321.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Soricidae (G. Fischer, 1814) and included the genus *Scutisorex* Thomas, 1913c: 321. Synonymised within the Subfamily Crocidurinae by Hutterer (2005: 224) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 292).

Tribe Crocidurini Pavlinov & Rossolimo, 1987: 25.

TYPE GENUS: *Crocidura* Wagler, 1832b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Crocidurinae (Milne-Edwards, 1872) and included the genera *Suncus* Ehrenberg, 1833: 4, within *Herpestes leucurus* entry; and *Crocidura* Wagler, 1832b. Synonymised within the Subfamily Crocidurinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 292).

HOMONYMS:

Tribe Crocidurini Gureev, 1971: 8, 120, shrews of the Class Mammalia (Order Soricomorpha, Family Crociduridae). Appears to preoccupy Crocidurini Pavinov & Rossolimo, 1987. See McKenna and Bell (1997: 292).

## ***Crocidura*** Wagler, 1832

*Crocidura* Wagler, 1832b: 275.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Sorex leucodon* Hermann, 1780: 382 (as *Crocidura leucodon*) [= Φ *Crocidura leucodon* (Hermann, 1780: 382)] by subsequent designation. See Palmer (1904: 204).

COMMENTS: Conserved by Opinion 91 of the ICZN (1926c: 1) and Direction 24 (ICZN, 1955: 222) of the ICZN. Taxonomy of the genus reviewed by G. Allen (1939: 29) and Heim de Balsac and Meester (1977: 9). Eurasian shrews reviewed by Jenkins (1976: 271).

*Rhinomus* A. Murray, 1860: 159.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Rhinomus soricoides* A. Murray, 1860: 159 [= Φ *Crocidura poensis* (L. Fraser, 1843: 200)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Sorex* Linnaeus, 1758: 53 by J. Gray (1864a: 57), but synonymised within *Crocidura* by G. Allen (1939: 29) and Hutterer (2005: 224).

HOMONYMS:

*Rhinomys* M. Lichtenstein, 1831: Text to Plate 38, elephant shrews of the Class Mammalia (Order Macroscelidea, Family Macroscelididae). Genus is a synonym of *Macroscelides* (A. Smith, 1829: 435).

*Leucodon* Fatio, 1869: 132.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Leucodon microurus* Fatio, 1869: 137 [=Φ *Crocidura leucodon* (Hermann, 1780: 382)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Crocidura* by Palmer (1904: 374), G. Allen (1939: 29) and Hutterer (2005: 224).

*Paurodus* E. Schulze, 1897: 90.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Sorex leucodon* Hermann, 1780: 382 [=Φ *Crocidura leucodon* (Hermann, 1780: 382)] by subsequent designation. See G. Allen (1939: 29).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Crocidura*. Synonymised within *Crocidura* by G. Allen (1939: 29) and Hutterer (2005: 224).

HOMONYMS:

*Paurodon* Marsh, 1887: 342, mammals of the Class Mammalia († Order Dryolestida, † Family Paurodontidae). See McKenna and Bell (1997: 47).

*Heliosorex* E. Heller, 1910: 6.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Heliosorex roosevelti* E. Heller, 1910: 6 [= Φ *Crocidura roosevelti* (E. Heller, 1910: 6)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: A synonym of *Crocidura*, fide Hollister (1918: 68). Synonymised within *Crocidura* by G. Allen (1939: 29) and Hutterer (2005: 224).

*Praesorex* Thomas, 1913c: 320.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Crocidura goliath* Thomas, 1906g: 177 by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Not recognised by G. Allen (1939: 29). Synonymised within *Crocidura* by Hutterer (2005: 224).

*Afrosorex* Hutterer, 1986: 26.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Crocidura fischeri* Pagenstecher, 1885a: 34 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Crocidura*. Not recognised by G. Allen (1939: 29). Synonymised within *Crocidura* by Hutterer (2005: 224).

### † *Crocidura trichura* Dobson, 1889

**Christmas Island Shrew**

† *Crocidura fuliginosa trichura* Dobson, 1889: 532.

TYPE LOCALITY: Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a variety within *fuliginosa* by authors including C. Andrews (1900: 27). Thought to be a relative of the southeast Asian white-toothed shrew *C. fuliginous* (Thomas, 1889c: 532) until Jenkins (1976: 297) redescribed the taxon as *C. attenuata trichura*, which was followed by Jenkins (1982: 276), Meek (2000: 43), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 108), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 418). Synonymised within *Crocidura attenuata* Milne-Edwards (1872: 263) by Corbet and Hill (1992: 43). Species rank recognised by Ruedi (1995: 232) and Hutterer (2005: 252), which was subsequently confirmed by Eldridge *et al*. (2009: 3; 2013: 572, 576). The species is probably extinct (Meek, 2000: 43).

## Subcohort Scrotifera Waddell *et al.,* 1999

Clade Scrotifera Waddell *et al*., 1999b: 31, 50.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the common ancestor of the extant orders Pholidota (Weber, 1904: vi, 420), Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821), Cetartiodactyla (Montgelard *et al*., 1997 [= Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]), Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779). Recognised as a valid clade ahead of Variamana (Springer *et al*., 2005) by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

Clade Variamana Springer *et al*., 2005: 41.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Laurasiatheria (Waddell *et al*., 1999a) and included the Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779), Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848), Cetartiodactyla (Montgelard *et al*., 1997 [= Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]), Pholidota (Weber, 1904: vi, 420) and Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821). Recognised at superordinal rank by Springer *et al*. (2007: 21), but synonymised within the Clade Scrotifera (Waddell *et al*., 1999b) by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

## Order Chiroptera Blumenbach, 1779

Order Chiroptera Blumenbach, 1779: 58, 74.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genus *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31. The Chiroptera were placed within the Archonta by Gregory (1910: 465) who used morphological comparisons. This superordinal group included the orders Chiroptera, Dermoptera, Primates and Menotyphla (that included the tree shrews and elephant shrews). Though various reviews support this conclusion (see Sargis, 2004: 56) some studies do not (e.g. Pumo *et al*., 1998: 709). More recent molecular studies excluded the bats from this group under the new name of Euarchonta (Waddell *et al*., 1999a). This group was pre-empted by Adkins and Honeycutt (1991: 10317) using mtDNA, with subsequent support given by various studies including Murphy *et al*. (2001b: 615), Kriegs *et al*. (2007: 160) and Bloch *et al*. (2007: 1159). Yet other studies have recognised the Chiroptera and Dermoptera as sister taxa in a group called the Volitantia (Illiger, 1811; see Volitantia entry). More recent phylogenetic assessments exclude Chiroptera from Euarchonta and place them with the Laurasiatheria (Zhou *et al*., 2012: 150). So it appears that some work still needs to be done to resolve the higher relationships of the bats.

The phylogeny of bats was reviewed by Gunnell and Simmons (2005: 209) who agreed they are monophyletic. The classical subdivision of bats into the Megachiroptera and Microchiroptera has come under increasing question based on both body size (megabats are not necessarily large nor are microbats uniformly small) and, especially, molecular evidence. Though the relationships amongst the different families are not yet fully resolved, it is clear from molecular research over the past two decades that some previous microchiropteran families (Hipposideridae, Rhinolophidae, Megadermatidae, Rhinopomatidae and Craseonycteridae), those frequently included in the microchiropteran infraorder Yinochiroptera, are more closely related to the megachiropterans (Pteropodidae) than they are to the microchiropteran bats (Reardon, 2009a: 39; Teeling *et al*., 2012: 2). A new phylogeny for the Chiroptera was proposed by Springer *et al*. (2001: 6243) and Teeling *et al*.

(2002: 1432) that abandons the suborders Megachiroptera and Microchiroptera and replaces them with the suborders Yinpterochiroptera and Yangochiroptera (the former being a combination of Yinochiroptera and Pteropodidae). The Yinpterochiroptera consists of the superfamilies Pteropodoidea and Rhinolophoidea, which included the families Pteropodidae, Rhinopomatidae, Megadermatidae, Hipposideridae and Rhinolophidae. The Yangochiroptera includes the superfamilies Emballonuroidea, Noctilionoidea and Vespertilionoidea and the remaining families of bats. Further support for the Yinpterochiroptera/ Yangochiroptera division has been given by Teeling *et al*. (2000: 189), Van Den Bussche and Hoofer (2004: 327), Eick *et al*. (2005: 1874), Miller-Butterworth *et al*. (2007: 1556, 1558) and Teeling *et al*., 2012: 8). In contrast to the molecular data, morphological studies do not ally the Pteropodidae with the Yinochiroptera (Simmons, 2005b: 166–170). Subsequently new subordinal names have been proposed, the Vespertilioniformes (for the group including Emballonuridae, Nycteridae and the 'yangochiropterans') and Pteropodiformes (for the group comprised of the families Pteropodidae, Craseonycteridae, Hipposideridae, Megadermatidae, Rhinolophidae and Rhinopomatidae) (Hutcheon & Kirsch, 2006: 1).

Vespertiliones Pallas, 1767: 3.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this unknown rank included the genus *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

HOMONYMS:

Family Vespertiliones Peters, 1865a, bats of the Family Vespertilionidae J. Gray, 1821. See individual entry.

Group Vespertiliones Dobson, 1878, bats of the Subfamily Vespertilioninae J. Gray, 1821. See individual entry.

Family Chiropteren Duméril, 1806a: 4, 10.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Klasse Säugthiere (Duméril, 1806a [=Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the genera *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780a: 208 [Order Dermoptera (Illiger, 1811: 63, 116)]; *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Noctilio* Linnaeus, 1766: 88; *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Rhinolophen* [=*Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a]; and *Phyllostomen* [=*Phyllostomus* Lacépède, 1799a: 16].

Order Chiropteria Rafinesque, 1815: 54.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the and included the families Galeopia (Rafinesque, 1815: 54 [=Galeopithecidae (Gray, 1821: 300)]) and Vespertilia (Rafinesque, 1815 [=Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Name is an unjustified emendation of Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779).

Family Cheiroptères G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxx, 121.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnassiers (G. Cuvier, 1816a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)])) and included the genera *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; *Dysopes* Illiger, 1811: 122 [=*Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151]; *Noctilio* Linnaeus, 1766: 88; *Phyllostoma* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Phyllostomus* Lacépède, 1799a: 16]; Les Megadermes [=*Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197]; *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a; *Nycteris* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795: 186; *Thaphozous* [=*Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818]; and *Plecotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112.

Class Cheiroptera J. Gray, 1821: 299.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Sub-Kingdom Vertebrosa (J. Gray, 1821: 297 [=Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the orders Fructivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Insectivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Yangochiroptera (Koopman, 1985 part)]). Synonymised within Chiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Order Cheiroptera Fleming, 1822a: xxxii.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Unguiculata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]), and included the genera *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780a: 208 [Order Dermoptera (Illiger, 1811: 63, 116)]; *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; *Noctilio* Linnaeus, 1766: 88; *Phyllostoma* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Phyllostomus* Lacépède, 1799a: 16]; *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151; *Stenoderma* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114; *Rhinopoma* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 113; *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a; *Nycteris* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795: 186; *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197; *Thaphozus* [sic =*Thaphozous*] Bowdich, 1821 [=*Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818; *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; and *Plecotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112. Name further described by Fleming, 1822b: 175. Synonymised within Chiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Suborder Nycterides Haeckel, 1866: clx.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the families Gymnorrhina [sic =Gymnorhina] (Giebel, 1855 [=Yangochiroptera (Koopman, 1985 part)]) and Histiorrhina [sic =Histiorhina] (Van der Hoeven, 1855: 1033 [=Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825)]). *Nomen oblitum*. Synonymised within Microchiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 301).

Suborder Animalivora Gill, 1872: v, 16.

COMMENTS: Placed within Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the families Desmodidae (Bonaparte, 1845: 5), Phyllostomidae (J. Gray, 1825b: 242), Mormopidae (Gill, 1872: 16 [=Mormoopidae (de Saussure, 1860: 286)]), Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825a), Megadermidae (Gill, 1872 [=Megadermatidae (H. Allen, 1864)]), Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821), Molossidae (Gervais, 1855b) and Noctilionidae (J. Gray, 1821: 299). Synonymised within Microchiroptera by Miller (1907: 78), Simpson (1945: 55) and subsequent authors.

Suborder Microchiroptera Dobson, 1875a: 346.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the families Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825a), Nycteridae (Van der Hoeven, 1855: 1028), Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821), Emballonuridae (Gervais, 1855b), and Phyllostomidae (J. Gray, 1825b: 242). Rank has historically been accepted by all authors until the revisions discussed above in Yangochiroptera.

Order Chiropteri de Rochebrune, 1883: 87.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to Blumenbach (1779: 58, 74) and included the families Pteropidae [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)], Megadermidae (Gill, 1872 [=Megadermatidae (H. Allen, 1864)], Nycteridae (Van der Hoeven, 1855: 1028), Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825), Phyllorhinidae (de Rochebrune, 1883 [=Hipposideridae (Flower & Lydekker, 1891)]), Taphozoidae (Jerdon, 1867 [=Emballonuridae (Gervais, 1855b)]), Molossidae (Gervais, 1855b), and Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821). Unjustified emendation of Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779).

Grand Seccion Ptética Ameghino, 1889: xxi, 44, 348.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subclass Ditremata (Ameghino, 1889 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the orders Prochiroptera (Ameghino, 1889: 348) and Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779). Synonymised within Chiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Infraorder Yinochiroptera Koopman, 1985: 26.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Microchiroptera (Dobson, 1875a [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]) and included the superfamilies Emballonuroidea (Gervais, 1855b) and Rhinolophoidea (J. Gray, 1825a). Yinochiroptera initially included the Family Emballonuridae but some subsequent authors either placed it outside both Yinochiroptera and Yangochiroptera, such as Simmons and Geisler (1998: 136) and Simmons (1998: 12), or more recently within the modified Yangochiroptera (*sensu* Hutcheon & Kirsch, 2004: 44). Yinochiroptera was not recognised by Simmons (2005a: 313), but it was noted that the data supporting novel clades such as Yinpterochiroptera are increasingly compelling and that it seems likely that a new consensus view of higher-level classification of bats that contradicts most traditional arrangements will soon emerge. Subsequently Giannini and Simmons (2007: 1) undertook a detailed study of the premaxillae of this group and found a lack of anatomical basis to support it, whereas the Yangochiroptera was supported. The Yinochiroptera was not allied with the Megachiroptera by authors including McKenna and Bell (1997: 304), Simmons and Geisler (1998: 1432), Simmons (1998: 12) and Göbbel (2002: 343), but this affiliation was subsequently strongly supported and was given the name Yinpterochiroptera or Pteropodiformes (see individual entries).

Order Chiropteriformes Kinman, 1994: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [=Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]). Synonymised within Chiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Suborder Vespertilioniformes Hutcheon & Kirsch, 2004: 44.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the families Phyllostomidae (J. Gray, 1825b: 242), Mormoopidae (de Saussure, 1860: 286), Noctilionidae (J. Gray, 1821: 299), Mystacinidae (Dobson, 1875a: 349), Emballonuridae (Gervais, 1855b), Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821), Miniopteridae (Dobson, 1875a), Molossidae (Gervais, 1855b), Natalidae (J. Gray, 1866c: 90) and Nycteridae (Van der Hoeven, 1855: 1028). Created to include the Emballonuridae, Nycteridae and the 'yangochiropterans'. Name subsequently recognised by Eick *et al*. (2005: 1874) and Hutcheon and Kirsch (2006: 1).

## **Suborder Yinpterochiroptera** Springer *et al.,* 2001

Suborder Yinpterochiroptera Springer *et al*., 2001: 6243.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the superfamilies Pteropodoidea (including Pteropodidae) and Superfamily Rhinolophoidea (J. Gray, 1825a) (including Megadermatidae (H. Allen, 1864) and Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825a). Name developed as a result of the revision of the Yinochiroptera to include the Pteropodidae. Suborder rank recognised and expanded by Teeling *et al*. (2002: 1432; 2003: 309), and subsequent given further support by Van Den Bussche and Hoofer (2004: 327), Teeling *et al*. (2005: 581) and Miller-Butterworth (2007: 1556, 1558). Name was rejected by Hutcheon and Kirsch (2006:

7) in favour of their proposed Pteropodiformes (Hutcheon & Kirsch, 2004: 44) as it is based on an incorporation of the Pteropodidae into the Yinochiroptera, rather than an equal fusion of the two taxa. The use of Pteropodiformes was supported by Eick *et al*. (2005: 1874) and Hutcheon and Kirsch (2006: 1) and Reardon (2009a: 40). This suborder includes the families Pteropodidae, Megadermatidae, Hipposideridae, Rhinolophidae and Rhinonycteridae, that occur within Australia, as well as the Craseonycteridae and Rhinopomatidae that are extralimital. It could be argued that the name ought to continue to be Yinochiroptera under the argumentation developed by Helgen (2003b: 1) and Asher & Helgen (2010: 1), although the fundamental change made by Springer *et al*. (2001: 6243) and modified by Teeling *et al*. (2002: 1432) should be recognised, with subsequent modifications on this being considered junior names, which has been adopted here. The recognition of Yinterochiroptera as a suborder was recognised by Yapa and Ratnavira (2013: 362).

Suborder Megachiroptera Dobson, 1875a: 346.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the groups Pteropi (containing the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Cynopterus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 248; *Cynonycteris* Peters, 1852b: 25 [=*Rousettus* J. Gray, 1821: 299]; *Harpyia* Illiger, 1811 [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; *Epomophorus* E. Bennett, 1836: 149; and *Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]) and Macroglossi (containing the genera *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; *Eonycteris* Dobson, 1873a: 148; and *Notopteris* J. Gray, 1859a: 36). Historically recognised since its description by all authors to contain the Pteropodidae. See comments above under Chiroptera.

Family Frugivora Giebel, 1855: xii, 991.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the genera *Hypoderma* É. Geoffroy, 1828 [= *Dobsonia* Palmer, 1898]; *Harpyia* Illiger, 1811 [= *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; and *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762. Recognised at the family rank by Owen (1859: 52) and suborder by Gill (1872: v, 18). Synonymised within Megachiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Suborder Pterocynes Haeckel, 1866: clx.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the families Pteropodida (Haeckel, 1866 [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Hypodermida (Haeckel, 1866 [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). *Nomen oblitum*. Synonymised within the Suborder Megachiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Family Histiorrhina Haeckel, 1866: clx.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Nycterides (Haeckel, 1866 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]) and included the genera *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a; *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197; and *Phyllostoma* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Phyllostomus* Lacépède, 1799a: 16].

Megachiropteramorpha Simmons & Geisler, 1998: 135, 136.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new taxon it was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the † *Archaeopteropus* Meschinelli, 1903: 1344 and the Suborder Megachiroptera (Dobson, 1875a [=Yinpterochiroptera (Springer *et al*., 2001 part)]). More broadly it included all chiropterans sharing a more recent common ancestor with Megachiroptera than with Microchiroptera. Does not appear to have been widely followed by subsequent authors.

Suborder Pteropodiformes Hutcheon & Kirsch, 2004: 44.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the families Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821), Hipposideridae (Flower & Lydekker, 1891), Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825a), Megadermatidae (H. Allen, 1864), and Craseonycteridae (Hill, 1974: 303). Name subsequently recognised by Eick *et al*. (2005: 1874), and Hutcheon and Kirsch (2006: 1). This rank was subsequently modified to include Rhinopomatidae (Bonaparte, 1838: 112) by Hutcheon and Kirsch (2006: 1, 9), which was accepted as the most appropriate name ahead of Yinpterochiroptera (Springer *et al*., 2001) by Reardon (2009a: 40).

## Superfamily Pteropodoidea J. Gray, 1821

Family Pteropidae J. Gray, 1821: 299.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Fructivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; and *Rousettus* J. Gray, 1821: 299. Superfamily rank recognised by Teeling *et al*. (2002: 1432: 2003: 309).

## Family Pteropodidae J. Gray, 1821

Family Pteropidae J. Gray, 1821: 299.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Fructivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; and *Rousettus* J. Gray, 1821: 299. The spelling Pteropidae was used by several authors including Dobson (1875a: 346), Miller (1907: vii, 45), Simpson (1945: 54) and Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 91), but the stem of the Greek *pous* (=foot) is *pod*-, hence that of the latinised *Pteropus* is 'pteropod-'. The spelling Pteropodidae was introduced by Bonaparte (1838: 112) and used by many authors including Gill (1872: 18). Spelling of the name reviewed by Handley (1980: 9) who concluded the correct spelling is Pteropodidae. The spelling of the name 'Pteropidae' was synonymised within Pteropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295). Subfamilies not recognised by Simmons (2005a: 313).

Order Fructivorae J. Gray, 1821: 299.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Cheiroptera (J. Gray, 1821 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]) and included the families Pteropidae [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)] and Cephalotidae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). The term has long actual priority over Megachiroptera, but the Code does not govern above the family-group ranks. Included the families Pteropidae and Cephalotidae. Synonymised within Megachiroptera by Miller (1907: 44), Simpson (1945: 54) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Family Cephalotidae J. Gray, 1821: 299.

TYPE GENUS: *Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [= *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Fructivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the genus *Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [= *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]. Included within Pteropodidae by Simpson (1945: 54) and Simmons (2005a: 313). Also placed in Subfamily Nyctimeninae by Simpson (1945: 55) and the Subtribe Nyctimena (Miller, 1907) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 299).

Tribe Pteropina J. Gray, 1825a: 338.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Cynopterus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 248; *Macroglossum* [sic =*Macroglossus*] F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; *Cephalotis* [sic =*Cephalotes*] É. Geoffroy, 1810b [= *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; and *Harpyia* Illiger, 1811 [= *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]. Name recognised at subfamily rank by J. Gray (1825b: 243). Tribe rank recognised by Bonaparte (1831: 6) and as a subtribe by Koopman and Jones (1970: 23). Synonymised within Pteropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Family Pteropodidae Bonaparte, 1838: 112.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the Tribe Pteropodina (Bonaparte, 1831 [=Pteropodinae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Synonymised within Pteropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Family Harpyidae C. Smith, 1842: 115.

TYPE GENUS: *Harpyia* Illiger, 1811 [= *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Pachystoma* [=*Pachysoma*] I. Geoffroy, 1828: 703 [=*Cynopterus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 248]; *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; *Harpyia* Illiger, 1811 [= *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; and *Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [= *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]. Synonymised within Pteropodidae by Simmons (2005a: 313).

Family Pteropi Peters, 1865a: 256.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Cynonycteris* Peters, 1852b: 25 [=*Rousettus* J. Gray, 1821: 299]; *Pterocyon* Peters, 1861a: 423 [=*Eidolon* Rafinesque, 1815: 54]; *Cynopterus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 248; *Megaerops* Peters, 1865a: 256; *Epomophorus* E. Bennett, 1836: 149; *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; *Harpyia* Illiger, 1811 [= *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; *Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [= *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; and *Notopteris* J. Gray, 1859a: 36.

Family Pteropodida Haeckel, 1866: clx.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Pterocynes (Haeckel, 1866 [=Yinpterochiroptera (Springer *et al*., 2001 part)]) and included the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; and *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]. Synonymised within Pteropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Family Hypodermida Haeckel, 1866: clx.

TYPE GENUS: *Hypoderma* É. Geoffroy, 1828 [=*Dobsonia* Palmer, 1898].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Pterocynes (Haeckel, 1866 [=Yinpterochiroptera (Springer *et al*., 2001 part)]) and included the genus *Hypoderma* É. Geoffroy, 1828 [= *Dobsonia* Palmer, 1898]. Synonymised within Pteropodidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 295).

Tribe? Pteropi Winge, 1893b: 53.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Cynonycteris* Peters, 1852b: 25 **[**=*Rousettus* J. Gray, 1821: 299]; *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Pteralopex* Thomas, 1888c: 155; *Epomophorus* E. Bennett, 1836: 149; *Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; *Cynopterus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 248; and *Harpyia* Illiger, 1811 [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797].

## Subfamily Macroglossinae J. Gray, 1866

Tribe? Macroglossina J. Gray, 1866d: 64.

TYPE GENUS: *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825].

COMMENTS: Described at unspecified rank but placed within the Family Pteropidae [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)] and included the genera *Notopteris* J. Gray, 1859a: 36; and *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]. Subfamily Macroglossinae recognised by Koopman and Jones (1970: 23), Koopman (1984a: 153), Strahan (1995: 8, 421), McKenna and Bell (1997: 300), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 426).

Group Macroglossi Dobson, 1875a: 346.

TYPE GENUS: *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Pteropidae [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)] and included the genera *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; *Eonycteris* Dobson, 1873a: 148; and *Notopteris* J. Gray, 1859a: 36. Synonymised within the Subfamily Macroglossinae by Simpson (1945: 54).

Subfamily Carponycteriinae Flower & Lydekker, 1891: 654.

TYPE GENUS: *Carponycteris* Lydekker, 1891 [=*Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Notopteris* J. Gray, 1859a: 36; *Eonycteris* Dobson, 1873a: 148; *Carponycteris* Lydekker, 1891 [=*Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; *Nesonycteris* Thomas, 1887e: 147 [=*Melonycteris* Dobson, 1877a: 119]; *Callinycteris* Jentink, 1889: 209 [=*Eonycteris* Dobson, 1873a: 148]; and *Trygenycteris* Lydekker, 1891: xv, 655 [=*Megaloglossus* Pagenstecher, 1885b: 245]. Synonymised within the Subfamily Macroglossinae by Simpson (1945: 54).

Tribe? Macroglossi Winge, 1893b: 53.

TYPE GENUS: *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Notopteris* J. Gray, 1859a: 36; *Megaloglossus* Pagenstecher, 1885b: 245; *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; *Melonycteris* Dobson, 1877a: 119; *Nesonycteris* Thomas, 1887e: 147 [=*Melonycteris* Dobson, 1877a: 119]; and *Eonycteris* Dobson, 1873a: 148.

Subfamily Macroglossinae Trouessart, 1897: v, 89.

TYPE GENUS: *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Pteropidae [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)] and included the genera *Eonycteris* Dobson, 1873a: 148; *Megaloglossus* Pagenstecher, 1885b: 245; *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; *Melonycteris* Dobson, 1877a: 119; *Callinycteris* Jentink, 1889: 209 [=*Eonycteris* Dobson, 1873a: 148]; *Nesonycteris* Thomas, 1887e: 147 [=*Melonycteris* Dobson, 1877a: 119]; and *Notopteris* J. Gray, 1859a: 36. Subfamily recognised by Simpson (1945: 54).

Subfamily Kiodotinae Palmer, 1898: 111.

TYPE GENUS: *Kiodotus* Blyth, 1840: 69.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Callinycteris* Jentink, 1889: 209 [=*Eonycteris* Dobson, 1873a: 148]; *Eonycteris* Dobson, 1873a: 148; *Kiodotus* Blyth, 1840: 69 [=*Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; *Melonycteris* Dobson, 1877a: 119; *Nesonycteris* Thomas, 1887e: 147 [=*Melonycteris* Dobson, 1877a: 119]; *Notopteris* J. Gray, 1859a: 36; and *Trygenycteris* Lydekker, 1891: xv, 655 [=*Megaloglossus* Pagenstecher, 1885b: 245]. Synonymised within the Subfamily Macroglossinae by Simpson (1945: 54) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 300).

Family Kiodotidae Iredale & Troughton, 1934: x, 92.

TYPE GENUS: *Kiodotus* Blyth, 1840.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Megachiroptera (Dobson, 1875a [=Yinpterochiroptera (Springer *et al*., 2001 part)]) and included the *Odontonycteris* Jentink, 1902 [=*Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; and *Syconycteris* Matschie, 1899a. Recognised by Troughton (1967: 267), but not typically by subsequent authors.

Tribe Macroglossini Koopman & Jones, 1970: 23.

TYPE GENUS: *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Macroglossinae (J. Gray, 1866d) and included the genera *Eonycteris* Dobson, 1873a: 148; *Megaloglossus* Pagenstecher, 1885b: 245; *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; and *Syconycteris* Matschie, 1899a. Tribe rank recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 300).

## ***Macroglossus*** F. Cuvier, 1824

*macroglossus* [sic] F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 40, 248.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pteropus minimus* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [=*Macroglossus minimus* (É. Geoffroy, 1810b)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Palmer (1904: 392), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 300) give the author as Schinz (1824: 71). The spelling *Macroglossa* was used by Lesson (1827a: 115). Taxonomic decision of Andersen (1912: 746) to recognise genus and place *minimus* within the genus.

HOMONYMS:

*Macroglossus* Neave, 1940: 13, moths of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Sphingidae). An incorrect subsequent spelling of *Macroglossa* de Boisduval, 1833: 226. Genus is a junior synonym of *Macroglossum* Scopoli, 1777: 414.

*Kiodotus* Blyth, 1840: 69, footnote.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825].

COMMENTS: Name revived by Palmer (1898: 111). Misspelt as *Koidotus* by Waterhouse (1902: 188). Synonymised within *Macroglossus* by Andersen (1912: 746), Corbet and Hill (1992: 79) and Simmons (2005a: 325).

*Rhynchocyon* Gistel, 1848: ix.

TYPE SPECIES: Not stated.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macroglossus* by Andersen (1912: 746), Corbet and Hill (1992: 79) and Simmons (2005a: 325).

HOMONYMS:

*Rhynchocyon* Peters, 1847: 36, elephant shrews of the Class Mammalia (Order Macroscelidea, Family Macroscelididae). Currently recognised genus. See Schlitter (2005: 84).

*Carponycteris* Lydekker, 1891: xv, 654.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825].

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macroglossus* by Andersen (1912: 746), Corbet and Hill (1992: 79) and Simmons (2005a: 325).

*Odontonycteris* Jentink, 1902: 131, 140.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Odontonycteris meyeri* Jentink, 1902 [= Φ *Macroglossus minimus lagochilus* Matschie, 1899a] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recorded from Australia by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 92). Synonymised within *Macroglossus* by Andersen (1912: 746), Corbet and Hill (1992: 79) and Simmons (2005a: 325).

## ***Macroglossus minimus*** (É. Geoffroy, 1810)

**Northern Blossom-bat**

### Φ ***Macroglossus minimus minimus*** (É. Geoffroy, 1810)

Φ *Pteropus minimus* É. Geoffroy, 1810b: 97.

TYPE LOCALITY: Java, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Macroglossus* by F. Cuvier (1824 [1821–1825]: 248), Lesson (1836: 66) and accepted by most subsequent authors (see Andersen, 1912: 757).

Φ *Pteropus rostratus* Horsfield, 1822: No. III.

TYPE LOCALITY: Java, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *minimus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 79) and Simmons (2005a: 325).

Φ *Macroglossa Horsfieldii* Lesson, 1827a: 115.

TYPE LOCALITY: Java, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *minimus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 79), Koopman (1993: 154) and Simmons (2005a: 325).

Φ *Macroglossa kiodotes* Lesson, 1827a: 115.

TYPE LOCALITY: Java, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *minimus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 79), Koopman (1993: 154) and Simmons (2005a: 325).

### Φ ***Macroglossus minimus nanus*** Matschie, 1899

Φ *[Macroglossus (Macroglossus)] nanus* Matschie, 1899a: viii, 98.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lamellana, Banda Island, New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago, N. Moluccas, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Early taxonomic history discussed by Andersen (1912: 765), who recognised it as a subspecies of *lagochilus*, which was followed by Thomas (1914b: 317). Recognised as a subspecies within *Odontonycteris lagochilus*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 92) and subspecies within *Macroglossus minimus* Flannery (1990: 275). Synonymised within *minimus* by Koopman (1993: 154). Recognition of subspecies of *minimus*, and occurrence in Australia, by Corbet and Hill (1992: 80), Flannery (1995a: 356; 1995b: 211), Reardon (1999a: 11), Bergmans (2001: 128) and Simmons (2005a: 325) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 108).

Φ *Macroglossus Novaeguineae* Matschie, 1899b: 78.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Guinea.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *nanus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 44) who suggested it was possibly a *lapsus* for *nanus*, and Simmons (2005a: 325).

Φ *Macroglossus lagochilus microtus* Andersen, 1911: 642.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aola, Guadalcanar Island, Solomon Islands.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *lagochilus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 44). Synonymised within *minimus* by Koopman (1993: 154) and recognised as a subspecies by Flannery (1990: 275; 1995a: 356; 1995b: 211). Synonymised within *nanus* by Simmons (2005a: 325).

### Φ *Macroglossus minimus lagochilus* Matschie, 1899

Φ *[Macroglossus (Macroglossus)] lagochilus* Matschie, 1899a: viii, 97.

TYPE LOCALITY: Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a distinct species by Andersen (1912: 762), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 19) and Strahan (1983: 290). Synonymised within *minimus* by Lekagul and McNeely (1977: 50), Koopman (1993: 154) and subspecies by Hill (1983: 134), Corbet and Hill (1992: 80), Flannery (1990: 275; 1995a: 356; 1995b: 211), Bergmans (2001: 127) and Simmons (2005a: 325).

Φ *Odontonycteris meyeri* Jentink, 1902: 131, 140.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tabukan, Great Sanghir Island, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *minimus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 79), Koopman (1993: 154). Synonym within *lagochilus* by Simmons (2005a: 325).

Φ *Macroglossus fructivorus* E. Taylor, 1934: 125.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tatayan, Cotabato, Mindanao, Philippines.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *minimus* Heaney and Rabor (1982: 12), Corbet and Hill (1992: 79), Koopman (1993: 154) and subsequent authors. Synonym within *lagochilus* by Simmons (2005a: 325).

### *Macroglossus minimus pygmaeus* Andersen, 1911

*Macroglossus lagochilus pygmaeus* Andersen, 1911: 642.

TYPE LOCALITY: Maer Island (as Mer), Murray Islands, Torres Strait, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Elevated to species rank, within *Odontonycteris*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 92) and as a subspecies of *Odontonycteris lagochilis* by Troughton (1967: 268). Subspecies rank within *minimus* recognised by Strahan (1995: 422) and Flannery (1990: 275; 1995a: 356; 1995b: 211). Synonymised within *nanus* by Simmons (2005a: 325) but recognised as the only subspecies to occur in Australia by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 427).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The relationship of this taxon with *Macroglossus minimus nanus* Matschie, 1899 needs to be assessed to confirm whether this taxon is distinct or synonymous.

### Φ *Macroglossus minimus booensis* Kompanje & Moeliker, 2001

Φ *Macroglossus minimus booensis* Kompanje & Moeliker, 2001: 147, 156.

TYPE LOCALITY: Boo Besar, Boo Islands, Western Papuan Islands (Raya Ampat group), Papua (formerly called Irian Jaya), Indonesia. (129°22′10″E, 1°11′25″N).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *minimus* by Simmons (2005a: 325).

## *Syconycteris* Matschie, 1899

*Syconycteris* Matschie, 1899a: viii, 98.

TYPE SPECIES: *Macroglossus minimus* var. *australis* Peters, 1867b [=*Syconycteris australis* (Peters, 1867b)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Macroglossus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]. Elevated to genus rank by Andersen (1911: 641, 642) and followed by subsequent authors. Reviewed by Ziegler (1982: 1) and Hill (1983: 137).

### *Syconycteris australis* (Peters, 1867)

**Eastern Blossom-bat**

### *Syconycteris australis australis* (Peters, 1867)

*Macroglossus minimus* var. *australis* Peters, 1867b: 13, footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included within *Macroglossus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 81). Elevated to species rank, within *Syconycteris*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 92), Tate (1942a: 346), Laurie and Hill (1954: 45) and Troughton (1967: 268). Species and subspecies reviewed by Koopman (1982: 8). The subspecies were proposed to be only slightly differentiated by Hill (1983: 139) but have been recognised by various authors since, including Simmons (2005a: 349). Taxon reviewed by Kitchener *et al*. (1994a: 485).

### Φ *Syconycteris australis crassa* (Thomas, 1895)

Φ *Carponycteris crassa* Thomas, 1895b: 163.

TYPE LOCALITY: Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

COMMENTS: Recognised at species rank and transferred by *Synonycteris* by Andersen (1912: 775), Tate (1942a: 346), Laurie and Hill (1954: 44), McKean (1972: 9) and Ziegler

(1982: 1). Synonymised within *australis* by Koopman (1979: 8; 1993: 155), Hill (1983: 139) and Flannery (1990: 274; 1995a: 383; 1995b: 308). Subspecies status within *australis* recognised by Koopman (1982: 10), Kitchener *et al*. (1994a: 485) and Simmons (2005a: 349).

### Φ *Syconycteris australis papuana* (Matschie, 1899)

Φ *[Macroglossus (Syconycteris)] papuanus* Matschie, 1899a: viii, 99.

TYPE LOCALITY: Andai, north-west Netherlands, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies within *Syconycteris crassa* by Andersen (1912: 777), McKean (1972: 9), and Laurie and Hill (1954: 44). Synonymised within *australis* by Flannery (1990: 274) and Koopman (1993: 155). Recognised as a subspecies of *australis* by Koopman (1979: 8; 1982: 10), Hill (1983: 137), Kitchener *et al*. (1994a: 485), Flannery (1995a: 383; 1995b: 308), Bergmans (2001: 128) and Simmons (2005a: 349).

### Φ *Syconycteris australis finschi* (Matschie, 1899)

Φ *[Macroglossus (Syconycteris)] finschi* Matschie, 1899a: viii, 100.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Pomerania, Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *crassa* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 45). Synonymised within *papuana* by McKean (1972: 9), and within *australis* by Koopman (1993: 155) and Flannery (1990: 274; 1995a: 383; 1995b: 308). Recognised as a subspecies of *australis* by Koopman (1979: 8), Kitchener *et al*. (1994a: 485) and Simmons (2005a: 349).

### Φ *Syconycteris australis keyensis* Andersen, 1911

Φ *Syconycteris keyensis* Andersen, 1911: 643.

TYPE LOCALITY: Key Island [=Kai or Kei Island], Maluku Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *crassa* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 45). Synonymised within *papuana* by McKean (1972: 9) and within *australis* by Koopman (1993: 155) and Flannery (1990: 274; 1995a: 383; 1995b: 308). Recognised as a subspecies of *australis* by Kitchener *et al*. (1994a: 485) and Simmons (2005a: 349).

### Φ *Syconycteris australis major* Andersen, 1911

Φ *Syconycteris crassa major* Andersen, 1911: 643.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ambon Island, Moluccas, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australis* by Corbet and Hill (1982: 81), Koopman (1993: 155) and Flannery (1990: 274). Recognised as a subspecies of *crassa* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 45), and as a subspecies of *australis* by Hill (1983: 139), Kitchener *et al*. (1994a: 485), Flannery (1995a: 383; 1995b: 308), Bergmans (2001: 129) and Simmons (2005a: 349).

### Φ *Syconycteris australis naias* Andersen, 1911

Φ *Syconycteris naias* Andersen, 1911: 643.

TYPE LOCALITY: Woodlark Islands, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Species recognised as described by Laurie and Hill (1954: 45). Synonymised within *australis* by McKean (1972: 9), Flannery (1990: 274) and Koopman (1993: 155). Suggested to be a synonym of *australis* by (Hill, 1983: 139), who also stated that it might prove to be another weakly separable subspecies. Subspecies rank within *australis* recognised by Lidicker and Ziegler (1968: 34), Koopman (1982: 10), Flannery (1995a: 383; 1995b: 308) and Simmons (2005a: 349).

## Subfamily Nyctimeninae Miller, 1907

Subfamily Nyctymeninae Miller, 1907: viii, 75.

TYPE GENUS: *Nyctymene* Bechstein, 1800 [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Pteropidae [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)] and included the genus *Nyctymene* Bechstein, 1800 [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]. Subfamily rank synonymised within Subtribe Nyctimenina Miller (1907: 75) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 299) and synonymised within Pteropodidae by Simmons (2005a: 313). Subfamily recognised by Simpson (1945: 55), Strahan (1995: 8, 426) and Bergmans (2001: 130), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 430).

### *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797

*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797: 86.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas, 1767: 10 [=Φ *Nyctimene cephalotes* (Pallas, 1767: 10)] by subsequent monotypy.

COMMENTS: Name subsequently recognised by Anon (1798a: 380). Spelling recognised by Thomas (1902c: 198) though the author was not stated. See Mahoney and Walton (1988a: 107) for discussion on validity of name and author. *Nyctimene albiventer* (J. Gray, 1863c: 262) was reported to occur within Australia by L. Hall and Richards (1979: 17), but this appears to have been made in error. Reviewed by J. Smith and Hood (1983: 7) and Bergmans (2001: 130). The species *Nyctimene vizcaccia* Thomas, 1914c: 436 was recorded within the Australian territory on Moa Island, off Cape York Peninsula, by Strahan (1995: 429), although no other authors suggest this species occurs within Australia

(e.g. see Simmons, 2005a: 332). The species *Nyctimene cephalotes* (Pallas, 1767: 10) was recognised as occurring in Australia by Trouessart (1878: 207), Matschie (1899a: 83), Churchill (1998: 78), Reardon (1999a: 11), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 432), and Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 120). However, the occurrence of this species on Cape York and the Torres Strait Islands was considered dubious by Churchill (2008: 68, 223), which was followed by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 22). Genus partly reviewed by Newbound *et al*. (2008: 589).

HOMONYMS:

*Nyctimene* Morris, 1837: 123, true owls of the Class Aves (Order Strigiformes, Family Strigidae). Genus is a synonym of *Asio* Brisson, 1760: 28, but has been placed within *Aluco* Fleming 1922b: 236. See J. Allen (1908: 288).

*Nyctimene* Gistel & Bromme, 1847 [1847–1850]: 576, sea urchins of the Phylum Echinodermata (Class Echinoidea, Order Clypeasteroida, Family Clypeasteridae). Name is a synonym of *Clypeaster* Lamarck, 1801: 349. See Kroh (2010).

*Nyctimene* Thomson, 1857: 314, longicorn beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Cerambycidae). Genus is a synonym of *Nyctimenius* Gressitt 1951: 629. See Heffern (2005: 47).

*Nyctimene* Heine & Reichenow, 1890: 252, owls of the Class Aves (Order Strigiformes, Family Strigidae). Synonym of the genus *Strix* Linnaeus, 1758: 92.

*Nyctymene* Bechstein, 1800: 615, 627–628, 736.

TYPE SPECIES: Unjustified emendation of *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797.

COMMENTS: Taxon recognised by Miller (1907: 75), but synonymised within *Nyctimene* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 91) and Mahoney and Walton (1988a: 107).

*Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b: 104.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas, 1767: 10 [= Φ *Nyctimene cephalotes* (Pallas, 1767: 10)] by absolute tautonymy.

COMMENTS: New genus name proposed for Φ *Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas, 1767: 10. Recorded from Australia by Trouessart (1899). Synonymised within *Nyctimene* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 91), Mahoney and Walton (1988a: 107), Corbet and Hill (1992: 77) and Simmons (2005a: 329).

HOMONYMS:

*Cephalotes* Latreille, 1802: 357, ants of the Class Insecta (Order Hymenoptera, Family Formicidae). Genus is currently recognised.

*Cephalotes* Bonelli, 1810: Tabula Synoptica, ground beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Carabidae). Genus is a synonym of *Broscus* Panzer, 1813: 62. See Roig-Juñent (2000: 22).

*Harpyia* Illiger, 1811: 118.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas, 1767: 10 [= Φ *Nyctimene cephalotes* (Pallas, 1767: 10)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Name misspelt *Harpyja* by Gloger (1841: xxviii, 49). Synonymised within *Nyctimene* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 91), Mahoney and Walton (1988a: 107), Corbet and Hill (1992: 77) and Simmons (2005a: 329).

HOMONYMS:

*Harpyia* Ochsenheimer, 1810: 19, moths of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Notodontidae). Genus is currently recognised.

*Harpyia* G. Cuvier, 1816a: 317, the Harpy Eagle of the Class Aves (Order Falconiformes, Family Accipitridae). Genus is a synonym of *Harpia* Vieillot, 1816: 24.

*Harpyia* Agassiz, 1846: 173, the Harpy Eagle of the Class Aves (Order Falconiformes, Family Accipitridae). Emendation pro of *Harpia* Vieillot, 1816: 24.

*Gelasinus* Temminck, 1837: 100.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Cephalotes pallasii* É. Geoffroy, 1810b: 107 (as *Harpyia pallasii*) [= Φ *Nyctimene cephalotes* (Pallas, 1767: 10)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Pre-occupied by *Gelasinus* Van der Hoeven, 1827: 446 (Crustacea). Synonymised within *Nyctimene* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 91), Mahoney and Walton (1988a: 108), Corbet and Hill (1992: 77) and Simmons (2005a: 329).

HOMONYMS:

*Gelasinus* Van der Hoeven, 1827: 446, crabs of the Subphylum Crustacea (Order Decapoda, Family Ocypodidae). Error pro *Gelasimus* Latreille, 1817: 517. *Gelasimus* is a synonym of *Uca* Leach, 1814: 430. See Davie and Türkay (2011).

*Uronycteris* J. Gray, 1863c: 262.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Cynopterus (Uronycteris) albiventer* J. Gray, 1863c: 262 [=Φ *Nyctimene albiventer* (J. Gray, 1863c: 262)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Originally proposed as a subgenus of *Cynopterus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 248. Recorded from Australia by J. Ogilby (1892: 80). Synonymised within *Nyctimene* by Mahoney and Walton (1988a: 108), Corbet and Hill (1992: 77) and Simmons (2005a: 329).

*Bdelygma* Matschie, 1899a: viii, 84.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Harpyia major* Dobson, 1877a: 117 [=Φ *Nyctimene major* (Dobson, 1877a: 117)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Gelasinus*. Synonymised within *Nyctimene* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 77) and Simmons (2005a: 329).

### *Nyctimene robinsoni* Thomas, 1904

**Eastern Tube-nosed Bat**

*Nyctimene Robinsoni* Thomas, 1904e: 196.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cooktown, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 91) and subsequent authors. No subspecies were recognised by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 431), although they suggested that recent DNA studies indicate a second species of *Nyctimene* in north eastern Queensland.

*Nyctimene tryoni* Longman, 1921: 179.

TYPE LOCALITY: Canungra, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *robinsoni* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 92), Strahan (1983: 286; 1995: 428) and Simmons (2005a: 331).

## Subfamily Pteropodinae J. Gray, 1821

Family Pteropidae J. Gray, 1821: 299.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Fructivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; and *Rousettus* J. Gray, 1821: 299. Subfamily name spelt Pteropinae by Simpson (1945: 54). Synonymised within the Subfamily Pteropinae by Simpson (1945: 54). Subfamily rank recognised by Simpson (1945: 54), Koopman and Jones (1970: 23), Koopman (1984a: 151) and Bergmans (2001: 120).

Tribe Pteropina J. Gray, 1825a: 338.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Cynopterus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 248; *Macroglossum* [sic=*Macroglossus*] F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]; *Cephalotis* [sic=*Cephalotes*] É. Geoffroy, 1810b [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; and *Harpyia* Illiger, 1811 [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]. Name also recognised at subfamily rank by J. Gray (1825b: 243). Synonymised within Pteropodini J. Gray, 1821 by McKenna and Bell (1997: 296).

Tribe Pteropodina Bonaparte, 1831: 6.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (Gray, 1821). Recognised as a subtribe by Koopman and Jones (1970: 23).

Family Pteropodae Bonaparte, 1835 [1832–1841]: Fascicolo 14 under *Dysopes cestonii*, second of four unnumbered pages.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779). Current spelling of the family group names and has been recognised by subsequent authors.

Family Pteropodidae Bonaparte, 1838: 112.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the Tribe Pteropodina (Bonaparte, 1831 [=Pteropodinae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Current spelling of the family group names and has been recognised by subsequent authors.

Subfamily Pteropodinae Flower & Lydekker, 1891: 650.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Epomophorus* E. Bennett, 1836: 149; *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Xantharpyia* J. Gray, 1843a: xix, 37 [=*Rousettus* J. Gray, 1821: 299]; *Boneia* Jentink, 1879: 117 [=*Rousettus* J. Gray, 1821: 299]; *Cynopterus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 248; *Harpyia* Illiger, 1811 [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; *Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; and *Pteralopex* Thomas, 1888c: 155. Subfamily rank recognised by Koopman and Jones (1970: 23). Synonymised within the Subfamily Pteropodinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 296).

Subfamily Pteropinae Trouessart, 1897: v, 77.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Pteropidae [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)] and included the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Pteralopex* Thomas, 1888c: 155; *Cynonycteris* Peters, 1852b: 25 [= *Rousettus* J. Gray, 1821: 299]; *Harpyionycteris* Thomas, 1896b: 243; *Cynopterus* F. Cuvier, 1824 [1821–1825]: 248; *Scotonycteris* Matschie, 1894: 200; *Harpyia* Illiger, 1811 [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; *Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; *Epomophorus* E. Bennett, 1836: 149; *Hypsignathus* H. Allen, 1861: 156; and *Leiponyx* Jentink, 1881: 60 [=*Eidolon* Rafinesque, 1815: 54]. Spelling an author recognised by Simpson (1945: 54).

Subfamily Harpyionycterinae Miller, 1907: viii, 77.

TYPE GENUS: *Harpyionycteris* Thomas, 1896b: 243.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Pteropidae [=Pteropodidae (J. Gray, 1821)] and included the genus *Harpyionycteris* Thomas, 1896b: 243. Synonymised within the Subfamily Pteropodinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 296).

Tribe Pteropini Koopman & Jones, 1970: 23.

TYPE GENUS: *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Pteropodinae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the subtribes Rousettina (=Koopman & Jones, 1970: 23) (containing the genera *Eidolon* Rafinesque, 1815: 54; *Rousettus* J. Gray, 1821: 299; *Myonycteris* Matschie, 1899a: 61, 63; and *Boneia* Jentink, 1879: 117 [=*Rousettus* J. Gray, 1821: 299]) and Pteropodina (Bonaparte, 1831 [=Pteropodinae (J. Gray, 1821)]) (containing the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Acerodon* Jourdan, 1837b: 156; *Neopteryx* Hayman, 1946: 569; *Pteralopex* Thomas, 1888c: 155; and *Styloctenium* Matschie, 1899a: 33). Synonymised within Pteropodini J. Gray, 1821 by McKenna and Bell (1997: 296).

Subtribe Dobsoniina Koopman & Jones, 1970: 23.

TYPE GENUS: *Dobsonia* Palmer, 1898.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Pteropodinae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Dobsonia* Palmer, 1898. Recognised at subtribe rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 297).

Subtribe Nyctimenina Koopman & Jones, 1970: 23.

TYPE GENUS: *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Tribe Cynopterini (J. Gray, 1866d: 64) and included the genera *Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797; and *Paranyctimene* Tate, 1942b: 1. Synonymised within Nyctimenina Miller (1907: 75) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 299).

## ***Dobsonia*** Palmer, 1898

*Dobsonia* Palmer, 1898: 114.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Cephalotes peronii* É. Geoffroy, 1810b: 104 [= Φ *Dobsonia peronii* (É. Geoffroy, 1810b: 104)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Name adopted by Thomas (1902c: 198). Reviewed by Miller (1907: 63), de Jong and Bergmans (1981: 209) and Koopman (1994: 28).

*Hypoderma* É. Geoffroy, 1828: 28.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Pteropus paliatus* É. Geoffroy, 1810b: 99 (as *Pteropus palliatus*) [= Φ *Dobsonia peronii* (É. Geoffroy, 1810b: 104)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Species also described by I. Geoffroy (1828: 706). Publication date and author established from Andersen (1912: 448). Synonymised within *Dobsonia* by Andersen (1912: 448), Corbet and Hill (1992: 68) and Simmons (2005a: 318).

HOMONYMS:

*Hypoderma* Latreille, 1818: 272, bot flies of the Class Insecta (Order Diptera, Family Oestridae). Currently recognised genus.

*Pteronotus* Rafinesque, 1815: 54.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762. Apparently based upon Φ *Pteropus paliatus* É. Geoffroy, 1810b: 99 [= Φ *Dobsonia peronii* (É. Geoffroy, 1810b: 104)]. See Andersen (1912: 448) and Corbet and Hill (1992: 68).

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *Dobsonia* by Andersen (1912: 448), Corbet and Hill (1992: 68) and Simmons (2005a: 318).

HOMONYMS:

*Pteronotus* J. Gray, 1838c: 500, naked-backed bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Mormoopidae). Currently recognised genus. Name discussed by Gill (1901: 177). See also Simmons (2005a: 427).

*Pteronotus* Swainson, 1833: Text to Plate 122, murex snails or rock snails of the Phylum Mollusca (Order Neogastropoda, Family Muricidae). Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Pterynotus* Swainson, 1833: Text to Plate 100. See Houart (2010).

*Pteronotus* Swainson, 1839: 190, 309, catfishes of the Superclass Pisces (Order Siluriformes, Family Heptapteridae). Genus is a synonym of *Rhamdia* Bleeker, 1858: 197, 244. See Ferraris (2007: 197).

*Pteronotus* Ranzani, 1839: 234, chameleons of the Class Reptilia (Order Squamata, Family Chamaeleonidae).

*Tribonophorus* Burnett, 1829: 269

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Tribonophorus desmarestii* Burnett, 1829: 269 (*nomen nudum*) [= Φ *Dobsonia peronii* (Geoffroy, 1810b: 104)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *Dobsonia* by Andersen (1912: 448), Corbet and Hill (1992: 68), and Simmons (2005a: 318).

## ***Dobsonia magna*** Thomas, 1905

**Bare-backed Fruit-bat**

*Dobsonia magna* Thomas, 1905a: 423.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tamata, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *Dobsonia moluccensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 86) by Tate (1942a: 338), Laurie and Hill (1954: 42), McKean (1972: 7), Hill (1983: 114), Koopman (1979: 6; 1984a: 4) and Corbet and Hill (1992: 69). Recognised as occurring in Australia by G. Allen (1935: 151) and as a subspecies of *moluccensis* within Australia by Strahan (1983: 284; 1995: 430), Flannery (1990: 269) and Reardon (1999a: 11). Synonymised within *moluccensis* by Ride (1970: 242) (as *moluccense*), Mahoney and Walton (1988a: 106) and Koopman (1993: 140). Species rank recognised by Andersen (1912: 466), Troughton (1967: 266), Bergmans and Sarbini (1985: 183, 187), who raised concern over the validity of this taxon, Flannery (1995a: 351; 1995b: 200), Churchill (1998: 72), Simmons (2005a:

319), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 108), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 433).

## ***Pteropus*** Brisson, 1762

*Pteropus* Brisson, 1762: 13, 153.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio vampyrus niger* Kerr, 1792: 90 [= Φ *Pteropus niger* (Kerr, 1792: 90) by designation under the plenary powers of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature.

COMMENTS: The name *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762 was identified as the original publication for *Pteropus* by Andersen (1912: 61, 77–78). Name has been considered not available because the names were published in a work that is not consistently binomial, with preference being given to Erxleben (1777: 130), by authors including Hopwood (1947: 535), Delson and Napier (1976: 47), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 120) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 297). Brisson is however given preference by Corbet and Hill (1992: 57), and the generic name *Pteropus* as described by Brisson was conserved by the Opinion 1894 of the ICZN (1998: 65) and added to the Official List of Generic Names (J. Smith, 2001: 67). Brisson's work was discussed by Merriam (1895: 375). Brisson recognised as the author by most recent authors including Simmons (2005a: 334). Genus reviewed by Andersen (1912: 61) and L. Hall (1987: 75).

HOMONYMS:

*Pteropus* Thunberg, 1815: 219, leaf insects of the Class Insecta (Order Phasmatodea, Family Phylliidae). Genus is a synonym of *Phyllium* Illiger, 1798: 499.

*Pteropus* Jennings, 1828: 390, finfoot birds of Class Aves (Order Gruiformes, Family Heliornithidae). Genus is a synonym of *Podica* Lesson, 1831: 596. See Mathews and Iredale (1922: 175) and Richmond (1927: 31).

*Pteropus* Canestrini and Fanzago, 1878: 2, mites of the Class Arachnida (Order Mesostigmata, Family Spinturnicidae). Genus is a synonym of *Spinturnix* Heyden, 1826: 612. See Radford (1943: 59).

*Spectrum* Lacépède, 1799a: 15.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio vampyrus* Linnaeus, 1758: 31 (as *Spectrum vampirus* [sic]) [= Φ *Pteropus vampyrus* (Linnaeus, 1758: 31)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Andersen (1912: 61) identified *Pteropus niger* Kerr, 1792: 90 as the type species. Genus recognised by J. Gray (1870a: 99, 100) but recognised as a subgenus of *Pteropus* by Matschie (1899a: 19). Synonymised within *Pteropus* by J. Gray (1843a: xix), Miller (1907: 56), Andersen (1912: 61), Simpson (1945: 54), Corbet and Hill (1992: 57) and subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Spectrum* Scopoli, 1777: 413, moths of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Sphingidae). Genus is a synonym of *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758: 489.

*Spectrum* Stoll, 1787: 3, stick insects of the Class Insecta (Order Orthoptera, Family Phasmatidae). Genus is a synonym of *Phasma* A. Lichtenstein, 1796: 77. See Uvarov (1940: 378).

*Eunycteris* J. Gray, 1866d: 64.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Pteropus phaiops* Temminck, 1825: 178 [= Φ *Pteropus rufus* É. Geoffroy, 1803c: 47] by monotypy. See Andersen (1912: 205) and Simmons (2005a: 334, 343).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subgenus of *Pteropus* by Matschie (1899a: 7, 11). Synonymised within *Pteropus* by Miller (1907: 56), Andersen (1912: 61), Simpson (1945: 54), Corbet and Hill (1992: 57) and subsequent authors.

*Pselaphon* J. Gray, 1870a: 110.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Pteropus pselaphon* Lay, 1829: 457 by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pteropus* by Miller (1907: 56), Andersen (1912: 61), Corbet and Hill (1992: 57) and Simmons (2005a: 334).

HOMONYMS:

*Pselaphus* [=*Pselaphon*] Herbst, 1792: v, 106, beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Psephalidae). Currently recognised genus. See Newton and Chandler (1989: 63).

*Sericonycteris* Matschie, 1899a: vii, 30.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Pteropus rubricollis* É. Geoffroy, 1810b: 93 [= Φ *Pteropus subniger* (Kerr, 1792: 91) by subsequent designation. See Palmer (1904: 629).

COMMENTS: Proposed as a subgenus of *Pteropus*. Synonymised within *Pteropus* by Miller (1907: 56), Andersen (1912: 61), Simpson (1945: 54) and Corbet and Hill (1992: 57).

*Desmaplex* Miller, 1907: vii, 60.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Pteropus leucopterus* Temminck, 1853: 60 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pteropus* by Andersen (1912: 61), Simpson (1945: 54), Corbet and Hill (1992: 57) and subsequent authors.

## ***Pteropus alecto*** Temminck, 1837

**Black Fruit-bat**

### Φ ***Pteropus alecto alecto*** Temminck, 1837

Φ *Pteropus alecto* Temminck, 1837: 75.

TYPE LOCALITY: Menado District, northern Sulawesi, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: There are records by Webb and Tidemann (1995: 19) of *P. alecto* hybridising with *P. poliocephalus*. Has been reported from mainland New Guinea on only two occasions in Western Province in southern New Guinea (Tate, 1942a: 337; Waithman, 1979: 321).

Φ *Pteropus nicobaricus* Heude, 1897: 176, footnote; Plate 5, Fig. 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Macassar, S Sulawesi, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *alecto* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 64), Flannery (1990: 264; 1995a: 370; 1995b: 247) and Simmons (2005a: 335).

HOMONYMS:

*Pteropus nicobaricus* Fitzinger, 1861, the Black-eared Fruit-bat of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Pteropodidae). Taxon is a *nomen nudum* and synonym of *Pteropus melanotus* Blyth, 1863. See individual entry.

*Pteropus nicobaricus* Zelebor, 1869, the Christmas Island Fruit-bat of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Pteropodidae). Taxon is a synonym of *Pteropus melanotus* Blyth, 1863. See individual entry.

### ***Pteropus alecto gouldii*** Peters, 1867

*Pteropus Gouldii* Peters, 1867c: 703.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 91) and Troughton (1967: 264). Synonymised within *P. alecto* by Ride (1970: 247), Honacki *et al.* (1982: 120), Mahoney and Walton (1988a: 109) and Koopman (1993: 146). Recognised as a subspecies of *alecto* by Tate (1942a: 337), Corbet and Hill (1992: 64), Flannery (1990: 264; 1995a: 370; 1995b: 247), Reardon (1999a: 11), Simmons (2005a: 335), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 108), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 436).

*Pteropus banakrisi* G. Richards & Hall, 2002: 69.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. Paul's Mission, east coast of Moa Island, Torres Strait. (10°11′S, 142°20′E)

COMMENTS: The true identity of this taxon appears to have been in doubt since its description. Specimens of this 'species' were subsequently reviewed by Helgen (2004: 1) who clearly found that this species is not valid as the type series consisted only of subadult individuals of *Pteropus alecto*, and *banakrisi* should be considered a junior synonym of *P. a. gouldii*. Despite this, the species rank was allocated to *banakrisi* by Simmons (2005a: 335), but she suggested that it might be conspecific with *alecto*, citing personal communication with Helgen. Subsequently the taxon has not been recognised by either Clayton *et al*. (2006: 108), Churchill (2008: 222) or Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 436).

### Φ ***Pteropus alecto aterrimus*** Matschie, 1899

Φ *Pt. [eropus] aterrimus* Matschie, 1899a: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bawean Island, Kangean Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Corbet and Hill (1992: 64), Flannery (1995b: 247) and Simmons (2005a: 335). Not recognised by Flannery (1995a: 370).

Φ *Pteropus aterrimus* Temminck, 1846: 333.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bawean Island, Kangean Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Subspecies rank within *alecto* recorded by Corbet and Hill (1992: 64). Synonymised within *alecto* by Koopman (1993: 146) and within *aterrimus* by Simmons (2005a: 335).

Φ *Pteropus baveanus* Miller, 1906a: 63.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bawean Island, Java Sea, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *alecto* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 64) and Koopman (1993: 146) and within *aterrimus* by Simmons (2005a: 335).

### Φ ***Pteropus alecto morio*** Andersen, 1908

Φ *Pteropus morio* Andersen, 1908: 369.

TYPE LOCALITY: Waingapo, Sumba, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *alecto* by Koopman (1993: 146). Recognised as a subspecies of *alecto* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 37), Corbet and Hill (1992: 64), Flannery (1990: 264; 1995a: 370; 1995b: 247) and Simmons (2005a: 335).

### † ***Pteropus brunneus*** Dobson, 1878

**Percy Island Fruit-bat**

† *Pteropus brunneus* Dobson, 1878: 37; Plate 3, Fig 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Percy Island, off east central Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: This species is known only from the type specimen. The taxonomic status of *brunneus* remains unclear, though appears to be distinct (e.g. Koopman, 1984a: 2). Andersen (1912: xiv, 149) retained this form as a species and commented that it is an Australian representative of *Pteropus hypomelanus* Temminck, 1853: 61. Tate (1952a: 611) considered *P. brunneus* to be not truly Australian and was unable to allocate it with certainty to any described form. Synonymised within *hypomelanus* by Ride (1970: 247). L. Hall and Richards (1979: 13) and Corbet and Hill (1980: 36; 1986: 42) believed that it might be a vagrant *Pteropus hypomelanus*, while Koopman (1984a: 3) said that it was clearly distinct from any Australian *Pteropus* and placed *P. brunneus* as a member of the *subniger* group

[=*hypomelanus*] of Andersen (1912: 101). Species rank recognised by Simmons (2005a: 335), who noted however that it is not clear that this taxon represents a valid species.

### ***Pteropus conspicillatus*** Gould, 1850

**Spectacled Fruit-bat**

### ***Pteropus conspicillatus conspicillatus*** Gould, 1850

*Pteropus conspicillatus* Gould, 1850: 109.

TYPE LOCALITY: Fitzroy Island, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Further described by Gould (1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 29). This species also occurs within New Guinea and several offshore islands (Flannery, 1995a: 371; Helgen, 2007a: 728).

### Φ ***Pteropus conspicillatus chrysauchen*** Peters, 1862

Φ *Pteropus chrysauchen* Peters, 1862: 576, footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: Batchian Island [=Bacan Island], Moluccas, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *conspicillatus* by Koopman (1993: 147). Recognised as a subspecies of *conspicillatus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 38), Tate (1942a: 337), Corbet and Hill (1992: 65), Flannery (1990: 265; 1995a: 372; 1995b: 257), Bergmans (2001: 125) and Simmons (2005a: 336). Subspecies also occurs off the north-eastern coast of New Guinea (S. Fox, 2011: 137).

Φ *Pteropus mysolensis* J. Gray, 1870a: 105.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mysol Island, off western New Guinea, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *chrysauchen* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 38), and within *conspicillatus* by Koopman (1993: 147), Flannery (1990: 265; 1995a: 372; 1995b: 257) and Simmons (2005a: 336).

### ***Pteropus macrotis*** Peters, 1867

**Large-eared Fruit-bat**

### Φ ***Pteropus macrotis macrotis*** Peters, 1867

Φ *Pteropus macrotis* Peters, 1867d: 327.

TYPE LOCALITY: Wokam Island, Aru Islands, Indonesia.

Φ *Pteropus insignis* Rosenberg, 1867: 31.

TYPE LOCALITY: Zoogdieren der Aroe-Eilanden [=Aru Islands].

COMMENTS: Not recognised by Flannery (1995a: 375; 1995b: 264). Synonymised within *macrotis* by Simmons (2005a: 340).

### ***Pteropus macrotis epularius*** Ramsay, 1877

*Pteropus (Epomops?) epularius* Ramsay, 1877b: 8.

TYPE LOCALITY: Katau, south New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Proposed to occur in the Torres Strait in the Boigu Island group by L. Hall and Richards (1991: 22). Recognised as a subspecies of *macrotis* by McKean (1972: 3), Flannery (1990: 268; 1995a: 375; 1995b: 264) and Strahan (1995: 439). Synonymised within *macrotis* by Churchill (1998: 86). A review of vouchered specimens by Helgen (2004: 1) of *P. macrotis* from Australia found they actually represent misidentified *P. scapulatus*. As a result of his findings Helgen (2004: 1) proposed that this taxon should be removed from the list of mammals known from Australia, which was followed by Churchill (2008: 223). Most recently Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 441) discussed the presence of this species within Australia and suggested that photographic and general opinion by bat researchers does support its presence in Australia. The inclusion of this species within Australia and its surrounding islands is done here with caution but further research is required.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The presence of this taxon on Saibai and Boigu Islands in Torres Strait, which are Australian territories almost adjacent to the Papua New Guinea mainland, has not been confirmed but there is a good chance they may occasionally visit these islands. The presence of *Pteropus macrotis* in Australia, and its subspecies status, needs to be confirmed with the collection of voucher specimens.

### ***Pteropus natalis*** Thomas, 1887

**Christmas Island Fruit-bat**

*Pteropus natalis* Thomas, 1887d: 511; Plate 41.

TYPE LOCALITY: Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *melanotus* by Tidemann (1987a: 89), Corbet and Hill (1992: 62), Koopman (1993: 149) and Churchill (1998: 88). Recognised as a valid species by Andersen (1912: 93, 233), James *et al*. (2007: ii, 2), Churchill (2008: 74), Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 22, 30) and a subspecies of *melanotis* by Chasen (1940: 29), Reardon (1999a: 11), Simmons (2005a: 341), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 108), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008, 443).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The status of this taxon, whether it is a true subspecies of extralimital *P. melanotus* or a distinct species, needs to be resolved.

### ***Pteropus poliocephalus*** Temminck, 1825

**Grey-headed Fruit-bat**

*Pteropus poliocephalus* Temminck, 1825: 179.

TYPE LOCALITY: Eastern Australia.

COMMENTS: Name has been stable since its description.

### ***Pteropus scapulatus*** Peters, 1862

**Little Red Fruit-bat**

*Pteropus scapulatus* Peters, 1862: 574.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape York, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Pteropus* by Andersen (1912: 403).

*Pteropus elseyii* J. Gray, 1866d: 67.

TYPE LOCALITY: Claremont Island, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *scapulatus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 91), who gave the author as Gould, and subsequent authors.

## Superfamily Rhinolophoidea J. Gray, 1825

Tribe Rhinolophina J. Gray, 1825a: 338.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197; *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a; *Nycteris* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795: 186; *Mormoops* Leach, 1821a: 76; and *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a. Recognised at the superfamily rank by Weber (1928: 152), Simpson (1945: 56) and more recently by Simmons (1998: 12), Simmons and Geisler (1998: 136), Teeling *et al*. (2002: 1432; 2003: 309) and Miller-Butterworth *et al*. (2007: 1556, 1558).

## Family Megadermatidae H. Allen, 1864

Family Megadermatidae H. Allen, 1864: iii, 1.

TYPE GENUS: *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, the higher rank not listed but included the genera *Macrotus* J. Gray, 1843b: 21; and *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197 (though not listed). Name used by authors including Simpson (1945: 56), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 107) and Koopman and Cockrum (1967: 125) except several have used the spelling Megadermidae (see below). See Handley (1980: 10) for the correct formation of the family name. No subfamilies are currently recognised (Simmons, 2005: 379).

Family Megadermata Peters, 1865a: 256.

TYPE GENUS: *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the 'Chiropteren' and included the genera *Rhinopoma* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 113; *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197; *Nycteris* É. Geoffroy & G. Cuvier, 1795: 186; and *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a. Synonymised within Megadermidae [=Megadermatidae] by Miller (1907: 102) and within Megadermatidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 304).

Family Megadermidae Gill, 1872: 17.

TYPE GENUS: *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Animalivora (Gill, 1872 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]) and included the subfamilies Vampyrinae (Peters, 1865b: 503 [=Family Phyllostomidae (Gray, 1825b: 242)]), Glossophaginae (Bonaparte, 1845: 5) and Stenoderminae (Gill, 1872: 17). Spelling utilised by Dobson (1878: 154) (as the Subfamily Megaderminae), Miller (1907: viii, 101), Cabrera (1922: 189) and Chasen (1940: iii, 34) but not by other authors as described under Megadermatidae. Correct spelling reviewed by Handley (1980 10) who concluded that the correct spelling for the family name is Megadermatidae. Synonymised within the Family Megadermatidae by Simpson (1945: 56) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 304).

Tribe? Megadermatini Winge, 1893b: 24.

TYPE GENUS: *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genera *Nycteris* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795: 186 and *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197.

### ***Macroderma*** Miller, 1906

*Macroderma* Miller, 1906b: 84.

TYPE SPECIES: *Megaderma gigas* Dobson, 1880 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised since its description.

### ***Macroderma gigas*** (Dobson, 1880)

**Ghost Bat**

*Megaderma gigas* Dobson, 1880: 461; Plate 46.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Mount Margaret', Wilson River, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type locality discussed by Nelson (1988: 70). Taxonomic decision of Mahoney in Mahoney and Walton (1988b: 119) based on Koopman (1984a: 8) who argued that as no other characters correlate with the colour differences between *gigas* and *saturata* he could not recognise any subspecies. Species reviewed by Hudson and Wilson (1986: 1). The possible occurrence of this species in New Guinea was discussed by Filewood (1983: 35), but there are no known vouchered records to date (Helgen, 2007a: 721). Substantial genetic divergence has been observed between subpopulations by Worthington Wilmer *et al*. (1999: 1582) so the taxonomy of this species appears to need revisiting.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Surveys are needed within the Trans-Fly region of southern New Guinea to determine if this species occurs there. The genetic divergence observed between subpopulations by Worthington Wilmer *et al*.

(1999: 1582) needs to be explored further to determine if there are taxonomic implications.

*Macroderma gigas saturata* Douglas, 1962: 59, 60.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kalumburu, northwest Kimberley Division, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *gigas* by Strahan (1983: 292). Synonymised within *gigas* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 135), Mahoney and Walton (1988b: 119), Koopman (1993: 163) and Simmons (2005a: 379).

## Family Rhinolophidae J. Gray, 1825

Tribe Rhinolophina J. Gray, 1825a: 338.

TYPE GENUS: *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197; *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a; *Nycteris* É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795: 186; *Mormoops* Leach, 1821a: 76; and *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a. Name recognised at subfamily rank by J. Gray (1825b: 242) and family rank recognised by most authors including Troughton (1967: 270), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 136), Strahan (1983: xxi). Reviewed by Miller (1907: 106). T. Bell (1836: 599) reference used by Simpson (1945: 56), Corbet and Hill (1992: 90). Name also recognised by J. Gray (1866e: 81).

Family Rhinolophidae T. Bell, 1836: 599.

TYPE GENUS: *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Cheiroptera (J. Gray, 1821 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]) and included the genus *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a. Synonymised within Rhinolophidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 305).

Tribe? Histiorhina Van der Hoeven, 1855: 1033.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within Vespertiliones (Pallas, 1767 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]). Synonymised within Rhinolophidae by Simmons (2005a: 350).

Family Rhinolophi Peters, 1865a: 256.

TYPE GENUS: *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genera *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a; *Phyllorrhina* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841] [=*Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b]; and *Coelops* Blyth, 1848: 251.

Subfamily Rhinolophinae Dobson, 1875a: 347.

TYPE GENUS: *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genus *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a. Subfamily rank recognised by Koopman (1984b: 164). Synonymised within Rhinolophidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 305).

Family Phyllorhinidae de Rochebrune, 1883: 94.

TYPE GENUS: *Phyllorhina* Leach, 1816 [=*Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiropteri (de Rochebrune, 1883 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]) and included the genus *Phyllorhina* Leach, 1816 [=*Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a]. Unavailable. Synonymised within Rhinolophidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 305).

Tribe? Rhinolophini Winge, 1893b: 24.

TYPE GENUS: *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genera *Phyllorhina* [sic] Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841] [=*Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b]; *Anthops* Thomas, 1888c: 156; *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b; *Triaenops* Dobson, 1871a: 455; *Coelops* Blyth, 1848: 251; and *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a.

## *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799

*Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a: 15.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio ferrumequinum* Schreber, 1774: 190; Plate 62 [= Φ *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (Schreber, 1774: 190; Plate 62)] by monotypy. Conserved in the Opinion 91 of the ICZN (1926c: 2) and Direction 24 (ICZN, 1955: 222).

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Desmarest (1803a: 108; 1803b: 383) and most subsequent authors. Genus reviewed by Corbet and Hill (1992: 91) and Csorba *et al*. (2003: 1). See Also Qumsiyeh *et al*. (1988: 326) and Bogdanowicz and Owen (1992: 142). There is also considered to be an undescribed 'intermediate' species by S. Cooper *et al*. (1998: 203), which was also recognised by Churchill (2008: 88). The taxon *robertsi* has typically been included as a subspecies within *Rhinolophus philippinensis* Waterhouse, 1843c: 68, which has also included *Rhinolophus philippinensis achilles* Thomas, 1900c: 145; *Rhinolophus philippinensis alleni* Lawrence, 1939: 46; *Rhinolophus philippinensis maros* Tate & Archbold, 1939: 9; and *Rhinolophus philippinensis sanborni* Chasen, 1940: 39. *Rhinolophus philippinensis* was recognised as occurring within Australia by recent authors including Simmons (2005a: 360), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 454), but not Churchill (2008: 87, 224) which was followed by Reardon *et al*. (2010: 9) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30) who recognised *robertsi* and an unnamed species in preference. The unnamed 'intermediate' horseshoe-bat has been recognised by several earlier authors

including S. Cooper *et al*. (1998: 203), Reardon (1999a: 10) and Kutt (2004: 629).

*Phyllorhina* Leach, 1816: 5.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio minutus* Montagu, 1908: 163 (as *Phyllorhina minuta*) [= Φ *Rhinolophus hipposideros minutus* (Montagu, 1908: 163)] by subsequent designation. See Palmer (1904: 535), Hill (1963: 4), and Corbet and Hill (1992: 91).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rhinolophus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 91), McKenna and Bell (1997: 305) and Simmons (2005a: 350).

HOMONYMS:

*Phyllorrhina* Bonaparte, 1831: 16, horseshoe bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Rhinolophidae). *Nomen nudum* according to Palmer (1904: 535).

*Phyllorrhina* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841], of the class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Hipposideridae). Described as a subgenus of *Rhinolophus*. Genus is a synonym of *Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b. See Simmons (2005a: 367).

*Rhinocrepis* Gervais, 1836: 617.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio ferrumequinum* Schreber, 1774: 190; Plate 62 [= Φ *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (Schreber, 1774: 190; Plate 62)] by subsequent designation. See Palmer (1904: 606).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rhinolophus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 91), McKenna and Bell (1997: 305) and Simmons (2005a: 350).

*Aquias* J. Gray, 1847b: 15.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Rhinolophus luctus* Temminck, 1834: 23 and Φ *R. trifoliatus*, Temminck, 1834: 24.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rhinolophus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 91), McKenna and Bell (1997: 305) and Simmons (2005a: 350).

*Phyllotis* J. Gray, 1866e: 81.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Rhinolophus philippinensis* Waterhouse, 1843c: 68 (as *P. philippinensis*) by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rhinolophus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 91), McKenna and Bell (1997: 305) and Simmons (2005a: 350).

HOMONYMS:

*Phyllotis* Waterhouse, 1837a: 28, large eared mice of the Class Mammalia (Order Rodentia, Family Cricetidae). Currently recognised genus. See Musser and Carleton (2005: 1161).

*Coelophyllus* Peters, 1867e: 427.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Rhinolophus coelophyllus* Peters, 1867a: 426 by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Subsequently recognised by Peters (1871: 303) as a subgenus. Synonymised within *Rhinolophus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 91), McKenna and Bell (1997: 305) and Simmons (2005a: 350).

*Euryalus* Matschie, 1901b: 225.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Rhinolophus mehelyi* Matschie, 1901b: 225 by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Rhinolophus*. Synonymised within *Rhinolophus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 91), McKenna and Bell (1997: 305) and Simmons (2005a: 350).

*Rhinophyllotis* Iredale & Troughton, 1934: x, 92.

TYPE SPECIES: *Rhinolophus megaphyllus* J. Gray, 1834 (as *Rhinophyllotis megaphyllus*] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Name validated by Troughton (1941: 342). Synonymised within *Rhinolophus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 91), McKenna and Bell (1997: 305) and Simmons (2005a: 350).

*Rhinomegalophus* Bourret, 1951: 607.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Rhinomegalophus paradoxolophus* Bourret, 1951: 607 [= Φ *Rhinolophus paradoxolophus* (Bourret, 1951: 607)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Rhinolophus* by Thonglongya (1973: 587), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 141), Corbet and Hill (1992: 91), Koopman (1993: 163), McKenna and Bell (1997: 305) and Simmons (2005a: 350).

## ***Rhinolophus megaphyllus*** J. Gray, 1834

**Eastern Horseshoe-bat**

### ***Rhinolophus megaphyllus megaphyllus*** J. Gray, 1834

*Rhinolophus megaphyllus* J. Gray, 1834: 52.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'New Holland'. Ryan (1965a: 259) proposed the type locality was New South Wales, County of Harden, 'Cave Flat', limestone cave on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee River at the junction with the Goodradigbee River. (35°00′S, 148°39′E)

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Gould (1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 33). Various subspecies and synonyms recognised by Csorba *et al*. (2003: 74–75) were revised by Simmons (2005a: 359), with most taxa being removed from the species. Subspecies are based on Simmons (2005a: 359). Australian subspecies reviewed by S. Cooper *et al*. (1998: 213), which was followed by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 453).

### Φ *Rhinolophus megaphyllus monachus* Andersen, 1905

Φ *Rhinolophus megaphyllus monachus* Andersen, 1905a: 80.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. Aignan's [=Misima] Island, Louisiade Archipelago, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *megaphyllus* by Koopman (1993: 167). Recognised as a subspecies of *megaphyllus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 52), Flannery (1990: 329; 1995a: 434; 1995b: 360), Bonaccorso (1998: 309), Csorba *et al*. (2003: 75) and Simmons (2005a: 359).

### Φ *Rhinolophus megaphyllus fallax* Andersen, 1906

Φ *Rhinolophus fallax* Andersen, 1906: 173; Plate 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ighibierei, Kemp Welch River, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *megaphyllus* by Koopman (1993: 167). Recognised as a subspecies of *megaphyllus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 52), McKean (1972: 23), Bonaccorso (1998: 309), Flannery (1990: 329; 1995a: 434; 1995b: 360), Csorba *et al*. (2003: 75) and Simmons (2005a: 359).

### *Rhinolophus megaphyllus ignifer* G. Allen, 1933

*Rhinolophus megaphyllus ignifer* G. Allen, 1933: 149.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coen, Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 93) and McKean and Price (1967: 108), who showed that colour is not a good diagnostic tool, but could distinguish the two subspecies on the basis of size (using forearm length). Koopman (1984a: 8) found *megaphyllus* was smaller than *ignifer* (*contra* McKean & Price, 1967: 109), though he acknowledged uncertainty as to whether he had a genuine *R. m. megaphyllus*. Nonetheless he suggested that they should not be granted subspecies status and that *ignifer* should be synonymised with *R. m. megaphyllus* (Koopman, 1984a: 9). Also synonymised within *megaphyllus* by Csorba *et al*. (2003: 75). Subspecies rank recognised by Strahan (1983: 295), Flannery (1990: 329; 1995a: 434; 1995b: 360), Bonaccorso (1998: 309), S. Cooper *et al*. (1998: 213), Reardon (1999a: 11), Simmons (2005a: 359), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 109), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 453).

### Φ *Rhinolophus megaphyllus vandeuseni* Koopman, 1982

Φ *Rhinolophus megaphyllus vandeuseni* Koopman, 1982: 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bululogon plantation, east coast New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea. (3°22′S, 152°8′E)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *megaphyllus* by Koopman (1993: 167). Subspecies rank recognised by Flannery (1990: 329; 1995a: 434; 1995b: 360), Bonaccorso (1998: 309), Csorba *et al*. (2003: 75) and Simmons (2005a: 359).

### *Rhinolophus robertsi* Tate, 1952

**Large-eared Horseshoe-bat**

*Rhinolophus maros robertsi* Tate, 1952b: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Phoenician Tin mine, near summit of Mt. Amos, 18 miles south of Cooktown, northeast Queensland, Australia. 2000 feet.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *philippinensis* Waterhouse, 1843c: 68 by Goodwin (1979: 113) and followed by subsequent authors including Strahan (1983: 297; 1995: 452), Flannery (1990: 330), Bonaccorso (1998: 313), Csorba *et al*. (2003: 93) and Simmons (2005a: 361). Synonymised within *philippinensis* by Mahoney and Walton (1988c: 122) and Flannery (1995a: 436; 1995b: 361) and within *achilles* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 456). Recognised at the species rank by Churchill (2008: 87) who noted that S. Cooper *et al*. (1998: 203) found this taxon to be unrelated to *Rhinolophus philippinensis*. However the elevation of *robertsi* by Churchill (2008: 87) was refuted by Reardon (2009b: 53) who suggested there are other potential relationships not covered in S. Cooper *et al*. (1998: 203), which included only limited representation of the subspecies and allies of *philippinensis*. Subsequently this taxon has been recognised at the species rank by Reardon *et al*. (2010: 1, 36).

## Family Hipposideridae Flower & Lydekker, 1891

Subfamily Hipposiderinae Flower & Lydekker, 1891: 657.

TYPE GENUS: *Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genera *Hipposiderus* [sic] J. Gray, 1834 [=*Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b]; *Anthops* Thomas, 1888c: 156; *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b; *Triaenops* Dobson, 1871a: 455; and *Coelops* Blyth, 1848: 251. McKenna and Bell (1997: 306) recognised the Subfamily Rhinonycterinae J. Gray (1866e: 81) for part of the group but this has not been accepted by other authors including Simmons (2005a: 365). Included within Rhinolophidae by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 136) and Strahan (1983: xxi). Recognised as a subfamily within the Family Rhinolophidae by Tate (1952a: 609), Koopman and Jones (1970: 25), Koopman (1984b: 164), Koopman (1993: 169; 1994: 60), Simmons (1998: 12) and Teeling *et al*. (2002: 1432; 2003: 309). Recognised at family rank by Miller (1907: 109), Simpson (1945: 56), Troughton (1967: 271), Mahoney and Walton (1988d: 124), Corbet and Hill (1992: 104), Strahan (1995: 454), Bates and Harrison (1997: 80), Hand and Kirsch (1998: 72), Simmons (2005a: 365) and various other authors.

More recently the genera *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b; *Cloeotis* Thomas 1901b: 28; *Triaenops* Dobson 1871a: 455; † *Brachipposideros* Sigé, 1968: 83; † *Brevipalatus* Hand and Archer 2005: 372; and *Paratriaenops* Benda and Vallo 2009: 31 were removed by Foley *et al*. (2015: 313, 319) into the Family Rhinonycteridae (J. Gray, 1866).

Phyllorrhina Koch, 1860: 26.

TYPE GENUS: *Phyllorrhina* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841] [=*Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b].

COMMENTS: Unavailable. When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the genera Phyllorrhina Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841] [=*Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b] and *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a. Synonymised within Rhinolophidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 305); however, they also synonymised the currently recognised Family Hipposideridae within the Family Rhinolophidae.

Subfamily Phyllorhininae Dobson, 1875a: 347.

TYPE GENUS: *Phyllorrhina* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841] [= *Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genera *Coelops* Blyth, 1848: 251; *Phyllorrhina* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841] [=*Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b]; *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b; and *Triaenops* Dobson, 1871a: 455. Though Dobson (1875a: 347) spells the generic name *Phyllorhina* he includes the author as 'Bonap.' referring to Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841] who spells the name *Phyllorrhina*, which is a synonym of *Hipposideros*. Synonymised within Rhinolophidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 305); however, they also synonymised the currently recognised Family Hipposideridae within the family Rhinolophidae.

Family Hipposideridae Miller, 1907: viii, 109.

TYPE GENUS: *Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Microchiroptera (Dobson, 1875a [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]) and included the genera *Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b; *Asellia* J. Gray, 1838c: 493; *Anthops* Thomas, 1888c: 156; *Coelops* Blyth, 1848: 251; *Cloeotis* Thomas, 1901b: 28; *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b; and *Triaenops* Dobson, 1871a: 455. Recognised by Simpson (1945: 56), but synonymised within Rhinolophidae. McKenna and Bell (1997: 305).

Subfamily Coelopinae Tate, 1941b: 11.

TYPE GENUS: *Coelops* Blyth, 1848: 251.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Hipposideridae (Flower & Lydekker, 1891) and included the genus *Coelops* Blyth, 1848: 251. Synonymised within the Family Hipposideridae by Simmons (2005a: 365).

Tribe Hipposiderini Koopman & Jones, 1970: 25.

TYPE GENUS: *Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Hipposiderinae (Flower & Lydekker, 1891) and included the genera *Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b; *Aselliscus* Tate, 1941b: 2; *Cloeotis* Thomas, 1901b: 28; *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b; and *Triaenops* Dobson, 1871a: 455. Synonymised within Rhinonycterina (J. Gray, 1866e: 81) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 306).

Subtribe Hipposiderina Koopman, 1994: 60.

TYPE GENUS: *Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to Flower and Lydekker (1891: 657) and placed in the Tribe Hipposiderini (Flower & Lydekker, 1891) and included genera *Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b; *Anthops* Thomas, 1888c: 156; and *Asellia* J. Gray, 1838c: 493. Synonymised within Hipposiderina (Flower & Lydekker, 1891) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 306).

## ***Hipposideros*** J. Gray, 1831

*Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b: 37.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio speoris* Schneider, 1800 (pl. 59b) [= Φ *Hipposideros speoris* (Schneider, 1800: pl. 59b)] by subsequent designation. See W. Sclater (1901: 116).

COMMENTS: Genus reviewed by Blanford (1888: 637), Hill (1963: 1), and Decher and Fahr (2005: 1). *Hipposideros galeritus* Cantor, 1846: 183 was considered to occur in Australia by authors including Ride (1970: 166) and L. Hall and Richards (1979: 29), although it has been proposed that this was in error (Jenkins & Hill, 1981: 279). *Hipposideros galeritus* was considered a synonym of *cervinus* by Churchill (1998: 118) but recognised as a distinct species by Simmons (2005a: 372).

*Hipposiderus* J. Gray, 1834: 53.

TYPE SPECIES: Invalid emendation of *Hipposideros* J. Gray, 1831b.

COMMENTS: Spelling recognised by Blanford (1888: 637) and W. Sclater (1901: 116). Synonymised within *Hipposideros* by Hill (1963: 3).

*Phyllorrhina* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841]: Fascicolo 21, third unnumbered page of Φ *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*).

TYPE SPECIES: *Rhinolophus diadema* É. Geoffroy, 1813 [=*Hipposideros diadema* (É. Geoffroy, 1813)] by subsequent designation. See W. Sclater (1901: 116).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a. Elevated to generic rank by Peters (1852b: 31) and Dobson (1878: 127). Peters (1871: 312) and Trouessart (1897: 96) allocated the Australian forms to *Phyllorhina* [sic] Bonaparte, 1831 [*nomen nudum*]. Synonymised within *Hipposideros* by Blanford (1888: 638) and W. Sclater (1901: 116). Synonymised with

*Hipposideros* by J. Gray (1843a: xix), Miller (1907: 110), Simpson (1945: 56), Hill (1963: 3), Corbet and Hill (1992: 105) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

HOMONYMS:

*Phyllorrhina* Leach, 1816, horseshoe bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Rhinolophidae). Genus is a synonym of *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a.

*Phyllorrhina* Bonaparte, 1831: 16, horseshoe bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Rhinolophidae). *Nomen nudum* according to Palmer (1904: 535).

*Macronycteris* J. Gray, 1866e: 82.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Rhinolophus gigas* Wagner, 1845: 148 (as *M. gigas*) [= Φ *Hipposideros gigas* (Wagner, 1845: 148)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hipposideros* by Miller (1907: 110) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 306).

*Gloionycteris* J. Gray, 1866e: 82.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Rhinolophus armiger* Hodgson, 1835: 699 (as *G. armigera*) [= Φ *Hipposideros armiger* (Hodgson, 1835: 699)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised with *Hipposideros* by Miller (1907: 110), Hill (1963: 3), Corbet and Hill (1992: 105) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

*Rhinophylla* J. Gray, 1866e: 82.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phyllorrhina labuanensis* Tomes, 1859a (as *R. labuanensis*) [= Φ *Hipposideros cervinus labuanensis* (Tomes, 1859a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised with *Hipposideros* by Miller (1907: 110), Hill (1963: 3), Corbet and Hill (1992: 105) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

HOMONYMS:

*Rhinophylla* Peters, 1865b: 520; 1865c: 355, fruit bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Phyllostomidae). Currently recognised genus. See Simmons (2005a: 413).

*Speorifera* J. Gray, 1866e: 82.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Rhinolophus vulgaris* Horsfield, 1823: No VI, p. 5 of Φ *R. larvatus* entry (as *S. vulgaris*) [= Φ *Hipposideros larvatus* (Horsfield, 1823: Plate and 10 unnumbered pages)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised with *Hipposideros* by Miller (1907: 110), Hill (1963: 4), Corbet and Hill (1992: 105) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

*Chrysonycteris* J. Gray, 1866e: 82.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Hipposideros fulvus* J. Gray, 1838c: 492 (as *C. fulva*) by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised with *Hipposideros* by Miller (1907: 110), Hill (1963: 4), Corbet and Hill (1992: 105) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

*Doryrhina* Peters, 1871: 314.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phyllorhina cyclops* Temminck, 1853: 75 [=Φ *Hipposideros cyclops* (Temminck, 1853: 75)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of '*Phyllorhina*' [= *Phylorrhina*]. Synonymised within *Hipposideros* by Miller (1907: 110), Hill (1963: 4), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 306).

*Sideroderma* Peters, 1871: 324.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phyllorhina fuliginosa* Temminck, 1853: 77 [= Φ *Hipposideros fuliginosus* (Temminck, 1853: 77)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of '*Phyllorhina*' [=*Phylorrhina*]. Synonymised within *Hipposideros* by Miller (1907: 110), Hill (1963: 4), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 306).

*Ptychorhina* Peters, 1871: 325.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Rhinolophus caffer* Sundevall, 1846a: 118 (as *Phyllorhina caffra* [sic]) [= Φ *Hipposideros caffer* (Sundevall, 1846a: 118)] by subsequent designation. See Palmer (1904: 597).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hipposideros* by Miller (1907: 110), Hill (1963: 4) and Simmons (2005a: 368).

*Cyclorhina* Peters, 1871: 326.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phyllorhina obscura* Peters, 1861b: 709 [= Φ *Hipposideros obscurus* (Peters, 1861b: 709)] and Φ *P. doriae* Peters, 1871: 326 [= Φ *Hipposideros doriae* (Peters, 1871: 326)] by subsequent designation. See Palmer (1904: 208), Tate (1941c: 354), and Corbet and Hill (1992: 105).

COMMENTS: Described as a section of a subgenus of '*Phyllorhina*' [=*Phyllorrhina*]. Synonymised within *Hipposideros* by Miller (1907: 110), Hill (1963: 4), Corbet and Hill (1992: 105) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

HOMONYMS:

† *Cyclorhina* J. Hall and Clarke, 1894: 206, brachiopods of the Phylum Brachiopoda (Class Rhynchonellata, Order Rhynchonellida, Family Machaerariidae. Name is a synonym of *Callipleura* G. Cooper, 1942: 228. See Doescher (1981: 8, 11).

*Thyreorhina* Peters, 1871: 327.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phyllorhina coronata* Peters, 1871: 327 [= Φ *Hipposideros coronatus* (Peters, 1871: 327)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of '*Phyllorhina*' [=*Phylorrhina*]. Synonymised within *Hipposideros* by Miller (1907: 111), Hill (1963: 4) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

*Syndesmotis* Peters, 1871: 329.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phyllorhina megalotis* Heuglin, 1861: 4, 8 [= Φ *Hipposideros megalotis* (Heuglin, 1861: 4, 8)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Phyllorhina*. Synonymised within *Hipposideros* by Miller (1907: 111), Hill (1963: 4) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

*Syndesmotus* C. Waterhouse, 1902: 362.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Syndesmotis* Peters, 1871.

COMMENTS: Objective synonym of *Syndesmotis* Peters, 1871. Synonymised within *Hipposideros* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 306) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

### ***Hipposideros ater*** Templeton, 1848

**Dusky Leaf-nosed Bat**

#### Φ ***Hipposideros ater ater*** Templeton, 1848

Φ *Hipposideros ater* Templeton, 1848: 252.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombo area, Sri Lanka.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Koopman (1984a: 9), for synonyms below.

Φ *Hipposideros Atratus* Kelaart, 1850b: 208.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombo area, Sri Lanka.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *ater* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 108), Flannery (1990: 311; 1995a: 408; 1995b: 338), Koopman (1993: 171), Bates and Harrison (1997: 81), and Simmons (2005a: 367).

### ***Hipposideros ater aruensis*** J. Gray, 1858

**Eastern Dusky Leaf-nosed Bat**

Φ *Hipposideros Aruensis* J. Gray, 1858a: 107.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aru Islands.

COMMENTS: Subspecies and occurrence in Australia recognised by Reardon (1999a: 12). Placed as a subspecies of *Hipposideros ater* by Hill (1963: 33), McKean and Price (1967: 110), McKean (1972: 23), Flannery (1990: 310; 1995a: 408; 1995b: 338), Strahan (1995: 455), Bonaccorso (1998: 264) and recognised within Australia by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 109), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 459).

*Hipposideros albanensis* J. Gray, 1866a: 220.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Albany, Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 93). Synonymised within *ater* by Ride (1970: 243), Flannery (1990: 311; 1995a: 408; 1995b: 338) and Koopman (1993: 171). Subspecies rank within *bicolor* recognised by Troughton (1967: 272) and within *ater* by Strahan (1983: 298). Taxon synonymised within *aruensis* by Hill (1963: 33), Koopman (1984a: 9), and Simmons (2005a: 367).

#### Φ ***Hipposideros ater antricola*** Peters, 1861

Φ *Phyllorhina antricola* Peters, 1861b: 709.

TYPE LOCALITY: Paracali, Luzon Islands, Philippines. Flannery (1995b: 338) says Palawan, Philippines.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *ater* by Koopman (1993: 171). Subspecies within *ater* recognised by Hill (1963: 31), Corbet and Hill (1992: 108), Flannery (1990: 310; 1995a: 408; 1995b: 338) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

#### Φ ***Hipposideros ater amboinensis*** (Peters, 1871)

Φ *Ph. [yllorhina] amboinensis* Peters, 1871: 323.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ambon, Moluccas, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *ater* by Bates and Harrison (1997: 81). Subspecies within *ater* recognised by Hill (1963: 33), Corbet and Hill (1992: 108), Flannery (1990: 310; 1995a: 408; 1995b: 338), Bonaccorso (1998: 264) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

#### Φ ***Hipposideros ater nicobarulae*** Miller, 1902

Φ *Hipposideros nicobarulae* Miller, 1902a: 781.

TYPE LOCALITY: Little Nicobar Island, India.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *ater* by Koopman (1993: 171) and Bates and Harrison (1997: 81). Subspecies within *ater* recognised by Hill (1963: 30), Corbet and Hill (1992: 108), Flannery (1990: 310; 1995a: 408; 1995b: 338) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

#### Φ ***Hipposideros ater saevus*** Andersen, 1918

Φ *Hipposideros albanensis saevus* Andersen, 1918: 380.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kai or Kei Island, Maluku Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Subspecies status recognised by Hill (1963: 30), Corbet and Hill (1992: 108), Flannery (1990: 310; 1995a: 408; 1995b: 338), Bonaccorso (1998: 264) and Simmons (2005a: 367).

Φ *Hipposideros gentilis toala* Shamel, 1940: 352.

TYPE LOCALITY: Toeare, Sulawesi, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *ater* by Flannery (1990: 311; 1995a: 408; 1995b: 338) and Corbet and Hill (1992: 108). Synonymised within *saevus* by Simmons (2005a: 367).

### *Hipposideros ater gilberti* D. Johnson, 1959

**Western Dusky Leaf-nosed Bat**

*Hipposideros bicolor gilberti* D. Johnson, 1959: 183.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Oenpelli', Northern Territory, Australia. 12º21′S 133º04′E.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *ater* by Hill (1963: 33), but synonymised within *aruensis* by McKean and Price (1967: 111). Koopman (1984a: 9–10) was not certain that *gilberti* should be synonymised with *aruensis*, and proposed that rather than describing the Western Australian populations as a separate subspecies, he tentatively associated Western Australian specimens with *gilberti*, recognising that the typotypical population is in the intergrade area between *gilberti* and *aruensis*. Recognised as a subspecies of *ater* by Flannery (1990: 310; 1995a: 408; 1995b: 338), Strahan (1983: 298; 1995: 455), Simmons (2005a: 367), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 109), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 459).

### *Hipposideros cervinus* (Gould, 1854)

**Fawn Leaf-nosed Bat**

### *Hipposideros cervinus cervinus* (Gould, 1854)

*Rhinolophus*? *cervinus* Gould, 1854 [1845–1963]: Text to Plate 34.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape York and sandstone caves on Albany Island, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hipposideros galeritus* Cantor, 1846 by Ride (1970: 243) and recognised as a subspecies of *galeritus* by McKean (1972: 26). Transferred to *Hipposideros* at species rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 93), Troughton (1967: 272), Jenkins and Hill (1981: 288) and most subsequent authors except Hall and Richards (1979: 29) who recognised *galeritus* at species rank and did not recognise *cervinus*.

### Φ *Hipposideros cervinus labuanensis* (Tomes, 1859)

Φ *Phyllorhina labuanensis* Tomes, 1859a: 537.

TYPE LOCALITY: Labuan Island, Borneo, Malaysia.

COMMENTS: Described as *Phyllorhina labuanensis*. Synonymised within *cervinus* by Koopman (1993: 171). Subspecies within *cervinus* recognised by Jenkins and Hill (1981: 290), Corbet and Hill (1992: 111), Flannery (1990: 309; 1995a: 413; 1995b: 342) and Simmons (2005a: 369).

Φ *Hipposideros schneidersi* Thomas, 1904f: 722.

TYPE LOCALITY: Upper Langkat, Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Misprint of *schneideri*. Synonymised within *cervinus* by Jenkins and Hill (1981: 290), Corbet and Hill (1992: 111), Koopman (1993: 171) and Flannery (1995a: 413; 1995b: 342), and within *labuanensis* by Simmons (2005a: 369).

### Φ *Hipposideros cervinus batchianus* Matschie, 1901

Φ *Hipposideros batchianus* Matschie, 1901a: 273.

TYPE LOCALITY: Batchian (Bacan) Island, Moluccas, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *cervinus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 57) and Jenkins and Hill (1981: 292). Synonymised within *cervinus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 111) and Koopman (1993: 171). Subspecies within *cervinus* recognised by Flannery (1990: 299; 1995a: 413; 1995b: 342) and Simmons (2005a: 369).

Φ *Hipposideros celebensis* Sody, 1936: 47.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mampoe (Mampu) Cave, 20 kilometres north of Watoe Pone (Watampone), south Sulawesi.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *cervinus* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 57). Synonymised within *cervinus* by Jenkins and Hill (1981: 289), Corbet and Hill (1992: 111), Koopman (1993: 171) and Simmons (2005a: 369).

### Φ *Hipposideros cervinus misoriensis* (Peters, 1906)

Φ *Phyllorhina cervina* var. *misoriensis* Peters, 1906: Plate 5L, Fig. 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Probably Misor [=Schouten] Island, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Provisionally associated with this species by Jenkins and Hill (1981: 292). Synonymised within *cervinus* by Koopman (1993: 171). Subspecies within *cervinus* recognised by Corbet and Hill (1992: 111), Flannery (1990: 299; 1995a: 413; 1995b: 342) and Simmons (2005a: 369).

### *Hipposideros diadema* (É. Geoffroy, 1813)

**Diadem Leaf-nosed Bat**

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema diadema* (É. Geoffroy, 1813)

Φ *Rhinolophus diadema* É. Geoffroy, 1813: 263; Plate 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Timor Island [or Timor Leste], Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Koopman (1984a: 11) proposed that although the subspecies taxonomy is chaotic the two Australian subspecies which he recognised, *reginae* and *inornatus*, seem well differentiated from each other (note *inornatus* here recognised as a distinct species). Simmons (2005a: 371) suggested that many subspecies are of dubious

validity. Previously included *H. demissus* Andersen, 1909b: 268 by authors including Laurie and Hill (1954: 58), Hill (1963: 111), Hill (1971b: 576), Flannery (1990: 318) and Bonaccorso (1998: 280), but this taxon was removed from *diadema* by Kitchener *et al*. (1992: 3) and recognised as a distinct taxon by Simmons (2005a: 370).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema nobilis* (Horsfield, 1823)

Φ *Rhinolophus nobilis* Horsfield, 1823: No. VII; Plate.

TYPE LOCALITY: Java, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Hill (1963: 109), Corbet and Hill (1992: 113) and Koopman (1993: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Kitchener *et al*. (1992: 19), Flannery (1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

Φ *Hipposideros diadema vicarius* Andersen, 1905b: 499.

TYPE LOCALITY: Niah Cave, Sarawak, Borneo, Malaysia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a synonym of *masoni* (Dobson, 1872) by Hill (1963: 109). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 113). Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172) and Flannery (1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) but synonymised within *nobilis* by Kitchener *et al*. (1992: 19) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema griseus* (Meyen, 1833)

Φ *Rhinolophus griseus* Meyen, 1833: 608; Plate 46.

TYPE LOCALITY: San Matheo Cave, Montalban, near Manila, Luzon, Philippines.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 113) and Koopman (1993: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* recognised by Hill (1963: 109), Kitchener *et al*. (1992: 33), Bonaccorso (1998: 279), Flannery (1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

Φ *Hipposideros diadema pullatus* Andersen, 1905b: 498.

TYPE LOCALITY: Haveri, Papua New Guinea. 700 metres.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by Thomas (1914b: 317), but reduced to a subspecies of *diadema* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 57), Hill (1963: 111), McKean (1972: 25), Koopman (1982: 16) and Flannery (1990: 318). Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172) and Flannery (1995a: 417; 1995b: 346), and within *griseus* by Kitchener *et al*. (1992: 33) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

Φ *Hipposideros diadema anderseni* E. Taylor, 1934: 246.

TYPE LOCALITY: Novaliches, Rizal Provence, Luzon, Philippines.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Lawrence (1939: 53) and Corbet and Hill (1992: 113). Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172) and Flannery (1995a: 417; 1995b: 346), and within *griseus* by Hill (1963: 109), Kitchener *et al*. (1992: 33) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema nicobarensis* (Dobson, 1871)

Φ *Phyllorhina Nicobarensis* Dobson, 1871b: 262; Plate 20, Figs. 1–2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nicobar Islands, India.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 113), Koopman (1993: 172), and Bates and Harrison (1997: 101). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Hill (1963: 109; 1967: 5), Flannery (1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema masoni* (Dobson, 1872)

Φ *Phyllorhina Masoni* Dobson, 1872: 338.

TYPE LOCALITY: Moulmein, Burma.

COMMENTS: The taxon *masoni* was considered by Andersen (1905b: 500), who associated it with *Hipposideros diadema*, and formally considered a subspecies of *diadema* by Andersen (1907: 6). Synonymised within *diadema* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 113) and Koopman (1993: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Hill (1963: 109), Kitchener *et al*. (1992: 38), Flannery (1990: 318; 1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema oceanitis* Andersen, 1905

Φ *Hipposideros diadema oceanitis* Andersen, 1905b: 497.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aola, Guadalcanal Island, Solomon Islands.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 57), Hill (1963: 111), Hill (1971b: 575), Kitchener *et al*. (1992: 41), Bonaccorso (1998: 279), Flannery (1990: 318; 1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 371).

Φ *Hipposideros diadema malaitensis* C. Phillips, 1967: 35.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaita Island, Solomon Islands.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172) and Flannery (1995a: 417; 1995b: 346), and within *oceanitis* by Hill (1971b: 575), Kitchener *et al*. (1992: 41) and Simmons (2005a: 371).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema euotis* Andersen, 1905

Φ *Hipposideros euotis* Andersen, 1905b: 502.

TYPE LOCALITY: Batchian (Bacan) Island, Halmahera Group, Moluccas, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 113) and Koopman (1993: 172). Subspecies of *diadema* recognised by Laurie and Hill (1954: 58), Hill (1963: 111), Flannery (1990: 318; 1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema enganus* Andersen, 1907

Φ *Hipposideros diadema enganus* Andersen, 1907: 8.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kifa-juc, Bua Bua, Enggano Island, Sumatra, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Hill (1963: 109), Corbet and Hill (1992: 113), Flannery (1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema mirandus* Thomas, 1914

Φ *Hipposideros demissus mirandus* Thomas, 1914c: 437.

TYPE LOCALITY: Manus Island, Admiralty Islands.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 58), Hill (1963: 111), Bonaccorso (1998: 279), Flannery (1990: 318; 1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema custos* Andersen, 1918

Φ *Hipposideros diadema custos* Andersen, 1918: 381.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ara, Key Island [=Kai or Kei Island], Maluku Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 58), Hill (1963: 111), Corbet and Hill (1992: 113), Flannery (1990: 318; 1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema speculator* Andersen, 1918

Φ *Hipposideros diadema speculator* Andersen, 1918: 381.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kalao Island, Flores Sea, south of Sulawesi, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 58), Hill (1963: 111), Corbet and Hill (1992: 113), Flannery (1990: 318; 1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 371).

### *Hipposideros diadema reginae* Troughton, 1937

*Hipposideros diadema reginae* Troughton, 1937d: 275.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bloomfield River, Cooktown area, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Mahoney and Walton (1988d: 126). Subspecies rank recognised by Tate (1952a: 609), Hill (1963: 111), Troughton (1967: 272), McKean and Price (1967: 112), Strahan (1983: 304; 1995: 461), Churchill (1998: 122), Kitchener *et al*. (1992: 36) and Reardon (1999a: 12), who noted that it is probably to be recognised as a species. Subsequently recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Bonaccorso (1998: 280), Flannery (1990: 318; 1995a: 417; 1995b: 346), Simmons (2005a: 371), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 109), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 463).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The argument of its status as a full species (see above) needs to be tested in the future.

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema trobrius* Troughton, 1937

Φ *Hipposideros diadema trobrius* Troughton, 1937d: 276.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kiriwina Island, Trobriand group, east of Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 58), Hill (1963: 111), Koopman (1982: 16), Flannery (1990: 318; 1995a: 417; 1995b: 346), Bonaccorso (1998: 279) and Simmons (2005a: 371).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema natunensis* Chasen, 1940

Φ *Hipposideros diadema natunensis* Chasen, 1940: 43.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bunguran Island, North Natuan Islands, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Hill (1963: 109), Corbet and Hill (1992: 113), Flannery (1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

### Φ *Hipposideros diadema ceramensis* Laurie & Hill, 1954

Φ *Hipposideros diadema ceramensis* Laurie & Hill, 1954: 58.

TYPE LOCALITY: Teleoti Bay, south Ceram Island, Moluccas, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Koopman (1993: 172). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Hill

(1963: 111), Corbet and Hill (1992: 113), Flannery (1990: 318; 1995a: 417; 1995b: 346) and Simmons (2005a: 370).

### *Hipposideros inornatus* McKean, 1970

**Arnhem Leaf-nosed Bat**

*Hipposideros diadema inornatus* McKean, 1970: 138.

TYPE LOCALITY: Deaf Adder Creek, where it emerges from the Arnhem Land Plateau, 55 miles due south of Oenpelli, Northern Territory, Australia. (13°06′S, 132°56′E)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *diadema* by Mahoney and Walton (1988d: 126). Recognised as a subspecies of *diadema* by Strahan (1983: 304; 1995: 461), Churchill (1998: 120), Flannery (1990: 318), L. Hall and Richards (2003: 114), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 109), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 461), and Kitchener *et al*. (1992: 56) who thought it to be not closely related to *diadema*, which was followed by Flannery (1995b: 345) and Reardon (1999a: 12), who proposed that it be recognised as a species. Hall and Richards (2003: 114) suggested that this taxon was likely to be recognised as a separate species based on genetic studies in progress. Species rank recognised by Simmons (2005a: 373) and Churchill (2008: 96), reduced to a subspecies of *diadema* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 461), but again recognised at species rank by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30).

### *Hipposideros semoni* Matschie, 1903

**Semon's Leaf-nosed Bat**

*Hipposideros semoni* Matschie, 1903: 132 [=774].

TYPE LOCALITY: Cooktown, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by subsequent authors. Extraliminat distribution includes Papua New Guinea (Bonaccorso, 1998: 295).

### *Hipposideros stenotis* Thomas, 1913

**Northern Leaf-nosed Bat**

*Hipposideros stenotis* Thomas, 1913b: 206.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mary River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by subsequent authors.

## Family Rhinonycteridae J. Gray, 1866

Tribe? Rhinonycterina J. Gray, 1866e: 81.

TYPE GENUS: *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genus *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b. The Subtribe Rhinonycterina (within the Tribe Hipposiderini) was recognised by Koopman (1994: 68), while McKenna and Bell (1997: 306, 307) recognised the Subfamily Rhinonycterinae, Tribe Rhinonycterini and Subtribe Rhinonycterina within the Family Rhinolophidae. Tribe and subtribe ranks, within the Family Hipposideridae, were recognised by Hand and Kirsch (2003: 1148), Hand and Archer (2005, 372) and Armstrong (2006a: 128). Elevated to the new rank of family by Foley *et al.* (2015: 313, 319), who included the genera *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b; *Cloeotis* Thomas 1901b: 28; *Triaenops* Dobson 1871a: 455; † *Brachipposideros* Sigé, 1968: 83; † *Brevipalatus* Hand and Archer 2005: 372; and *Paratriaenops* Benda and Vallo 2009: 31. Foley *et al*. (2015: Suppl. 2) also discussed the correct spelling of the family name, which follows Article 29.5 of the Code (ICZN, 1999: 33).

Tribe Triaenopini Benda and Vallo 2009: 2, 33.

TYPE GENUS: *Triaenops* Dobson 1871a: 455.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Hipposideridae and included the genera *Triaenops* Dobson 1871a: 455 and *Paratriaenops* Benda and Vallo 2009: 31. Rank synonymised within the Family Rhinonycteridae J. Gray, 1866 by Foley *et al*. (2015: 319).

### *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847

*Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b: 16.

TYPE SPECIES: *Rhinolophus aurantius* J. Gray, 1845b [=*Rhinonicteris aurantia* (J. Gray, 1845b)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Also described by J. Gray (1847c: 408). Error in Latinisation. *Rhinonicteris* is the correct spelling (see Koopman, 1993: 175); *Rhinonycteris* is sometimes used (e.g. McKenna & Bell, 1997: 307).

*Rhinonycteris* J. Gray, 1866e: 81.

TYPE SPECIES: Unjustified emendation of *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b.

COMMENTS: Corrected spelling, but unjustified emendation of *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b. Synonymised within *Rhinonicteris* J. Gray, 1847b by Palmer (1904: 606) and Tate (1941b: 3). Sometimes used as the preferred spelling including Hill (1982: 165).

### *Rhinonicteris aurantia* (J. Gray, 1845)

**Orange Leaf-nosed Bat**

*Rhinolophus aurantius* J. Gray, 1845b: 405; Tab 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Gould (1851 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 35) and transferred to *Rhinonicteris* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 93) and followed by Troughton (1967: 271), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 148) and subsequent authors. Often spelled '*aurantius*', but '*aurantia*' is the correct

spelling in combination with *Rhinonicteris* according to Simmons (2005a: 378) and Armstrong (2006a: 126), which appears to have been followed by subsequent authors. Reardon (1999a: 12) recognised a 'Pilbara form', also Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30). Nomenclature of the species reviewed by Armstrong (2006a: 125).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Research is required to determine the taxonomy of the unnamed Pilbara form (*sensu* Reardon, 1999a: 12) and describe it if appropriate.

## Suborder Yangochiroptera Koopman, 1985

Infraorder Yangochiroptera Koopman, 1985: 26.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Microchiroptera (Dobson, 1875a [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]) and included the superfamilies Phyllostomoidea (J. Gray, 1825b: 242) and Vespertilionoidea (J. Gray, 1821: 299). Infraorder rank within the Suborder Microchiroptera recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 307), Simmons and Geisler (1998: 136), Simmons (1998: 12) and Göbbel (2002: 343). Support for Yangochiroptera at the subordinal rank provided by Springer *et al*. (2001: 6243), Teeling *et al*. (2002: 1432; 2003: 309), Hoofer *et al*. (2003: 809), Van Den Bussche and Hoofer (2004: 327) and Teeling *et al*. (2005: 581). Taxon not recognised by Simmons (2005a: 313), but see comments under Yinpterochiroptera. The recognition of Yangochiroptera as a suborder was recognised by Yapa and Ratnavira (2013: 412).

Order Insectivorae J. Gray, 1821: 299.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Cheiroptera (J. Gray, 1821 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]) and included the families Noctilionidae (J. Gray, 1821: 299) and Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within Microchiroptera by Miller (1907: 78), Simpson (1945: 55) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 301).

HOMONYMS:

Insectivora Bowdich, 1821, insectivores of the Class Mammalia (Order Lipotyphla). Name is a synonym of the Order Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866). See individual entry.

Family Gymnorhina Giebel, 1855: xii, 926.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779) and included the genera *Furia* F. Cuvier, 1828: 150 [=*Furipterus* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841]: Fascicolo 21, third unnumbered page of *Plecotus auritus*]; *Nycticejus* [sic =*Nycticeius*] Rafinesque, 1819a: 417; *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Thyroptera* de Spix, 1823: 61; *Dysopes* Illiger, 1811: 122 [=*Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151]; *Emballonura* Kuhl [=Temminck, 1838a: 1, 22]; *Diclidurus* Wied-Neuwied, 1820: 1629; *Noctilio* (Geoff) [=Linnaeus, 1766: 88]; *Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818; and *Mormops* [sic =*Mormoops*] Leach, 1821a: 76]. Rank recognised by Van der Hoeven (1855: 1028) who attributed the author to Wagner. Synonymised within Microchiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 301).

Entomophaga A. Murray, 1866: xiv.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Cheiroptera (J. Gray, 1821 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]) and included the Istiophora (Giebel, 1855: xii, 967 [=Phyllostomidae (Gray, 1825b: 242)]) and Gymnorhini (Giebel, 1855 [=Yangochiroptera (Koopman, 1985 part)]) at unknown rank. Synonymised within Microchiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 301).

HOMONYMS:

Entomophaga Owen, 1839a, marsupials of the Class Mammalia (Order Dasyuromorphia). Name is a synonym of the Infraclass Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811). See individual entry.

Entomophaga Owen, 1859: 52, opossums of the Class Mammalia (Order Didelphimorphia). Name is a synonym of the Order Didelphimorphia (see McKenna & Bell, 1997: 68).

Infraorder Vespertilionia Van Valen, 1979: 109.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Microchiroptera (Dobson, 1875a [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]) and included the Superfamily Vespertilionoidea (J. Gray, 1821: 299) containing the families Natalidae (J. Gray, 1866c: 90), Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821), Mystacinidae (Dobson, 1875a: 349) and Molossidae (Gervais, 1855b). Synonymised within Microchiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 301).

Infraorder Phyllostomatia Van Valen, 1979: 109.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Vespertilionia and included the superfamilies Rhinopomatoidea (Bonaparte, 1838: 112) (consisting of the families Rhinopomatidae (Bonaparte, 1838: 112), Emballonuridae (Gervais, 1855b) and Craseonycteridae (Hill, 1974: 303)), Rhinolophoidea (J. Gray, 1825a) (including the families Rhinolophidae (J. Gray, 1825a), Nycteridae (Van der Hoeven, 1855: 1028) and Megadermatidae (H. Allen, 1864) and Noctilionoidea (J. Gray, 1821: 299) (including the families Noctilionidae (J. Gray, 1821: 299), Mormoopidae (de Saussure, 1860: 286), Phyllostomatidae (Coues & Yarrow, 1875: 80) [=Phyllostomidae (J. Gray, 1825b: 242)] and Desmodontidae (Bonaparte, 1845: 5)). Synonymised within Microchiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 301).

Microchiropteramorpha Simmons & Geisler, 1998: 135, 136.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed below the Order Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)

and included the genus † *Australonycteris* Hand *et al*., 1994: 375, 376; the families † Family Icaronycteridae (Habersetzer & Storch, 1987: 125) and † Archaeonycteridae (Revilliod, 1917: 190); and the unranked Microchiropteraformes. More broadly it included all chiropterans sharing a more recent common ancestor with Microchiroptera than with Megachiroptera.

Microchiropteraformes Simmons & Geisler, 1998: 136.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new taxon it was placed in the Microchiropteramorpha (Simmons & Geisler, 1998) and included the genus † *Eppsinycteris* Hooker, 1996: 284; the families † Palaeochiropterygidae (Revilliod, 1917: 190) and † Hassianycteridae (Habersetzer & Storch, 1987: 129); and the Suborder Microchiroptera (Dobson, 1875a [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]).

## **Family Emballonuridae** Gervais, 1855

Tribe Emballonurina Gervais, 1855b: 62, footnote.

TYPE GENUS: *Emballonura* Temminck, 1838a: 1, 22.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank was placed in Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Urocryptus* Temminck, 1838a: 1, 31 [=*Saccopteryx* Illiger, 1811: 121]; *Diclidurus* Wied-Neuwied, 1820: 1629; *Saccopteryx* Illiger, 1811: 121; *Emballonura* Temminck, 1838a: 1, 22; *Proboscidea* de Spix, 1823: 61 [=*Rhynchonycteris* Peters, 1867f: 477]; *Centronycteris* J. Gray, 1838c: 499; and *Furia* F. Cuvier, 1828: 150 [=*Furipterus* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841]: Fascicolo 21, third unnumbered page of *Plecotus auritus*]. Section Emballonurina and Subfamily Emballonurinae recognised by Flower and Lydekker (1891: 666), with subfamily rank also recognised by Koopman (1984b: 157). Family rank recognised by Dobson (1875a: 349), Simpson (1945: 55) and subsequent authors. Reviewed by Miller (1907: 82), Robbins and Sarich (1988: 1), and T. Griffiths and Smith (1991: 62). The placement of this family has been somewhat unstable as it was placed in the Yinochiroptera when it was first established by Koopman (1985: 26), but placed outside both the Yinochiroptera and Yangochiroptera by McKenna and Bell (1997: 302), Simmons and Geisler (1998: 136) and Simmons (1998: 12). More recently it was placed within the Yangochiroptera (or its synonyms) by authors including Springer *et al*. (2001: 6243), Teeling *et al*. (2002: 1432; 2003: 309), Van Den Bussche and Hoofer (2004: 325) and Miller-Butterworth (2007: 1556, 1558).

Family Brachyura Peters, 1865a: 257.

TYPE GENUS: Does not appear to be based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank included the genera *Mystacina* J. Gray, 1843d: 296; *Noctilio* Linnaeus, 1766: 88; *Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818; *Emballonura* Temminck, 1838a: 1, 22; *Diclidurus* Wied-Neuwied, 1820: 1629; and *Furia* F. Cuvier, 1828: 150 [=*Furipterus* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841]: Fascicolo 21, third unnumbered page of *Plecotus auritus*].

Family Emballonuridae Dobson, 1875a: 349.

TYPE GENUS: *Emballonura* Temminck, 1838a: 1, 22.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Microchiroptera (Dobson, 1875a [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]) and included the subfamilies Emballonurinae (Gervais, 1855b) and Molossinae (Gervais, 1855b). Synonymised within Emballonuridae (Gervais, 1855b) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 302).

Tribe? Emballonurini Winge, 1893b: 24.

TYPE GENUS: *Emballonura* Temminck, 1838a: 1, 22.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Emballonuridae (Gervais, 1855b) and included the genera *Mosia* J. Gray, 1843c: 117; *Emballonura* Temminck, 1838a: 1, 22; *Coleura* Peters, 1867f: 479: *Saccopteryx* Illiger, 1811: 121; *Rhynchonycteris* Peters, 1867f: 477; † *Vespertiliavus* Schlosser, 1887: 70; *Diclidurus* Wied-Neuwied, 1820: 1629; and *Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818.

Tribus Emballonuroidea Weber, 1928: 154.

TYPE GENUS: *Emballonura* Temminck, 1838a: 1, 22.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Microchiroptera (Dobson, 1875a [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]) and included the families Rhinopomatidae (Bonaparte, 1838: 112), Emballonuridae (Gervais, 1855b) and Noctilionidae (J. Gray, 1821: 299). Synonymised within Emballonuridae Gervais, 1855b by McKenna and Bell (1997: 302). Recognised at superfamily rank by Teeling *et al*. (2002: 1432; 2003: 309).

## **Subfamily Taphozoinae** Jerdon, 1867

Subfamily Taphozoinae Jerdon, 1867: 30.

TYPE GENUS: *Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Noctilionidae (J. Gray, 1821: 299) and included the genus *Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818. Subfamily rank recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 302) and Simmons (2005a: 381) but not Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 472). Equivalent to Tribe Taphozoini of McKenna and Bell (1997: 302) according to Simmons (2005a: 381).

Tribe Taphozoini Robbins & Sarich, 1988: 10.

TYPE GENUS: *Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was attributed to Jerdon (1867: 30), placed in the Subfamily Taphozoinae (Jerdon, 1867) and included the genera

*Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818; and *Saccolaimus* Temminck, 1838a. Synonymised within Taphozoini (Jerdon, 1874) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 302).

## *Saccolaimus* Temminck, 1838

*Saccolaimus* Temminck, 1838a: 14.

TYPE SPECIES: *Taphozous saccolaimus*, Temminck, 1838a [= *Saccolaimus saccolaimus* (Temminck, 1838a)] by absolute tautonymy.

COMMENTS: *Taphozous saccolaimus* Temminck, 1838a satisfies the provisions for availability specified in Article 11(d) of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 23). Troughton (1925: 313) placed the Australian emballonurids in the genera *Taphozous* and *Saccolaimus*. Subsequent reviews by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 106) and Tate (1952a: 606) relegated *Saccolaimus* to a subgenus of *Taphozous* while still recognising the same species as Troughton (1925). Subgenus rank also recognised by Corbet and Hill (1992: 87) and Bates and Harrison (1997: 48). Taxon synonymised within *Taphozous* by Simpson (1945: 56) and Ride (1970: 247). Elevated to genus rank by Barghoorn (1977: 5), Robbins and Sarich (1988: 1), Chimimba and Kitchener (1991: 203), Strahan (1995: 467), Churchill (1998: 54; 2008: 207), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 472) and subsequent authors.

*Taphonycteris* Dobson, 1876a: 548, 555.

TYPE SPECIES: *Taphozous saccolaimus* Temminck, 1838a [= *Saccolaimus saccolaimus* (Temminck, 1838a)] by subsequent designation. See Palmer (1904: 661) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 100).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818. Synonymised within *Taphozous* by Simpson (1945: 56) and Corbet and Hill (1992: 85), and within *Saccolaimus* by Troughton (1925: 314), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 100) and most subsequent authors.

## *Saccolaimus flaviventris* (Peters, 1867)

**Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat**

*Taphozous flaviventris* Peters, 1867g: 430.

TYPE LOCALITY: Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: History of the type discussed by Troughton (1925: 318). Recognised at species rank in *Taphozous* by Waterhouse (1876: 283) and L. Hall and Richards (1979: 21). Placed in *Saccolaimus* by Troughton (1925: 315), Tate (1941d: 3), Troughton (1967: 290), Koopman (1984a: 7), D. Johnson (1964: 471), Reardon and Flavel (1987: 56), Mahoney and Walton (1988e: 114), Flannery (1990: 299; 1995a: 398), Parnaby (1992: 30), Koopman (1993: 159), Bonaccorso (1998: 238), Churchill (1998: 94) and subsequent authors.

*Taphozous hargravei* Ramsay, 1876c: 81.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Stanwell' (?=Stanwell Park), New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *flaviventris* by Troughton (1925: 316), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 100), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 131), Mahoney and Walton (1988e: 114) and Flannery (1990: 299; 1995a: 398).

*Taphozous affinis* var. *insignis* Leche, 1884: 51.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *flaviventris* by Troughton (1925: 316), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 100) and Mahoney and Walton (1988e: 115) and Flannery (1990: 299; 1995a: 398).

## *Saccolaimus mixtus* Troughton, 1925

**Cape York Sheath-tailed Bat**

*Saccolaimus mixtus* Troughton, 1925: 322, Plates 47–48.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank within *Saccolaimus* by Tate (1941d: 3) and within *Taphozous* by Troughton (1967: 291), Ride (1970: 170), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 21, 23) and Strahan (1983: 314). Subsequently recognised within *Saccolaimus* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 131), Strahan (1995: 468), Koopman (1984a: 7), Churchill (1998: 96), Mahoney and Walton (1988e: 115) and most other authors.

## *Saccolaimus saccolaimus* (Temminck, 1838)

**Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat**

### Φ *Saccolaimus saccolaimus saccolaimus* (Temminck, 1838)

Φ *Taphozous Saccolaimus* Temminck, 1838a: 14.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hasselt, Java, Indonesia (see Goodwin, 1979: 101).

COMMENTS: Type designated by Tate (1941d: 2). See Medway (1977: 45) for discussion. Included in *Taphozous* by Goodwin (1979: 101). Placed in *Saccolaimus* by Troughton (1925: 328), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 131), Mahoney and Walton (1988e: 115), Bonaccorso (1998: 243) and Churchill (1998: 98). Subspecies recognised within Australia by Churchill (1998: 98) and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 476), but not Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30) who instead recognised *nudicluniatus* as the only subspecies occurring within Australia.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Genetic studies by Milne *et al*. (2009: 505) showed that the Northern Territory and

Queensland populations both occur within one clade, which does not support the division of these two geographic populations into separate subspecies. Because specimens from the type locality were not examined it is not clear whether the Australian specimens are the same as the nominate subspecies (which would relegate *nudicluniatus* as a junior synonym) or whether all bats of this species in Australia should be attributed to *nudicluniatus*.

### Φ *Saccolaimus saccolaimus crassus* Blyth, 1844

Φ *T. [aphozous] crassus* Blyth, 1844: 491.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mirzapore, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *saccolaimus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 87), Flannery (1990: 298), Koopman (1993: 159), and Bates and Harrison (1997: 48). Subspecies rank recognised by Flannery (1995a: 401; 1995b: 328), and Simmons (2005a: 382).

Φ *T. [aphozous] pulcher* Blyth, 1844: 492.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madras, India.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *saccolaimus* by Flannery (1990: 298; 1995a: 401; 1995b: 328), Corbet and Hill (1992: 87), Koopman (1993: 159), and Bates and Harrison (1997: 48). Included within *crassus* by Simmons (2005a: 382).

### Φ *Saccolaimus saccolaimus affinis* (Dobson, 1875)

Φ *Taphozous affinis* Dobson, 1875b: 232.

TYPE LOCALITY: Labuan Island, Borneo, Malaysia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by Tate (1941d: 3). Synonymised within *saccolaimus* by Troughton (1925: 328), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 131), Corbet and Hill (1992: 87), Koopman (1993: 159) and Flannery (1990: 298; 1995a: 401; 1995b: 328). Subspecies recognised by Simmons (2005a: 382).

Φ *Saccolaimus flavimaculatus* Sody, 1931: 355.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kutei, Kalimantan, Borneo, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *saccolaimus* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 131), Corbet and Hill (1992: 87), Koopman (1993: 159) and within *affinis* by Simmons (2005a: 382).

### *Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus* (De Vis, 1905)

*Taphozous nudicluniatus* De Vis, 1905: 39.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gowrie Creek, Cardwell, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Publication date established from Mahoney and Ride (1975: 115). Species rank recognised within *Saccolaimus* by Troughton (1925: 325), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 98), Tate (1941d: 3) and within *Taphozous* by Ride (1970: 170) and L. Hall and Richards (1979: 21, 23). Synonymised within *saccolaimus* by Goodwin (1979: 102), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 131), Strahan (1983: 312; 1995: 469), Mahoney and Walton (1988e: 115), Flannery (1990: 298), Chimimba and Kitchener (1991: 218) and Churchill (1998: 98). Recognised as a subspecies of *saccolaimus* by Koopman (1984a: 7), Flannery (1995a: 401; 1995b: 328), Reardon (1999a: 12), Simmons (2005a: 382) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 109). Recognised within Australia by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 109), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 476) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30).

Φ *Taphozous granti* Thomas, 1911c: 378.

TYPE LOCALITY: Paramau, Mimika River, south Netherlands, New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *saccolaimus* by Koopman (1993: 159) and Flannery (1990: 298; 1995a: 401; 1995b: 328). Synonymised within *nudicluniatus* by Troughton (1925: 325) and Simmons (2005a: 382).

### Φ *Saccolaimus saccolaimus pluto* (Miller, 1910)

Φ *Taphozous pluto* Miller, 1910: 396.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mercedes, near Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, Philippines.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a synonym within *saccolaimus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 87) and subspecies by Simmons (2005a: 382).

Φ *Taphonycteris capito* Hollister, 1913: 308

TYPE LOCALITY: Pandan, Catanduanes Islands, Philippines.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *saccolaimus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 87) and within *pluto* by Simmons (2005a: 382).

## *Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818

*Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 113, 126; Plate 3, Fig. 1.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Taphozous perforatus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 113, 126, by subsequent designation. See Miller (1907: 93).

COMMENTS: The date of publication of this work has been controversial as it has been given as 1813 by Anon (1838: 35) and followed by various authors including I. Geoffroy (1847: 425), Flourens (1853: xlviii–xlix), Miller (1907: 93), Tate (1941d: 1), and Mahoney and Walton (1988e: 116). The publication date of 1818 is derived from Sherborn (1897a: 288), which has typically been recognised by more recent authors including Miller and Rehn (1901: 271), Lyon (1914:

217), Corbet and Hill (1992: 85), Reardon (1999b: 22) and Simmons (2005a: 382). The name *Taphozous* was also described by Oken (1816: 926) but this work is considered non-binomial (see ICZN, 1956: 39). Troughton (1925: 313) placed the Australian emballonurids in the genera *Taphozous* and *Saccolaimus*.

*Thaphozous* Bowdich, 1821: 30.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Taphozous* É. Geoffroy, 1818.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Taphozous* by Palmer (1904: 661).

*Thaphosores* J. Gray, 1821: 300.

TYPE SPECIES: Not given.

COMMENTS: Appears to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Taphozous* as 'Geoff' is given as the author.

*Liponycteris* Thomas, 1922j: 267.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Taphozous nudiventris* Cretzschmar, 1830: 70 (as *L. nudiventris*) by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Taphozous* by Simpson (1945: 56), Corbet and Hill (1992: 85) and Simmons (2005a: 382).

### *Taphozous australis* Gould, 1854

**Coastal Sheath-tailed Bat**

*Taphozous australis* Gould, 1854 [1845–1863]: Text Plate 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: Albany Island, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised in *Taphozous* by J. Ogilby (1892: 96), Troughton (1925: 332), and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 99), and within *Saccolaimus* by Troughton (1967: 289). Placed back in *Taphozous* by Mahoney and Walton (1988e: 116) at the species rank and followed by subsequent authors.

*Taphozous fumosus* De Vis, 1905: 37.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gowrie Creek, Cardwell, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Publication date established from Mahoney and Ride (1975: 157). Synonymised within *australis* by Troughton (1925: 332), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 99), Honacki *et al*. (1982: 132), Mahoney and Walton (1988e: 116) and subsequent authors.

### *Taphozous georgianus* Thomas, 1915

**Common Sheath-tailed Bat**

*Taphozous australis georgianus* Thomas, 1915c: 62.

TYPE LOCALITY: King Gorge Sound, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised within *Taphozous* by Troughton (1925: 336), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 99), Tate (1941d: 5), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 21, 23), and within *Saccolaimus* by Troughton (1967: 289). Tate (1952a: 607) questioned whether this taxon differed in any substantial way from *T. australis*, as did D. Johnson (1964: 470). McKean and Price (1967: 104) further examined the relationship between these two taxa and suggested that they should be separated, which was followed by D. Johnson (1964: 470), Chimimba and Kitchener (1991: 225, 229) and subsequent authors.

### *Taphozous hilli* Kitchener, 1980

**Hill's Sheath-tailed Bat**

*Taphozous hilli* Kitchener, 1980b: 161, 162.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hamersley Range National Park, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species separated from *georgianus*.

### *Taphozous kapalgensis* McKean & Friend, 1979

**Arnhem Sheath-tailed Bat**

*Taphozous kapalgensis* McKean & Friend, 1979: 239.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Kapalga', at the edge of the western flood plain of the South Alligator River, near Rookery Point, Northern Territory, Australia. (12°32′S, 132°23′E)

COMMENTS: Taxon has been recognised by subsequent authorities.

### *Taphozous troughtoni* Tate, 1952

**Troughton's Sheath-tailed Bat**

*Taphozous troughtoni* Tate, 1952a: 572, 607.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rifle Creek, 10 miles east of Mount Isa, north west Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: McKean and Price (1967: 104) tentatively decided that *troughtoni* should be retained as a subspecies of *T. georgianus*. Similarly Ride (1970: 170) did not recognise *T. troughtoni*. It was also considered a synonym of *Taphozous georgianus* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 132), Koopman (1984a: 5; 1993: 160) and Mahoney and Walton (1988e: 117). Recognised at species rank by Chimimba and Kitchener (1991: 232), Koopman (1994: 43), Churchill (1998: 107; 2008: 175), Reardon (1999a: 12) and Reardon and Thomson (2002: 1).

## Family Molossidae Gervais, 1855

Tribe Molossina Gervais, 1855b: 53, footnote.

TYPE GENUS: *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included

the genera *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151; *Promops* Gervais, 1855b: 58; and *Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128 [=*Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55]. Recognised as a subfamily within the Family Emballonuridae by Flower and Lydekker (1891: 669) and as the Superfamily Molossoidea by Simmons (1998: 12), but does not appear to have been recognised by other authors. Family reviewed by Freeman (1981: 1), Legendre (1984: 399) and Allison (1989: 892). Simpson (1945: 60) and Corbet and Hill (1992: 156) gave the family authorship to Gill (1872: 17) as he was the first to use the current spelling of the family name. The Australian species of the Family Molossidae have typically been placed within *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258, with the exception of the species *jobensis* and *australis*. The Australian '*Mormopterus*' were reviewed by Adams *et al*. (1988: 315) who proposed there are at least five undescribed species in Australia (with a sixth species of undetermined generic affinities also found), although they did not allocate any of the existing names to the identified taxa. Five of these were recognised as operational taxonomic units by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 493–499), of which *eleryi* has since been described, with a sixth unnamed species being recognised by Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 18). Churchill (2008: 193) referred to research by Terry Reardon who suggested that *Mormopterus* does not occur in Australia, and reinstated *Micronomus* for *norfolkensis*. Subsequently Reardon *et al*. (2014: 109) taxonomically reviewed the work of Adams *et al*. (1988: 315) and recognised 11 species in the family including *australis* within *Austronomus*, *jobensis* within *Chaerephon*, *norfolkensis* within *Mormopterus* (*Micronomus*), seven species in the new subgenus *Mormopterus (Ozimops)* – including three new species, and *eleryi* within *Mormopterus (Setirostris)*. Historically Australian representatives of this genus has included *Mormopterus beccarii astrolabiensis* (Meyer, 1899: iii, 19) and *Mormopterus loriae* (Thomas, 1897a: 609), but these were removed from the Australian fauna by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 110). The names *Micronomus*, *Ozimops* and *Setirostris* were placed as subgenera within the genus *Mormopterus* Peters 1865a: 258 by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 62, 117–118) but these are recognised here as distinct genera.

Family Molossi Peters, 1865a: 258.

TYPE GENUS: *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genera *Dysopes* Illiger, 1811: 122 [= *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151]; *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151; *Promops* Gervais, 1855b: 58; *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258; *Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128 [=*Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55]; and *Chiromeles* [=*Cheiromeles*] Horsfield, 1824: No. VIII].

Family Molossidae Gill, 1872: 17.

TYPE GENUS: *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Animalivora (Gill, 1872 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]) and included the genus *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151. Recognised as the author of the family name by Simpson (1945: 60), but synonymised within Molossidae (Gervais, 1855b) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 313) and Simmons (2005a: 432).

Tribe? Molossini Winge, 1893b: 24.

TYPE GENUS: *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Mystacina* J. Gray, 1843d: 296; *Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128 [=*Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55]; *Chiromeles* [=*Cheiromeles*] Horsfield, 1824: No. VIII; and *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151.

Superfamily Molossoidea Simmons, 1998: 12.

TYPE GENUS: *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Infraorder Yangochiroptera (Koopman, 1985) and included the families Molossidae (Gervais, 1855b) and Antrozoidae (Simmons, 1998: 12) [=Subfamily Antrozoinae (Miller, 1897: 41)].

## **Subfamily Molossinae** Gervais, 1855

Tribe Molossina Gervais, 1855b: 53, footnote.

TYPE GENUS: *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151; *Promops* Gervais, 1855b: 58; and *Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128 [=*Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55]. Recognised as a new subfamily within the Family Molossidae by Legendre (1984: 399, 425), McKenna and Bell (1997: 314) and Simmons (2005a: 432). Described by Simmons (2005a: 432) as equivalent to Molossidae *sensu* Freeman (1981: 150), Legendre (1984: 425) and Koopman (1993: 232; 1994: 135).

Subfamily Cheiromelinae Legendre, 1984: 399, 425.

TYPE GENUS: *Cheiromeles* Horsfield, 1824: No. VIII.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Molossidae (Gervais, 1855b) and included the genus *Cheiromeles* Horsfield, 1824: No. VIII. Synonymised within the Subfamily Molossinae (Gervais, 1855) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 314) and Simmons (2005a: 432).

Subfamily Molossinae Legendre, 1984: 399, 425.

TYPE GENUS: *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Molossidae (Gervais, 1855b) and

included the genera *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151; *Eumops* Miller, 1906b: 85; *Molossops* Peters, 1865d: 575 including the subgenera *Cynomops* Thomas, 1920d: 189 and *Neoplatymops* Peterson 1965: 3; *Myopterus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 113 and *Promops* Gervais, 1855b: 58. Rank introduced as new by Legendre, 1984: 399, 425. Synonymised within Subfamily Molossinae (Gervais, 1855) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 314).

Subfamily Tadaridinae Legendre, 1984: 399, 426.

TYPE GENUS: *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Molossidae (Gervais, 1855b) and included the genera *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55; *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258; *Nyctinomops* Miller, 1902b: 393; *Otomops* Thomas, 1913d: 90; and *Rhizomops* Legendre, 1984: 415, 427 [= *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55]. Synonymised within the Subfamily Molossinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 314) and Simmons (2005a: 432).

## *Austronomus* Troughton, 1941

*Austronomus* Troughton, 1941: 360.

TYPE SPECIES: *Molossus australis* J. Gray, 1838c [= *Austronomus australis* (J. Gray, 1838c)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Initially named by Iredale and Troughton, 1934: xi, 100 as a *nomen nudum*, but the name was validated by Troughton (1941: 360). Synonymised within *Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128 [= *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55] by Mahoney and Walton (1988f: 149), Strahan (1995: 487) and Churchill (1998: 212). Synonymised within *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55 by Hill (1961: 30), Ride (1970: 241), Freeman (1981: 165), Koopman (1993: 240), McKenna and Bell (1997: 315), Simmons (2005a: 449) and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 501). Genus *Austronomus* recognised by Troughton (1967: 292) and Churchill (2008: 190) who referred to research by Terry Reardon suggesting *Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128 is an invalid name and *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55 does not occur in Australia. But see Reardon (2009b: 52). Subsequently the genus was recognised for *australis* by Ammerman *et al*. (2012: 13), Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 29, 135), and Reardon *et al*. (2014: 109).

## *Austronomus australis* (Gray, 1838)

**White-striped Free-tailed Bat**

*Molossus australis* J. Gray, 1838c: 501.

TYPE LOCALITY: Syntypes from New South Wales, Australia. Troughton (1941: 360) believes the original specimen came from near the Camden home of Major Macarthur, New South Wales.

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Molossus* by Gould (1858 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 31). Placed in the genus *Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128 [= *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55] by Mahoney and Walton (1988f: 149), Strahan (1995: 487) and Churchill (1998: 212). Placed in *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55 by Hill (1961: 35), Ride (1970: 168), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 33, 35), Freeman (1981: 165), Koopman (1982: 23; 1984a: 32; 1993: 240), Strahan (1983: 319), Reardon and Flavel (1987: 57), Adams *et al*. (1988: 315), Parnaby (1992: 28), Reardon (1999a: 12), Simmons (2005a: 449), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 501), and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 19). Species included within *Austronomus* by Troughton (1967: 292), Churchill (2008: 190), Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 29, 135) and Reardon *et al*. (2014: 110, 115).

*Nyctinomus albidus* Leche, 1884: 50.

TYPE LOCALITY: Syntypes from South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 100), Laurie and Hill (1954: 63) and Hill (1961: 35).

*Nyctinomus australis atratus* Thomas, 1924c: 456.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ooldea, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australis* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 63), Hill (1961: 35) and Koopman (1984a: 32). Considered a subspecies of *australis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 100), Strahan (1983: 319; 1995: 488), and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110), but not Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30).

## *Chaerephon* Dobson, 1874

*Chaerephon* Dobson, 1874: 144.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Molossus (Nyctinomus) johorensis* Dobson, 1873b: 22 (as *Nyctinomus johorensis*) [= Φ *Chaerephon johorensis* (Dobson, 1873b: 22)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128 [= *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55]. Synonymised within *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55 by Simpson (1945: 60), Hill (1961: 30) and Ride (1970: 242). Subgenus within *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55 recognised by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 135), Koopman (1982: 23), Hill (1983: 195), Legendre (1984: 399, 415), and Corbet and Hill (1992: 159). Recognised at genus rank by Andersen (1907: 5), Koopman (1993: 232) and Simmons (2005a: 432). The species *C. plicatus* is recorded as occurring on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, which is a territory of Australia by Simmons (2005a: 434).

HOMONYMS:

*Chaerephon* Godman in Godman and Salvin, 1900: 462, 474, butterflies of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera,

Family Hesperiidae). Genus is a synonym of *Polites* Scudder, 1872: 78. See Pelham (2008: 76).

*Choerephon* Dobson, 1878: 431.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Chaerephon* Dobson, 1874.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subgenus of *Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128 [= *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55] when described. Spelling does not appear to have subsequently used.

*Lophomops* J. Allen, 1917b: 460.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Chaerephon (Lophomops) chapini* J. Allen, 1817b: 461 [= Φ *Chaerephon chapini* J. Allen, 1817b: 461] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Chaerephon*. Synonymised within *Chaerephon* by Freeman (1981: 150), McKenna and Bell (1997: 315) and Simmons (2005a: 432).

### *Chaerephon jobensis* (Miller, 1902)

**Greater Northern Free-tailed Bat**

### Φ *Chaerephon jobensis jobensis* (Miller, 1902)

Φ *Nyctinomus jobensis* Miller, 1902c: 246.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ansus, Pulau Japen (as Jobie Island), western Irian Jaya, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Placed in the genus *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55 as a subspecies of *plicata* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 63) and Felten (1964: 8), but recognised as a distinct taxon within *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55 by subsequent authors including L. Hall and Richards (1979: 33, 37), Hill (1983: 195), Koopman (1982: 23) (in subgenus *Chaerephon*) and Corbet and Hill (1992: 159) who also placed this taxon in the subgenus *Chaerephon*. Transferred to *Chaerephon* at genus rank by Koopman (1984a: 32), Adams *et al*. (1988: 315), Mahoney and Walton (1988f: 146) and subsequent authors. Has included *bregullae* Felten (1964: 9) and *solomonis* Troughton, 1931: 207 but these were treated as separate species by Flannery (1995b: 405–406), which was followed by Bonaccorso (1998: 411) and Simmons (2005a: 434).

### *Chaerephon jobensis colonicus* (Thomas, 1906)

*Nyctinomus plicatus colonicus* Thomas, 1906d: 537.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alexandria, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised within *Chaerephon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 101) and Troughton (1967: 293). Synonymised within *jobensis* by Ride (1970: 248). Reduced to subspecies of *Chaerephon plicatus* by Tate (1941e: 2) and within *T. jobensis* by Hill (1961: 55). Synonymised within *Nyctinomus jobensis* by Mahoney and Walton (1988f: 146). Subspecies recognised by Flannery (1990: 370; 1995a: 476; 1995b: 405), Reardon (1999a: 12), Bonaccorso (1998: 411), Simmons (2005a: 434) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110). The Australian representative of this species was given as '*C. j. plicatus* (Thomas, 1906)' [= *C. plicatus* (Buchannan, 1800: 261); see Simmons, 2005a: 434] by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110), which appears to be an error because of the authorship. Ingleby and Colgan (2003: 13), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 486) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30) give the Australian representative as *C. j. colonicus*, which has been followed here.

## *Micronomus* Troughton, 1944

*Micronomus* Troughton, 1944: 360.

TYPE SPECIES: *Molossus norfolkensis* J. Gray, 1839b [= *Micronomus norfolkensis* (J. Gray, 1839b)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: When described by Iredale and Troughton (1934: xi, 100) it was a *nomen nudum*. Type description assigned to Troughton (1944: 360) by Freeman (1981: 160), Mahoney and Walton (1988f: 147), McKenna and Bell (1997: 314) and Simmons (2005a: 444). Genus proposed to be invalid by Tate (1941e: 4), synonymised within *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55 by Hill (1961: 30) and Ride (1970: 244), and synonymised within *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258 by Freeman (1981: 160), Mahoney and Walton (1988f: 147), McKenna and Bell (1997: 314) and Simmons (2005a: 444). *Micronomus* recognised as a subgenus of *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258 by Tate (1952a: 604), Laurie and Hill (1954: 63), Legendre (1984: 399, 411, 426) and Hand *et al*. (1999: 291), but as a valid genus by Troughton (1967: 292) and Churchill (2008: 193), but see Reardon (2009b: 52). Recognised as a genus to include *norfolkensis* by Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 29, 136), which is followed here.

### *Micronomus norfolkensis* (J. Gray, 1839)

**Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat**

*Mol. [ossus] Norfolkensis* J. Gray, 1839b: 7.

TYPE LOCALITY: Norfolk Island. Placed as Sydney, New South Wales, Australia by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 100).

COMMENTS The type locality was recorded as Norfolk Island, but this appears to be in error though considerable confusion exists over what might be the true type locality; it was first thought to occur on mainland Australia by Dobson (1877b: 733; see Strahan (1980b: 6) and Reardon *et al*. (2008) for discussion). It was proposed by Strahan (1980b: 6) that it was possible that this species had once indeed

existed on Norfolk Island, but none have been caught on the island in modern times (M. Gordon, 1984: 11; Tidemann, 1987b: 33; Hoye, 2011: 297). Recognised as a distinct species within *Nyctinomys* [sic =*Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128] [=*Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55] by Tate (1952a: 604) and then placed within *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55 by Hill (1961: 44), which was subsequently followed by Felten (1964: 6), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 35), Winter and Allison (1980: 34) and M. Gordon (1984: 4). Considerable doubt as to the status of this species was raised by Koopman (1993: 238) and Simmons (2005a: 445). Placed within *Micronomus* by Troughton (1967: 292), Churchill (2008: 193) and Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 29, 136). Included in the genus *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258 by Freeman (1981: 161), Mahoney and Walton (1988f: 147), Parnaby (1992: 29), Koopman (1993: 238), Churchill (1998: 202), Simmons (2005a: 444), Reardon *et al*. (2008: 1), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 491). Reviewed by Reardon *et al*. (2008: 22) who noted the type locality was not established beyond doubt, but the species was defined and confirmed on mainland Australia. Placed within the subgenus *Micronomus* by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 117).

## ***Ozimops*** Reardon *et al.,* 2014

*Ozimops* Reardon *et al*., 2014: 109, 118.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mormopterus planiceps* (Peters, 1866a) [=*Ozimops planiceps* (Peters, 1866a)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Proposed as a subgenus of *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258. Includes the species *cobourgianus*, *lumsdenae*, *kitcheneri*, *halli*, *petersi*, *planiceps* and *ridei* from Australia and the Indo-Papuan species *Mormopterus beccarii* Peters, 1881: 484; *Mormopterus beccarii astrolabiensis* (Meyer, 1899: iii, 19); and *Mormopterus loriae* (Thomas, 1897a: 609).

## ***Ozimops cobourgianus*** (Johnson, 1959)

**Northern Coastal Free-tailed Bat**

*Tadarida loriae cobourgiana* D. Johnson, 1959: 185.

TYPE LOCALITY: Black Rock Point, on north shore of Van Diemen Gulf, 15 miles south east of Cape Don lighthouse, Cobourg Peninsula, Northern Territory, Australia. (11°26′S, 131°56′E)

COMMENTS: Subspecies rank within *Tadarida planiceps* [=*Ozimops planiceps*] recognised by Hill (1961: 46), and within *planiceps* by Koopman (1984: 31) and as '*coburgiana*' by Koopman (1994: 136). Synonymised within *Mormopterus loriae* (Thomas, 1897a: 609) by Freeman (1981: 161) and *Mormopterus planiceps* [=*Ozimops planiceps*] by Mahoney and Walton (1988f: 148). Subspecies recognised within *Mormopterus loriae* (Thomas, 1897a: 609) by Felten (1964: 8), Hall and Richards (1979: 37), as '*coburgiana*', Strahan (1983: 324; 1995: 483), Flannery (1990: 368; 1995a: 479), Bonaccorso (1998: 416), Reardon (1999a: 12), who expected it to be recognised as full species, Simmons (2005a: 445), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 488), but not by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110) or Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30). Taxon listed as *Mormopterus* 'Species 5 (populations U and V)' by Adams *et al*. (1988: 317, 321, 323), which was subsequently recognised as this taxon by Churchill (1998: 207), but see Reardon (2009b: 52). Species recognised with current name by Churchill (2008: 197) and with amended species name gender, by Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 29, 137) and confirmed by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 131) who placed it within the subgenus *Ozimops*.

## ***Ozimops halli*** (Reardon, McKenzie & Adams in Reardon *et al.,* 2014)

**Cape York Free-tailed Bat**

*Mormopterus halli* Reardon, McKenzie & Adams in Reardon *et al*., 2014: 112, 132.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ironbark Dam, Oyala Thumotang National Park, Queensland, 13.625°S 142.801°E.

COMMENTS: Population treated as belonging under *Mormopterus loriae* (Thomas, 1897a: 609), as *Mormopterus loriae ridei* Felten, 1964 [=*Ozimops ridei*], by authors including Reardon (1999a: 12), and Strahan (1995: 482; 2008: 490), or under *M. planiceps* [=*Ozimops planiceps*] (Koopman, 1994: 136). This species equates to 'Species 5 (populations S and T)' from Adams *et al*. (1988: 317, 321, 323) from which time it was recognised as an unnamed taxon by Churchill (1998: 206) or as potentially a subspecies *M. ridei* [=*Ozimops ridei* ] (Churchill, 2008: 198). Placed in the subgenus *Ozimops* by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 132).

## ***Ozimops kitcheneri*** (McKenzie, Reardon & Adams in Reardon *et al.,* 2014)

**Western Free-tailed Bat**

*Mormopterus kitcheneri* Reardon, McKenzie & Adams in Reardon *et al*. 2014: 112, 126.

TYPE LOCALITY: 20 km north-west of Balladonia, Western Australia. 32.252°S 123.431°E.

COMMENTS: This species equates to Species 4 (population O) from Adams *et al*. (1988: 317, 321, 324), which was recognised as an unnamed taxon by Churchill (1998: 210; 2008: 201 part), Reardon (1999a: 12), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 496) and Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 139). Placed in the subgenus *Ozimops* by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 126).

## ***Ozimops lumsdenae*** (Reardon, McKenzie & Adams in Reardon *et al.,* 2014)

**Northern Free-tailed Bat**

*Mormopterus lumsdenae* Reardon, McKenzie & Adams in Reardon *et al*. 2014: 112, 127.

TYPE LOCALITY: Roadside dam, Peninsula Developmental Road, approximately 16 km north of Coen, Queensland. 14.809°S, 143.146°E.

COMMENTS: This species equates to Species 1 from Adams *et al*. (1988: 316, 322, 323). Taxon initially attributed to *Mormopterus beccarii* Peters, 1881: 484 by Winter and Allison (1980: 34) and followed by subsequent authors including Freeman (1981: 160), Mahoney and Walton (1989: 147), Koopman (1993: 237; 1994: 136), Churchill (1998: 200; 2008: 195), Simmons (2005a: 444), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 486), Menkhorst and Knight (2010: 19) and Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 136). Australian forms allocated to *Tadarida beccarii astrolabiensis* [=*Mormopterus beccarii astrolabiensis* (Meyer, 1899: iii, 19)] by Hill (1983: 196), *Mormopterus beccarii astrolabiensis* (Meyer, 1899: iii, 19) by Simmons (1995: 444) and Koopman (1984: 32)(inferred), and within *Mormopterus astrolabiensis* (Meyer, 1899: iii, 19) by Peterson (1985: 208). Placed in the subgenus *Ozimops* by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 127).

### *Ozimops petersi* (Leche 1884)

**Inland Free-tailed Bat**

*Nyctinomous petersi* Leche, 1884: 49.

TYPE LOCALITY: Syntypes from South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank by J. Ogilby (1892: 99). Taxon synonymised within *Nyctinomus planiceps* [=*Ozimops planiceps*] by Thomas (1907b: 765) and Troughton (1926: 86); *Micronomus planiceps* [=*Ozimops planiceps*] by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 101); *Tadarida planiceps* [=*Ozimops planiceps*] by Hill (1961: 45) and Felten (1964: 3); and *Mormopterus planiceps* [=*Ozimops planiceps*] by Freeman (1981: 161), Strahan (1983: 322; 1995: 485), Mahoney and Walton (1988: 148) and Simmons (2005a: 446). Recognised at species rank within *Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128 [=*Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55] by Wood Jones (1925 [1923–1925]): 393) and *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258 by Peterson *et al*. (1985: 1). Taxon recognised as Species 3 in Adams *et al*. (1988: 317, 321, 324), which was subsequently recognised by Churchill (1998: 204; 2008: 200), Reardon (1999a: 12), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 494), and Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 138), until the name *petersi* was formally resurrected and lectotype established by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 124) who placed it in the subgenus *Ozimops*.

### *Ozimops planiceps* (Peters, 1866)

**Southern Free-tailed Bat**

*Nyctinomus planiceps* Peters, 1866a: 23.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, Australia.

COMMENTS: Sydney designated as the type locality by Mertens (1925: 20), but believed to be Western Australia by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 101). Placed in *Micronomus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 101). The taxonomy of this species has been problematical due to the uncertainty of the type locality (Koopman, 1984a: 29). Synonymised within *norfolcensis* [sic] by Dobson (1877b: 732) and Peters (1881: 484) but given species rank in *Nyctinomus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 114, 128 [=*Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55] by Mertens (1925: 20), in *Micronomus* by Troughton (1967: 293), and within *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258 by Strahan (1983: 322; 1995: 485), Koopman (1984a: 31), Legendre (1984: 408, 426), Reardon and Flavel (1987: 59), Parnaby (1992: 29), Simmons (2005a: 446) and Reardon *et al*. (2014: 119). Placed in the genus *Tadarida* Rafinesque, 1814a: 55 by Hill (1961: 45), Felten (1964: 3), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 33, 37), Koopman (1982: 24) in subgenus *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258. Taxon equates to Species 4 (populations P, Q, R) from Adams *et al*. (1988: 317, 321, 324), which was recognised by Churchill (1998: 208; 2008: 201 part), Reardon (1999a: 12), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 497), Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 139). Species 4 (populations P, Q, R) attributed to *planiceps* by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 112). Placed in the subgenus *Ozimops* by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 119).

*Molossus Wilcoxii* Krefft, 1873b: 694.

TYPE LOCALITY: Syntypes from Clarence River, New South Wales to Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Name introduced by Krefft (1864: 6; 1871b: 4) but this was reduced to a *nomen nudum* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 101). Lectotype designated by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 124), but as a junior synonym of *planiceps*. Synonymised within *norfolcensis* [sic] by Dobson (1877b: 732), *planiceps* by Freeman (1981: 161) and within *norfolkensis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 101), Hill (1961: 44), Mahoney and Walton (1988f: 147), Koopman (1993: 238), Simmons (2005a: 445) and most subsequent authors, though synonymised within *planiceps* by Felten (1964: 3) and Freeman (1981: 161). The status of this taxon was discussed in detail by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 124) who placed it as a junior synonym on *Mormopterus planiceps* [=*Ozimops planiceps*].

### *Ozimops ridei* (Felten, 1964)

**Ride's Free-tailed Bat**

*Tadarida loriae ridei* Felten, 1964: 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cairns, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon synonymised within *Mormopterus loriae* (Thomas, 1897a: 609) by Freeman (1981: 161) and within *Mormopterus planiceps* [=*Ozimops planiceps*] by Mahoney and Walton (1988f: 148) and Koopman (1993: 238). Subspecies rank recognised within *Mormopterus loriae* (Thomas, 1897a: 609) by McKean and Price (1967: 112), Hall and Richards (1979: 37), Strahan (1983: 324; 1995: 483), Flannery (1990: 368; 1995a: 479), Bonaccorso (1998:

416), Reardon (1999a: 12) who expected it to be recognised as full species, Simmons (2005a: 445), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 490), but not by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110) or Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30). Species rank, within *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258, recognised by Churchill (2008: 198), but see Reardon (2009b: 52). Taxon recognised at species rank by Churchill (2008: 198) who suggested that it included 'Species 2' and 'Species 5 (populations S and T)' of Adams *et al*. (1988: 316, 321, 323). Taxon recognised as Species 2 (only) of Adams *et al*. (1988: 316, 321, 323) by Churchill (1998: 203), Reardon (1999a: 12), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 493)(who also recognised the subspecies *Mormopterus loriae ridei* [=*Ozimops ridei*]), and Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 29, 138) who recognised it at species rank, which was subsequently formalised by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 112, 129) who placed it in the subgenus *Ozimops*.

### ***Setirostris*** Reardon *et al.,* 2014

*Setirostris* Reardon *et al*., 2014: 109, 117.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mormopterus eleryi* Reardon and McKenzie 2008 [=*Setirostris eleryi* (Reardon & McKenzie, 2008)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Proposed as a subgenus of *Mormopterus* Peters, 1865a: 258. Includes the species *eleryi*.

### ***Setirostris eleryi*** (Reardon & McKenzie, 2008)

**Bristle-faced Free-tailed Bat**

*Mormopterus eleryi* Reardon & McKenzie, 2008: 1, 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: 1.1 km ESE of Eringa, South Australia, Australia. Approx. 240 m elevation. (26.29184°S, 134.739030°E)

COMMENTS: Separated as a distinct species from *Micronomus norfolkensis*. This taxon equates to Species 6 from Adams *et al*. (1988: 316, 321, 322). Species 6 was recognised as an undescribed taxon by subsequent authors including Churchill (1998: 211; 2008: 203), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 499), with the described species being recognised by Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 19, 154), Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 137) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30). Recognised as the sole member of the newly proposed subgenus *Setirostris* by Reardon *et al*. (2014: 117).

## Family Miniopteridae Dobson, 1875

Group Miniopteri Dobson, 1875a: 349.

TYPE GENUS: *Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Natalus* J. Gray, 1838c: 496; *Thyroptera* de Spix, 1823: 61; and *Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837. Subfamily rank recognised by Miller (1907: xi, 227), Tate (1941a: 567), Simpson (1945: 60), Corbet and Hill (1992: 145), Volleth and Heller (1994: 25), Strahan (1995: 8, 492), Simmons (1998: 12) and Simmons (2005a: 519). Family rank recognised by Hoofer and Van Den Bussche (2003: 1), Van Den Bussche and Hoofer (2004: 327), Hutcheon and Kirsch (2004: 43), Eick *et al*. (2005: 1874), Miller-Butterworth *et al*. (2007: 1553, 1557) and followed by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 503), and Menkhorst and Knight (2011: 19).

Subfamily Miniopterinae Miller, 1907: xi, 227.

TYPE GENUS: *Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837. Subfamily rank recognised by Koopman and Jones (1970: 27), Koopman (1984b: 180), and Volleth and Heller (1994: 25). Synonymised within the Subfamily Miniopterinae (Dobson, 1875a: 349) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 322).

Family Miniopteridae Mein & Tupinier, 1977: 207, 209.

TYPE GENUS: *Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it included the genus *Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837. Synonymised within the Subfamily Miniopterinae (Dobson, 1875a: 349) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 322).

### ***Miniopterus*** Bonaparte, 1837

*Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841]: Fascicolo 20, under Φ *Vespertilio emarginatus* (first unnumbered, of two, pages of text) and Fascicolo 21 under Φ *Vespertilio ursinii* (first unnumbered, of two, pages of text).

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio ursinii* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841] [= Φ *Miniopterus schreibersii* (Kuhl, 1817)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Vespertilio*. Genus reviewed in part by Goodwin (1979: 118), Peterson (1981: 828), Maeda (1982: 1), Hill (1983: 171), Corbet and Hill (1992: 145) and Peterson *et al*. (1995: 115). The revision of Maeda (1982: 1) was contested by P. Wilson (1985: 29). More recently Appleton *et al*. (2004: 431, 437) suggested that the currently recognised species is a gross underestimate of the number of actual species. Following Tian *et al*. (2004: 303) and Appleton *et al*. (2004: 431) we recognise the split of *Miniopterus schreibersii* (Kuhl, 1817: 6, 41) into three species: M. *schreibersii* (Europe/N. Africa/Near East), *M. fuliginosus* (Hodgson, 1835: 700; Asia), and *M. orianae* (Australasia).

*Miniopteris* Tomes, 1858a: 116, footnote.

TYPE SPECIES: Unjustified emendation of *Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837.

COMMENTS: This spelling appears to have been used by J. Gray (1866c: 91) but may be a *nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *Miniopterus* by Palmer (1904: 426).

HOMONYMS:

*Miniopteris* J. Gray, 1849: 9, little brown bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae). Genus name used for what is now *Myotis macrotarsus* (Waterhouse, 1845: 3, 5). See Simmons (2005a: 511).

*Minyopterus* Agassiz, 1846: 235.

TYPE SPECIES: Unjustified emendation of *Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837.

COMMENTS: Spelling also used by Winge (1893b: 35).

*Minneopterus* Lampe, 1900: 12.

TYPE SPECIES: Appears to be a *nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Unjustified emendation of *Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837. Synonymised within *Miniopterus* by Palmer (1904: 426).

### *Miniopterus australis* (Tomes, 1858)

**Little Bent-winged Bat**

### *Miniopterus australis australis* (Tomes, 1858)

*M. [iniopteris] Australis* Tomes, 1858a: 125; Plate 65.

TYPE LOCALITY: Loyalty Islands, South Pacific. Designation by Hill (1983: 171).

COMMENTS: Synonyms used here are from Koopman (1993: 230) who notes they come from a variety of sources, some of which are probably erroneous. *Miniopterus australis minor* Laurie and Hill, 1954: 72 is additional to this list. Included in *Miniopterus* by L. Hall and Richards (1979: 57) and Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 135). Koopman (1989: 9) briefly described its extra limital distribution. Species reviewed by Maeda (1982: 1), Hill (1983: 171), Corbet and Hill (1992: 146), Flannery (1995a: 373; 1995b: 443), Bonaccorso (1998: 387) and Kitchener and Suyanto (2002: 9). Does not include *paululus* Hollister (1913: 311), *shortridgei* Laurie and Hill (1957: 128) or *witkampi* Sody (1930: 272) as these are now recognised as distinct species (Kitchener & Suyanto, 2002: 27, 29). Australian subspecies recognised as *australis* by Strahan (1995: 492), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 504).

### Φ *Miniopterus australis solomonensis* Maeda, 1982

Φ *Miniopterus solomonensis* Maeda, 1982: 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaita and San Christobal, Solomon Islands.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australis* by Koopman (1993: 230) but elevated to subspecies rank by Simmons (2005a: 519).

### Φ *Miniopterus australis tibialis* (Tomes, 1858)

Φ *Vesp. [ertilio] tibialis* Tomes, 1858a: 126.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ambon Island, Maluku, Tenggara, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australis* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 71) and Koopman (1993: 230) but elevated to subspecies rank by Strahan (1983: 338), Corbet and Hill (1992: 146), Flannery (1990: 359; 1995a: 444; 1995b: 374), and subspecies rank by Bonaccorso (1998: 387) and Simmons (2005a: 519). Proposed to occur in Australia and the Solomon Islands by Bonaccorso (1998: 387).

### *Miniopterus orianae* Thomas, 1922

**Large Bent-winged Bat**

### *Miniopterus orianae orianae* Thomas, 1922

**Northern Bent-winged Bat**

*Miniopterus orianae* Thomas, 1922k: 616.

TYPE LOCALITY: Casurina Bay, 17 miles from Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *Miniopterus blepotis* (Temminck, 1840: 212) by Troughton (1967: 287) but has typically been associated with *Miniopterus schreibersii* (Kuhl, 1817: 6, 41). It was synonymised within *schreibersii* by Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 136) but recognised as a subspecies of *schreibersii* by D. Johnson (1964: 476), Strahan (1983: 336; 1995: 495), Flannery (1990: 360; 1995a: 452; 1995b: 378), Reardon (1999a: 12), who noted that it should probably be recognised as a full species, Cardinal and Christidis (2000: 14), Simmons (2005a: 522), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 509). Mitochondrial studies by Appleton *et al*. (2004: 435) revealed that Australian populations of *Miniopterus schreibersii* (Kuhl, 1817: 6, 41) differed 3.5% from each other and 13% from *australis*. Further support for the distinctiveness of the Australian '*schreibersii*' was provided by Tian *et al*. (2004: 303) who suggested that *schreibersii* should be separated into three distinct species, named *M. schreibersii*, *M. fuliginosus* and *M. oceanensis*. As a result of these studies this taxon has more recently been typically recognised as a distinct species by authors including Churchill (2008: 186), Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 142) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30); but Reardon (2009b: 53) suggested that although this name may be the oldest name for *Miniopterus* in Australia there are concerns that the relationship of Australian '*schreibersii*' to Indonesian *Miniopterus schreibersii blepotis* (Temminck, 1840: 212) (with an older name) has not been resolved. The common

name was proposed to be 'Large Bent-wing Bat' by Parnaby (1996: 35), which is followed here.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The relationship of Australian *Miniopterus orianae* to Indonesian *blepotis* (Temminck, 1840) needs to be resolved to determine the available name.

### *Miniopterus orianae oceanensis* Maeda, 1982

**Eastern Bent-winged Bat**

*Miniopterus oceanensis* Maeda, 1982: 23.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cable Station, Cape York, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Miniopterus schreibersii* (Kuhl, 1817: 6, 41) by Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 136) and Flannery (1990: 361; 1995a: 452; 1995b: 378). Recognised as a subspecies of *schreibersii* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 146), Reardon (1999a: 12), Cardinal and Christidis (2000: 15), Simmons (2005a: 522), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110) and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 507). Molecular studies by Tian *et al*. (2004: 303) proposed that this taxon should be recognised as a distinct species, while Churchill (2008: 182) recognised it as a subspecies of *orianae* and suggested it is likely to be upgraded to full species status, which was followed by Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 141) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The status of this taxon, whether as subspecies of *M. orianae* or distinct species, needs to be confirmed.

### *Miniopterus orianae bassanii* Cardinal & Christidis, 2000

**Southern Bent-winged Bat**

*Miniopterus schreibersii bassanii* Cardinal & Christidis, 2000: 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Naracoorte, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *Miniopterus schreibersii* (Kuhl, 1817: 6, 41) by Simmons (2005a: 521), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 505). Churchill (2008: 182) recognised it as a subspecies of *orianae* and suggested it is likely to be upgraded to full species status, which was followed by Van Dyck *et al*. (2013: 141) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 23, 30).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC DIRECTIONS: The status of this taxon, whether as subspecies of *M. orianae* or distinct species, needs to be confirmed.

## Family Vespertilionidae J. Gray, 1821

Family Vespertilionidae J. Gray, 1821: 299.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Insectivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Yangochiroptera (Koopman, 1985 part)]) and included the genera *Megadermes* [sic =*Megaderma*] É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197; *Rhynolophus* [sic =*Rhinolophus*] Lacépède, 1799; *Nycterus* [sic =*Nycteris*] É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795: 186; *Rhynopoma* [sic =*Rhinopoma*] É. Geoffroy, 1818: 113; *Thaphosores* [sic =*Taphozous*] É. Geoffroy, 1818; *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Pecotus* [sic =*Plecotus*] É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112; and *Barbastella* J. Gray, 1821: 300. Family name conserved by Direction 98 (ICZN, 1958b: 131). Family reviewed by Miller (1907: 195). Also recognised as the Superfamily Vespertilionoidea by authors including Weber (1928: xiv, 155, as tribe but equal in rank), Van Valen (1979: 109), Koopman (1985: 27), McKenna and Bell (1997: 313), Springer *et al*. (2001: 6243) and Teeling *et al*. (2002: 1432; 2003: 309).

Family Vespertilia Rafinesque, 1815: 54.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Chiropteria (Rafinesque, 1815 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779)]), and included the subfamilies Lophinia (Rafinesque, 1815: 54) that included the genera *Rhinolophus* Lacépède, 1799a; *Phyllostoma* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1 [=*Phyllostomus* Lacépède, 1799a: 16]; *Vampyrum* Rafinesque, 1815: 54; and *Megaderma* É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197; and Nycteria (Rafinesque, 1815: 54) that included the genera *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762; *Eidolon* Rafinesque, 1815: 54; *Pteronotus* Rafinesque, 1815; *Cephalotes* É. Geoffroy, 1810b [=*Nyctimene* Borkhausen, 1797]; *Tadaris* [sic =*Tadarida*] Rafinesque, 1814a: 55; *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Nycterus* [sic =*Nycteris*] É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795: 186; *Noctilio* Linnaeus, 1766: 88; *Molossus* É. Geoffroy, 1805b: 151; and *Atalapha* Rafinesque, 1814a: 12 [=*Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825: 36]. Correction of name to Vespertilionidae provided by Direction 98 (ICZN, 1958b: 131). Name added to the Official List of Family-Group names (Melville & Smith, 1987: 38).

Tribe Vespertilionina J. Gray, 1825a: 339.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Plecotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112; *Barbastellus* J. Gray, 1825b: 243 [=*Barbastella* J. Gray, 1821: 300]; *Proboscidea* de Spix, 1823: 61 [=*Rhynchonycteris* Peters, 1867f: 477; *Thyroptera* de Spix, 1823: 61; and *Caelano* [sic =*Celaeno*] Leach, 1821b: 69 [*Noctilio* Linnaeus, 1766: 88]. Name also described by J. Gray (1825b: 243). Synonymised within Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821: 299) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 316).

Family Vespertiliones Peters, 1865a: 258.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genera *Synotus* Keyserling & Blasius, 1839: 305 [=*Barbastella* J. Gray, 1821: 300]; *Plecotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112; *Histiotus* Gervais, 1855b: 77; *Otonycteris* Peters, 1859b: 223; *Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837; *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Vesperugo* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839: 312 [=*Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31]; *Vesperus* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839: 313 [=*Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31]; *Murina* J. Gray, 1842b; *Harpiocephalus* J. Gray, 1842b: 259; *Nycticejus* [sic =*Nycticeius*] Rafinesque, 1819a: 417]; *Atalapha* Rafinesque, 1814a: 12 [=*Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825: 36]; *Thyroptera* de Spix, 1823: 61; and *Antrozous* H. Allen, 1862: 248.

HOMONYMS:

Vespertiliones Pallas, 1767, bats of the Order Chiroptera. See individual entry.

Group Vespertiliones Dobson, 1878, bats of the Subfamily Vespertilioninae J. Gray, 1821. See individual entry.

Family Vespertilionidae Gill, 1872: 17.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Animalivora (Gill, 1872 [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]) and included the subfamilies Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821: 299) and Nycticejinae (Gill, 1872: 17). Synonymised within Superfamily Vespertilionoidea (J. Gray, 1821: 299) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 313).

Tribe? Vespertilionini Winge, 1893b: 24.

TYPE GENUS: *Emballonura* Temminck, 1838a: 1, 22.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Plecotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112; *Minyopterus* Agassiz, 1846 [=*Miniopterus* Bonaparte, 1837]; *Lasionycteris* Peters, 1865e: 648; *Vesperugo* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839: 312 [=*Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31]; *Harpyiocephalus* J. Gray, 1866c: 90 [=*Harpiocephalus* J. Gray, 1842b: 259]; *Synotus* Keyserling & Blasius, 1839: 305 [=*Barbastella* J. Gray, 1821: 300]; *Chalinolobus* Peters, 1865d; *Otonycteris* Peters, 1859b: 223; *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a; *Atalapha* Rafinesque, 1814a: 12 [=*Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825: 36]; and *Antrozous* H. Allen, 1862: 248. The genus *Vespertilio* included the subgenera *Kerivoula* J. Gray, 1842b: 258; *Natalus* J. Gray, 1838c: 496; and *Nyctiellus* Gervais, 1855b: 84.

Tribe Vespertilionoidea Weber, 1928: xiv, 155.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Microchiroptera (Dobson, 1875a [=Chiroptera (Blumenbach, 1779 part)]) and included the families Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821), Natalidae (J. Gray, 1866c: 90), Myzopodidae (Thomas, 1904g: 5) and Molossidae (Gervais, 1855b). Rank recorded as tribe but is similar to superfamily. Recognised at superfamily rank by Simpson (1945: 58), McKenna and Bell (1997: 313) (via J. Gray, 1821: 299), Simmons and Geisler (1998: 136) and Teeling *et al*. (2002: 1432; 2003: 309).

## Subfamily Kerivoulinae Miller, 1907

Subfamily Kerivoulinae Miller, 1907: xi, 232.

TYPE GENUS: *Kerivoula* J. Gray, 1842b: 258.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Kerivoula* J. Gray, 1842b: 258; and *Phoniscus* Miller, 1905. Subfamily rank recognised by Troughton (1929: 85), Tate (1941a: 583), Simpson (1945: 60), Koopman and Jones (1970: 27), Koopman (1984b: 182), Volleth and Heller (1994: 25), Strahan (1995: 8, 490), McKenna and Bell (1997: 322), Hoofer and Van Den Bussche (2003: 14, 38), Simmons (2005a: 525), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 511).

### *Phoniscus* Miller, 1905

*Phoniscus* Miller, 1905: 229

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phoniscus atrox* Miller, 1905: 230 by original designation.

COMMENTS: The taxonomic distinctiveness of this taxon has been unstable as it was placed as a subgenus within *Kerivoula* J. Gray, 1842b: 258 by Koopman (1982: 22; 1994: 99), and a synonym of it by Koopman (1993: 196) and Ryan (1965b: 517–518). In contrast Iredale and Troughton (1934: xi, 98) and Hill (1965: 547) recognised it as distinct, as did Corbet and Hill (1980: 77; 1992; 155), Churchill (1998: 164; 2008: 147), Simmons (2005a: 528) and most subsequent authors including Reardon *et al*. (2010: 44).

#### *Phoniscus papuensis* (Dobson, 1878)

**Golden-tipped Bat**

*Kerivoula papuensis* Dobson, 1878: 339.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: The generic position of this species has been unstable. It was placed in *Kerivoula* by Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 134), Parnaby (1992: 27), Koopman (1993: 197), Reardon (1999a: 12), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 511). Included within the genus *Phoniscus* Miller, 1905 by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 99), Tate (1941a: 590), Troughton (1967: 288), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 55), Flannery (1990: 355; 1995a: 466; 1995b: 392), Churchill

(1998: 164; 2008: 147), Simmons (2005a: 529) and Reardon *et al*. (2010: 44).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The generic placement of this taxon needs to be confirmed.

## **Subfamily Murininae** Miller, 1907

Subfamily Murininae Miller, 1907: xi, 229.

TYPE GENUS: *Murina* J. Gray, 1842b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Murina* J. Gray, 1842b; and *Harpiocephalus* J. Gray, 1842b: 259. Subfamily recognised by Simpson (1945: 60), Koopman and Jones (1970: 27), Koopman (1984b: 180), Volleth and Heller (1994: 25), Strahan (1995: 8, 496), McKenna and Bell (1997: 322), Hoofer and Van Den Bussche (2003: 38), Simmons (2005a: 522), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 514).

## ***Murina*** J. Gray, 1842

*Murina* J. Gray, 1842b: 258.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio suillus* Temminck, 1840: 224 [= Φ *Murina suilla* (Temminck, 1840: 224)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Typically recognised since its description.

*Ocypetes* Lesson, 1842: 30.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio suillus* Temminck, 1840: 224 (as *Ocypetes suilla*) [= Φ *Murina suilla* (Temminck, 1840: 224)] by subsequent designation. e.g. See Corbet and Hill (1992: 148).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Vespertilio*. Synonymised within *Murina* by Miller (1907: 229) and Simmons (2005a: 523).

HOMONYMS:

*Ocypetes* Risso, 1826a: 184, mites of the Class Arachnida (Order Trombidiformes, Family Trombidiidae). Genus name is an emendation of *Ocypete* Leach, 1814: 434.

*Ocypetes* Wagler, 1829b: 762, seedsnipe birds of the Class Aves (Order Charadriiformes, Family Thinocoridae). Genus is a synonym of *Thinocorus* Eschscholtz, 1829: 2.

*Ocypetes* Saunders, 1871: 77, beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Buprestidae). Currently recognised name. See Bellamy (1997: 218).

*Harpiola* Thomas, 1915d: 309.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Murina grisea* Peters, 1872a: 256, 258 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Murina* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 148) and Simmons (2005a: 523).

## ***Murina florium*** Thomas, 1908

**Flute-nosed Bat**

## ***Murina florium florium*** Thomas, 1908

*Murina florium* Thomas, 1908b: 371.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pulau Flores, Lesser Sunda Inlands (Nusatenggara), Indonesia.

COMMENTS: First identified in Australia by G. Richards *et al*. (1982: 149) with the distribution expanded by Clague *et al*. (1999: 175). This subspecies was allocated to Australia by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 30).

## **Φ *Murina florium lanosa*** Thomas, 1910

Φ *Murina lanosa* Thomas, 1910f: 534.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ceram Island, Moluccas, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *florium* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 75). Synonymised within *florium* by Koopman (1993: 229), but was elevated to subspecies of *florium* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 150), Flannery (1990: 343; 1995a: 454; 1995b: 380), Bonaccorso (1998: 349) and Simmons (2005a: 523). Synonymised within *florium* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 515).

## **Φ *Murina florium toxopei*** Thomas, 1923

Φ *Murina toxopei* Thomas, 1923g: 254.

TYPE LOCALITY: En-Biloro, Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *florium* by Laurie and Hill (1954: 75) and Flannery (1990: 343). Synonymised within *florium* by Flannery (1995a: 454; 1995b: 380), Koopman (1993: 229) and Churchill (1998: 148) (as *M. toxopeusi*); was elevated to a subspecies of *florium* by Simmons (2005a: 523). Synonymised within *florium* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 515), who misspelt it *toxopeusi* following Laurie and Hill (1954: 75).

## **Subfamily Nyctophilinae** Peters, 1865

Nyctophili Peters, 1865b: 524.

TYPE GENUS: *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, the rank was unknown but placed in the Family Megadermata (Peters, 1865a [=Megadermatidae (H. Allen, 1864)]) and included the genera *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a; and *Antrosous* [sic =*Antrozous*] H. Allen, 1862: 248. Recognised as the Tribe Nyctophilini within the Subfamily Vespertilioninae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 322) and Simmons (2005a: 468). Volleth and Tidemann (1991: 321) suggested that *Nyctophilus* may belong within Vespertilionini. Subfamily rank recognised by Koopman and Jones (1970: 27), Strahan (1995: 8, 498), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 516).

Subfamily Nyctophilinae Miller, 1907: xi, 234.

TYPE GENUS: *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Antrozous* H. Allen, 1862: 248; and *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a. Subfamily name recognised by Simpson (1945: 60).

Tribe Nyctophilini Koopman & Jones, 1970: 27.

TYPE GENUS: *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Subfamily Nyctophilinae (Peters, 1865b) and included the genera *Lamingtona* McKean and Calaby, 1968; *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a; and *Pharotis* Thomas, 1914d: 381. Synonymised within Nyctophilini by McKenna and Bell (1997: 322).

## *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821

*Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a: 74, 78; Plate 7.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* Leach, 1821a by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Australian species reviewed by L. Hall and Richards (1979: 58) and Koopman (1984a: 25), with the genus reviewed by Tomes (1858b: 25), Peters (1860b: 123), Thomas (1915e: 493), Tate (1941a: 567) and Parnaby (2009: 39). Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 525–528) suggested there are two undescribed species.

*Barbastellus* J. Gray, 1831b: 38.

TYPE SPECIES: *Barbastellus pacificus* J. Gray, 1831b [=*Nyctophilus geoffroyi pacificus* (J. Gray, 1831b)] by subsequent designation. See Dobson (1878: 175).

COMMENTS: Origin of genus name discussed by Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 139). Synonymised within *Nyctophilus* by J. Gray (1843a: xix), Miller (1907: 236) and Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 139).

HOMONYMS:

*Barbastella* J. Gray, 1821: 300, barbastelle bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae). Currently recognised genus. See Simmons (2005a: 480).

*Barbastellus* J. Gray, 1825b: 243, barbastelle bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae). Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Barbastella* J. Gray, 1821: 300.

*Lamingtona* McKean & Calaby, 1968: 372

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Lamingtona lophorhina* McKean & Calaby, 1968: 373 [= Φ *Nyctophilus microtis* (Thomas, 1888d: 226)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Nyctophilus* by Hill and Koopman (1981: 278) and Simmons (2005a: 468).

## *Nyctophilus arnhemensis* Johnson, 1959

**Arnhem Long-eared Bat**

*Nyctophilus arnhemensis* D. Johnson, 1959: 184.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rocky Bay, south of Yirrkala, Cape Arnhem Peninsula, Northern Territory, Australia. (12°13′S, 136°47′E)

COMMENTS: Taxon has been accepted by subsequent authors.

## *Nyctophilus bifax* Thomas, 1915

**Eastern Long-eared Bat**

*Nyctophilus bifax* Thomas, 1915e: 496.

TYPE LOCALITY: Herberton district, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a synonym of *Nyctophilus gouldi* Tomes, 1858b by Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 140). Koopman (1984a: 27; 1994: 131) considered *bifax* to be a subspecies of *Nyctophilus gouldi* while Koopman (1993: 218) included it as a synonym. Species rank recognised by Troughton (1967: 276), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 58), Parnaby (1987: 153; 2002: 115), Churchill (1998: 154) and Reardon (1999a: 12) and subsequent authors.

## *Nyctophilus corbeni* Parnaby, 2009

**Corben's Long-eared Bat**

*Nyctophilus corbeni* Parnaby, 2009: 39, 46.

TYPE LOCALITY: Old Coghill Track, 0.7 km east of junction with track to main Gilgai Waterhole; formerly Gilgai Flora Reserve, Pilliga East State Forest, New South Wales, Australia. Approximate 235 m elevation (30°29′58″S, 149°20′53″E).

COMMENTS: This species was separated from the previously recognised *Nyctophilus timoriensis*. É. Geoffroy, 1806. Recognised as *Nyctophilus* species 2 by Churchill (2008: 143).

## *Nyctophilus daedalus* Thomas, 1915

**Pallid Long-eared Bat**

*Nyctophilus daedalus* Thomas, 1915e: 498.

TYPE LOCALITY: Daly River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 95) and Troughton (1967: 277), but reduced to a synonym of *bifax* by Ride (1970: 245) and synonym of *gouldi* by Koopman (1993: 218). Subsequently placed as a subspecies of *gouldi* by Koopman (1984a: 27; 1994: 131) and Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 140). Included as a subspecies of *bifax* by D. Johnson (1964: 479), Parnaby (1987: 153) and Reardon (1999a: 12) who noted that it was probably a full species. Recognised as a subspecies of *bifax*

by Strahan (1983: 333; 1995: 501), Flannery (1990: 351; 1995a: 457), Bonaccorso (1998: 357), Simmons (2005a: 469), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 519) who suggested that it is possibly a distinct species. Species rank recognised by Churchill (2008: 134) and confirmed by Parnaby (2009: 39, 61).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Parnaby (2009) drew attention to three distinctive morphs in this species, suggesting that it might in fact be 'a composite of two, and possibly three distinct forms... [which] are most likely to be broadly sympatric throughout the current range'. Future research needs to close this proposition, perhaps with the aid of DNA sequencing.

## *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* Leach, 1821

**Lesser Long-eared Bat**

### *Nyctophilus geoffroyi geoffroyi* Leach, 1821

*Nyctophilus Geoffroyi* Leach, 1821a: 78; Plate 7.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Nyctophilus* by Gould (1853 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 36–37). Thomas (1915e: 495) recognised three subspecies including *geoffroyi*, *pallescens* and *pacificus*. Taxonomic decision of Iredale and Troughton (1934: 94) for *N. geoffroyi* to include as subspecies *pacificus* J. Gray, 1831b and *pallescens* as subspecies which was followed by Tate (1941a: 594). Reviewed by Koopman (1984a: 28) and in part by Kitchener *et al*. (1991: 99). The three subspecies were considered poorly defined by Simmons (2005a: 469).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The validity of the recognised subspecies needs to be confirmed.

*B. [arbastellus] Novae Hollandiae* J. Gray, 1831b: 38.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered as *incertae sedis* by Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 145). Iredale and Troughton (1934: 94) include *Barbastellus novaehollandiae* in *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* Leach, 1821a: but it seems unlikely that the holotype of *B. novaehollandiae* was seen by them and their identification of it as *N. geoffroyi* might not be correct (Mahoney & Walton, 1988g: 145). This species was placed in the genus *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a by Mahoney in Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 145) because J. Gray included it in the same genus as *Barbastellus pacificus* (J. Gray, 1831b), a form correctly placed by Iredale and Troughton (1934) in *Nyctophilus*. Placed within *geoffroyi* by Simmons (2005a: 469).

*Nyctophilus australis* Peters, 1860b: 125; Plate.

TYPE LOCALITY: Western Australia?, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *geoffroyi* by Simmons (2005a: 469).

*Nyctophilus leachii* Dobson, 1878: 174.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *geoffroyi* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 94) and Simmons (2005a: 469).

### *Nyctophilus geoffroyi pacificus* (J. Gray, 1831)

*Barbastellus Pacificus* J. Gray, 1831b: 38.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'the islands of the Southern Pacific', Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *geoffroyi* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 94). Considered a junior synonym of *pallescens* by Koopman (1984a: 28). Recognised as a subspecies of *geoffroyi* by Strahan (1983: 331; 1995: 503), R. Taylor *et al*. (1987: 110), Simmons (2005a: 469), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 521), but not Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 30).

*Nyctophilus unicolor* Tomes, 1858b: 33.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Gould (1859 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 38) and Krefft (1868a: 93). Synonymised within *pacificus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 94) and Simmons (2005a: 469).

*Nyctophilus Geayi* Trouessart, 1915: 146.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nicholson River, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *pacificus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 94) and Simmons (2005a: 469).

### *Nyctophilus geoffroyi pallescens* Thomas, 1913

*Nyctophilus geoffroyi pallescens* Thomas, 1913e: 79.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alexandria, Northern Territory, Australia. 800 feet.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *geoffroyi* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 94), Strahan (1983: 331; 1995: 503), Simmons (2005a: 469), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 521), but not Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 30).

## *Nyctophilus gouldi* Tomes, 1858

**Gould's Long-eared Bat**

*Nyctophilus Gouldi* Tomes, 1858b: 31.

TYPE LOCALITY: Morton Bay, Queensland and Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *timoriensis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 95). Koopman (1984a: 26) noted that that this taxon also included as subspecies the taxa

*daedalus* and *bifax*, but these were definitively separated by Parnaby (1987: 153; 2002: 115; 2009: 39, 61).

### † *Nyctophilus howensis* McKean, 1975

**Lord Howe Long-eared Bat**

† *Nyctophilus howensis* McKean, 1975: 330.

TYPE LOCALITY: Calcarenite Cave, North Bay, Lord Howe Island, Australia.

COMMENTS: Known only from the holotype, but there is no doubt of its specific distinctness (Parnaby, 2009: 68). Appears to have survived into historic times based on the observation of Etheridge (1889: 6) who stated that a bat large than *Chalinolobus morio* was occasionally seen on the island.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: It was suggested by McKean (1975: 332) that the placement of this species within *Nyctophilus* may not prove satisfactory when more material becomes available, which was supported by Parnaby (2009: 39, 70) who argued that there appears to be no specific reason for assigning the holotype to *Nyctophilus*, other than its superficial resemblance in dental and cranial structure compared to any other genera in the Australian region.

### *Nyctophilus major* J. Gray, 1844

**Greater Long-eared Bat**

### *Nyctophilus major major* J. Gray, 1844

**Western Long-eared Bat**

*Nyctophilus major* J. Gray, 1844a: 12b; Plate 21, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Perth, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon reviewed by Tate (1941a: 592) who recognised the author as J. Gray (1841: 400). Synonymised within *timoriensis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 95). This taxon considered a subspecies of *timoriensis* by Koopman (1984a: 27). Synonymised within *timoriensis* by Strahan (1983: 328), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 141), Koopman (1993: 218), Flannery (1995a: 461) and Churchill (1998: 160). Recognised as subspecies of *timoriensis* by Reardon (1999a: 12), who noted that it should be recognised as a full species, Simmons (2005a: 470) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110). Synonymised in part within several undescribed species by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 526, 528, 529), but species rank was recognised by Churchill (2008: 139), Parnaby (2009: 39, 52) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 30).

*Nyctophilus Geoffroyii* Var. *major* J. Gray, 1841: 400.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Citation recognised by Tate (1941a: 595) but not typically by other authors who recognised the author of *major* as J. Gray (1844a: 12b; Plate 21, Fig. 2).

### *Nyctophilus major tor* Parnaby, 2009

**Central Long-eared Bat**

*Nyctophilus major tor* Parnaby, 2009: 39, 58.

TYPE LOCALITY: Johnnies Dam, Jaurdi Station, 125 km west of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, Australia. Approx 435 m elevation (30°46′22″S, 120°07′55″E).

COMMENTS: This species was separated from the previously recognised *Nyctophylus timoriensis*. É. Geoffroy, 1806, and was recognised as the Central Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus* Species 1 by Churchill (2008: 142). Its status was extensively discussed by Parnaby (2009: 58), who suspected that it is in fact a distinct species, broadly sympatric with *N.(m.) major* in the Western Australian wheat belt and southern subcoastal areas, but described it as a subspecies because he was 'unable to refute the simpler hypothesis of a variable species with environmentally induced size variation' (Parnaby, 2009: 58).

FURTHER TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Because of the equivocal morphometric separation between *tor* and nominotypical *major* (females seem to be separable, males not completely so), DNA sequencing seems called for to test the reality of the distinction between the two.

### *Nyctophilus sherrini* Thomas, 1915

**Tasmanian Long-eared Bat**

*Nyctophilus sherrini* Thomas, 1915e: 495.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: This taxon considered a subspecies rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 95) and Koopman (1984a: 27). Synonymised within *timoriensis* by Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 141) and Koopman (1993: 218). Recognised as subspecies of *timoriensis* by Strahan (1983: 328; 1995: 508), R. Taylor *et al*. (1987: 110) and Reardon (1999a: 12) who noted that it was probably a full species. Recognised as a subspecies by Flannery (1990: 352; 1995a: 461), Simmons (2005a: 470) and Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110) but as a distinct species by Churchill (2008: 141) and Parnaby (2009: 39, 65). Not recognised by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008) but was recognised by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 30).

### *Nyctophilus walkeri* Thomas, 1892

**Pygmy Long-eared Bat**

*Nyctophilus Walkeri* Thomas, 1892: 406.

TYPE LOCALITY: Adelaide River, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Has been recognised by most subsequent authors.

### *nomen dubium*

*Vesp. [ertilio] timoriensis* É. Geoffroy, 1806: 200; Plate 47.

TYPE LOCALITY: Timor Island, Indonesia. This locality is not considered beyond doubt by Desmarest (1819: 481), Tomes (1858b: 31) and Koopman (1984a: 28).

COMMENTS: Species reviewed by Kitchener *et al*. (1991: 97), with the taxonomic history reviewed by Parnaby (2009: 44). Placed in the genus *Nyctophilus* by Gould (1859 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 39), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 95) and subsequent authors including Troughton (1967: 276), Ride (1970: 164), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 58, 59), Reardon and Flavel (1987: 63), and Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 141). Species provisionally synonymised within *major* by Thomas (1914d: 383), who suggested that the name be dropped for the present, as it is impossible to identify it with certainty among the Australian species. Taxonomic decision of Koopman (1984a: 27) to recognise *major* and *sherrini* as subspecies. Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 525–528) and Parnaby (2009: 43) suggested that it is not yet clear whether several undescribed forms are separate species or subspecies of *timoriensis*. The species *timoriensis* was considered not to occur in Australia by Churchill (2008: 143) and subsequently considered a *nomen dubium* by Parnaby (2009: 39) due to uncertainty surrounding the provenance of the original specimens(s), the lack of a definite type specimen, and lack of sufficient detail in the original description and illustration to relate the name to a singular currently recognised species.

## Subfamily Vespertilioninae J. Gray, 1821

Family Vespertilionidae J. Gray, 1821: 299.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Insectivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Yangochiroptera (Koopman, 1985 part)]) and included the genera *Megadermes* [sic =*Megaderma*] É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197; *Rhynolophus* [sic =*Rhinolophus*] Lacépède, 1799; *Nycterus* [sic =*Nycteris*] É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795: 186; *Rhynopoma* [sic =*Rhinopoma*] É. Geoffroy, 1818: 113; *Thaphosores* [sic =*Taphozous*] É. Geoffroy, 1818; *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Pecotus* [sic =*Plecotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112; and *Barbastella* J. Gray, 1821: 300. Recognised as a tribe by Koopman and Jones (1970: 27), and Volleth and Heller (1994: 25). Subfamily recognised by Koopman (1984b: 180), Strahan (1995: 8, 510), McKenna and Bell (1997: 316), Simmons (2005a: 484), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10, 531).

Tribe Vespertilionina J. Gray, 1825a: 339.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Plectotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112; *Barbastellus* J. Gray, 1825b: 243 [=*Barbastella* J. Gray, 1821: 300]; *Proboscidea* de Spix, 1823: 61 [=*Rhynchonycteris* Peters, 1867f: 477]; *Thyroptera* de Spix, 1823: 61]; and *Caelano* [sic =*Celaeno*] Leach, 1821b: 69 [=*Noctilio* Linnaeus, 1766: 88]. Name also described at subfamily rank by J. Gray (1825b: 243). Synonymised within the Subfamily Vespertilioninae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 316).

Group Vespertiliones Dobson, 1878: 168.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Vesperugo* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839: 312 [=*Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31]; *Chalinolobus* Peters, 1865d; *Scotophilus* Tomes, 1857; *Nycticejus* [sic =*Nycticeius*] Rafinesque, 1819a: 417]; *Atalapha* Rafinesque, 1814a: 12 [=*Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825: 36]; *Harpiocephalus* J. Gray, 1842b: 259; *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31]; and *Kerivoula* J. Gray, 1842b: 258. Synonymised within the Subfamily Vespertiloninae by Simpson (1945: 59).

HOMONYMS:

Vespertiliones Pallas, 1767, bats of the Order Chiroptera. See individual entry.

Family Vespertiliones Peters, 1865a, bats of the Family Vespertilionidae J. Gray, 1821. See individual entry.

Subfamily Plecotinae Miller, 1897a: 41, 46.

TYPE GENUS: *Plecotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Euderma* H. Allen, 1891: 467; and *Plecotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112.

Subfamily Vespertilioninae Miller, 1897a: 41, 54.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Dasypterus* Peters, 1870: 912 [=*Lasiurus* J. Gray, 1831b: 38]; *Rhogeëssa* H. Allen, 1866: 285; *Nycticeius* Rafinesque, 1819a: 417; *Lasiurus* J. Gray, 1831b: 38; *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Pipistrellus* Kaup, 1829; *Lasionycteris* Peters, 1865e: 648; and *Myotis* Kaup, 1829. Subfamily rank recognised by Simpson (1945: 59).

Subfamily Nyctophilinae Miller, 1907: xi, 234.

TYPE GENUS: *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Antrozous* H. Allen, 1862: 248;

and *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821a. Synonymised within the Subfamily Vespertilioninae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 316).

Leuconoïdes Menu, 1987: 77, 82.

TYPE GENUS: *Leuconöe* Boie, 1830.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, the rank was unclear but placed in the Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821), above the 'les leuconoformes' (Menu, 1987) and included the genera *Leuconöe* Boie, 1830 [=*Myotis*, 1829]; *Pizonyx* Miller, 1906b [=*Myotis*, 1829]; and *Perimyotis* Menu, 1984 [=*Pipistrellus* Kaup, 1829]. Emended by McKenna and Bell (1997: 316) from the form as originally published as 'Les leuconöides', as it apparently meets the requirements of Article 11 of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 19). Synonymised within the Subfamily Vespertilioninae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 316).

## Tribe Vespertilionini J. Gray, 1821

Family Vespertilionini J. Gray, 1821: 299.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Insectivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Yangochiroptera (Koopman, 1985 part)]) and included the genera *Megadermes* [sic =*Megaderma*] É. Geoffroy, 1810a: 197; *Rhynolophus* [sic =*Rhinolophus*] Lacépède, 1799; *Nycterus* [sic =*Nycteris*] É. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795: 186; *Rhynopoma* [sic =*Rhinopoma*] É. Geoffroy, 1818: 113; *Thaphosores* [sic =*Taphozous*] É. Geoffroy, 1818; *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Pecotus* [sic =*Plecotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112; and *Barbastella* J. Gray, 1821: 300. Tribe rank recognised by Koopman and Jones (1970: 27), McKenna and Bell (1997: 318), Hoofer and Van Den Bussche (2003: 38) and Simmons (2005a: 484), but not Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10).

Tribe Vespertilionina J. Gray, 1825a: 339.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Plectotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112; *Barbastellus* J. Gray, 1825b: 243 [=*Barbastella* J. Gray, 1821: 300]; *Proboscidea* de Spix, 1823: 61 [=*Rhynchonycteris* Peters, 1867f: 477]; *Thyroptera* de Spix, 1823: 61; and *Caelano* [sic =*Celaeno*] Leach, 1821b: 69 [=*Noctilio* Linnaeus, 1766: 88]. Synonymised within the Subfamily Vespertilioninae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 318).

Tribe Vespertilionini Koopman & Jones, 1970: 27.

TYPE GENUS: *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera † *Samonycteris* Revilliod, 1922: 139; *Eudiscopus* Conisbee, 1953: 30; *Pipistrellus* Kaup, 1829; *Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825: 36; *Glischropus* Dobson, 1875c: 472; *Eptesicus* Rafinesque, 1820a: 2; *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31; *Laephotis* Thomas, 1901c: 460; *Histiotus* Gervais, 1855b: 77; *Philetor* Thomas, 1902d: 220; *Tylonycteris* Peters, 1872b: 703; *Mimetillus* Thomas, 1904h: 12; *Hesperoptenus* Peters, 1868b: 626; and *Chalinolobus* Peters, 1865d. Synonymised within the Subfamily Vespertilioninae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 318).

Néoeptésiformes Menu, 1987: 77, 123, 134.

TYPE GENUS: *Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825: 36.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, the rank was unclear but placed in the Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821), in the Les Nyctaloïdes (Menu, 1987) and included the genera *Hypsugo* Kolenati, 1856: 131, 167; *Tylonycteris* Peters, 1872b: 703; and *Mimetillus* Thomas, 1904h: 12. Emended by McKenna and Bell (1997: 318) as published as 'les néoeptésiformes' as it seems to meet the requirements of Article 11 of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 19). Synonymised within Vespertilioninae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 318).

Eptésiformes Menu, 1987: 78, 104, 134.

TYPE GENUS: *Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825: 36.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, the rank was unclear but placed in the Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821), in the Les Nyctaliformes (Menu, 1987) and included the genera *Eptesicus* Rafinesque, 1820a: 2; and *Nycterikaupius* Menu, 1987. Emended by McKenna and Bell (1997: 318) as published as 'les eptésiformes' as it seems to meet the requirements of Article 11 of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 19). Synonymised within the Subfamily Vespertilioninae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 318).

## *Chalinolobus* Peters, 1867

*Chalinolobus* Peters, 1867h: 680.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio tuberculatus* Forster, 1844: 62 [= Φ *Chalinolobus tuberculatus* (Forster, 1844: 62)] by monotypy, by ruling of the ICZN Opinion 1994 (2002: 63).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Dobson (1875d: 381), Tate (1942c: 260), Ryan (1966: 86) and Koopman (1971: 1; 1984a: 17). Does not include *Glauconycteris* Dobson (1875d: 383) as this was removed by Simmons (1997: 486).

*Vespertilio* J. Gray, 1843d: 181.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio tuberculatus* Forster, 1844: 62 [= Φ *Chalinolobus tuberculatus* (Forster, 1844: 62)] by monotypy. See Opinion 1994 of the ICZN (2002: 63).

COMMENTS: Author of type species given as Forster (1844: 62) by Simmons (2005a: 485). Synonymised within *Chalinolobus* by Chruszcz and Barclay (2002: 1) who give the author of the type as J. Gray (1843d: 181).

HOMONYMS:

*Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31, particolored bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae). Currently recognised genus. See Simmons (2005a: 498).

*Vespertilio* J. Gray, 1843a, little brown bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae). Synonymised within *Myotis* Kaup, 1829. See individual entry.

*Vespertilio* Mörch, 1852: 123, sea snails of the Class Mollusca (Order Neogastropoda, Family Volutidae). Genus is a synonym of *Cymbiola* Swainson, 1831: Text to Plate 83. See Darragh (1988: 259).

*Scotophilus* Tomes, 1857: 135; Plates 53–54.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio tuberculatus* Forster, 1844: 62 (as *Scotophilus tuberculatus*) [= Φ *Chalinolobus tuberculatus* (Forster, 1844: 62)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Chalinolobus* by Chruszcz and Barclay (2002: 1), but not discussed by Simmons (2005a: 484).

HOMONYMS:

*Scotophilus* Leach, 1821b: 69, 71, house bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae). Genus currently recognised. See Simmons (2005a: 465).

*Scotophilus* Swainson, 1836: 326, owls of the Class Aves (Order Strigiformes, Family Strigidae). Described as a subspecies and is a synonym of the genus *Strix* Linnaeus 1758: 92.

*Scotophilus* Meinert, 1870: 40, myriapods of the Phylum Arthropoda (Class Chilopoda, Order Geophilomorpha, Family Dignathodontidae). Genus a synonym of *Henia* Koch, 1847: 181. See Barber and Minelli (2012).

*Scotophilus* Hesse, 1881: 4, small crustaceans of the Subphylum Crustacea (Class Maxillopoda, Order Cyclopodea, Family *incertae sedis*). Synonym of the genus *Hesseius* Özdikmen, 2008: 267.

## *Chalinolobus dwyeri* Ryan, 1966

**Large-eared Wattled Bat**

*Chalinolobus dwyeri* Ryan, 1966: 89.

TYPE LOCALITY: Copeton, 14 miles south of Inverell, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised since its description.

## *Chalinolobus gouldii* (J. Gray, 1841)

**Gould's Wattled Bat**

*S. [cotophilus] Gouldii* J. Gray, 1841: 400, 405.

TYPE LOCALITY: Launceston, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Designation by Thomas (1905a: 422). Recognised within *Scotophilus* by Gould (1855 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 40) and transferred to *Chalinolobus* by Dobson (1878: 250), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 97) and followed by subsequent authors. Specimens of this species have been collected from Norfolk Island (Troughton, 1922: 40), but it now appears likely to be extinct (Gordon, 1984: 12; Tidemann, 1986: 511; 1987b: 33). The population from Norfolk Island (as yet unnamed) may also represent a distinct species (Flannery, 1995b: 363). Reviewed by Tidemann (1986: 503), Koopman (1993: 199) and Chruszcz and Barclay (2002: 1) who included *neocaledonicus* Revilliod, 1914: 355 within this species, but *neocaledonicus* was recognised as a distinct species by Flannery (1995b: 364) who suggested the morphometric evidence of Tidemann (1986) that synonymised it with *gouldii* was weak.

*Chalinolobus gouldii venatoris* Thomas, 1908b: 372.

TYPE LOCALITY: Alexandria, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: The status of this taxon has been unstable as it was recognised as a subspecies by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 97), D. Johnson (1964: 475), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 45), Strahan (1983: 340; 1995: 513), Flannery (1995b: 360) and Simmons (2005a: 484), but was synonymised within *gouldii* by Koopman (1993:199), and not considered by Chruszcz and Barclay (2002: 1), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 110) or Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 534).

## *Chalinolobus morio* (J. Gray, 1841)

**Chocolate Wattled Bat**

*Scotophilus morio* J. Gray, 1841: 400, 405.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Designation by Thomas (1905a: 422). Species recognised within *Scotophilus* by Gould (1855 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 41) and transferred to *Chalinolobus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 97) and followed by subsequent authors. Also suggested to occur on Lord Howe Island by Troughton (1920: 118).

*S. [cotophilus] australis* J. Gray, 1841: 400, 406.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, Australia. Syntypes collected in Liverpool range New South Wales; Adelaide and its vicinity, South Australia; Canning River Western Australia and Hobart Tasmania.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *morio* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 97) and subsequent authors.

*Scotophilus microdon* Tomes, 1859b: 68.

TYPE LOCALITY: Syntypes from Tasmania and South Australia?, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Gould (1860 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 42) and Krefft (1868a: 93). Synonymised

within *morio* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 97) and subsequent authors.

*Vespertilio Muelleri* Becker, 1860: 43; Plate.

TYPE LOCALITY: Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *morio* by Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 130).

*Chalinolobus signifer* Dobson, 1876b: 289.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peak Downs, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank by J. Ogilby (1892: 90). Synonymised within *morio* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 97), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 130) and subsequent authors.

### *Chalinolobus nigrogriseus* (Gould, 1856)

**Hoary Wattled Bat**

### *Chalinolobus nigrogriseus nigrogriseus* (Gould, 1856)

*Scotophilus nigrogriseus* Gould, 1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 44.

TYPE LOCALITY: Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included within *Chalinolobus*, but synonymised within *picatus*, by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 97) and of uncertain status by Ride (1970: 176). Recognised as a subspecies of *picatus* by D. Johnson (1964: 476). Troughton (1967: 281) and Van Deusen and Koopman (1971: 4) recognised *nigrogriseus* at the species rank in *Chalinolobus*, as did L. Hall and Richards (1979: 42, 43), Koopman (1984a: 17) and subsequent authors.

### *Chalinolobus nigrogriseus rogersi* Thomas, 1909

*Chalinolobus nigrogriseus rogersi* Thomas, 1909a: 150.

TYPE LOCALITY: Parry Creek, Western Australia, Australia. 10 feet.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 97), Troughton (1967: 282) and Ride (1970: 176). Subspecies status recognised by Van Deusen and Koopman (1971: 4), Strahan (1983: 344; 1995: 516) and Flannery (1990: 334). Synonymised within *nigrogriseus* by Honacki *et al*. (1982: 172), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 130), Koopman (1993: 200) and Flannery (1995a: 440; 1995b: 365). Elevated to subspecies of *nigrogriseus* by Bonaccorso (1998: 322), Simmons (2005a: 484), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 111), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 538), but not Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 30).

### *Chalinolobus picatus* (Gould, 1852)

**Little Pied Wattled Bat**

*Scotophilus picatus* Gould, 1852 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 43.

TYPE LOCALITY: Depot Glen Preservation Creek, about 13 km north west of Milparinka, New South Wales, Australia. Holotype collected on the Sturt Expedition (1848: 324).

COMMENTS: Placed in *Chalinolobus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 97) and followed by subsequent authors. Reviewed by Van Deusen and Koopman (1971: 3).

### *Falsistrellus* Troughton, 1944

*Falsistrellus* Troughton, 1944: 349.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio tasmaniensis* Gould, 1858 [=*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis* (Gould, 1858)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by Ride (1970: 243), Hill and Harrison (1987: 238), Corbet and Hill (1992: 133), Koopman (1993: 219) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 319). Recognised at subgeneric rank (within *Pipistrellus*) by Koopman (1994: 115), and generic rank by Kitchener *et al*. (1986: 435, 442), Adams *et al*. (1987a: 168), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 133), Volleth and Heller (1994: 25), Reardon (1999a: 12) and Simmons (2005a: 485).

### *Falsistrellus mackenziei* Kitchener *et al*., 1986

**Western Falsistrelle**

*Falsistrellus mackenziei* Kitchener *et al*., 1986: 435, 451.

TYPE LOCALITY: Donelly, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a distinct species by Adams *et al*. (1987a: 168) and Churchill (1998: 140). Synonymised within *tasmaniensis* in *Pipistrellus* by Koopman (1993: 224) and as a subspecies of *tasmaniensis* by Koopman (1994: 115).

### *Falsistrellus tasmaniensis* (Gould, 1858)

**Eastern Falsistrelle**

*Vespertilio tasmanensis* Gould, 1858 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 48.

TYPE LOCALITY: Syntypes from Tasmania, Australia; Philippine Islands and the continent of India.

COMMENTS: Described as *Vespertilio tasmanensis* on the cover and 14th plate of Part 10 and as *Vespertilio tasmaniensis* on unnumbered page of text. Gould (1863 [1845–1863]: Part 10, xxxix) appears to be the first reviser and adopts the name *tasmaniensis*. Name recognised by Krefft (1868a: 93). Recognised within *Glischropus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 96) and within *Pipistrellus* by Thomas (1906c: 470),

Tate (1942c: 251), Troughton (1967: 280), Ride (1970: 176), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 39), Koopman (1993: 224) and Reardon (1999a: 12). Kitchener *et al*. (1986: 443) recognised its species status and placed it in *Falsistrellus*, which was supported by Adams *et al*. (1987a: 168), R. Taylor *et al*. (1987: 110), Parnaby (1992: 26) and Simmons (2005a: 486).

*Vesperugo Krefftii* Peters, 1869: 404.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species by J. Ogilby (1892: 89). Recognised as a subspecies of *tasmaniensis* by Tate (1942c: 251). Synonymised within *tasmaniensis* in *Pipistrellus* by Thomas (1906c: 470), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 96), Kitchener *et al*. (1986: 443) and subsequent authors.

## Tribe Pipistrellini Tate, 1942

Tribe Pipistrellini Tate, 1942c: 221, 232.

TYPE GENUS: *Pipistrellus* Kaup, 1829.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Pipistrellus* Kaup, 1829; and *Glischropus* Dobson, 1875c: 472. Synonymised within Vespertilionini by McKenna and Bell (1997: 318). Tribe rank recognised by Volleth and Heller (1994: 25), Hoofer and Van Den Bussche (2003: 38) and Simmons (2005a: 470), but not Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10).

Nyctaloïdes Menu, 1987: 77, 94.

TYPE GENUS: *Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825: 36.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, the rank was unclear but placed in the Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the Nyctaliformes (Menu, 1987), Eptésiformes (Menu, 1987) and Néoeptésiformes (Menu, 1987). Synonymised within the Subfamily Vespertilioninae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 318).

Nyctaliformes Menu, 1987: 77, 95, 133.

TYPE GENUS: *Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825: 36.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, the rank was unclear but placed in the Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821), the Les Nyctaloïdes (Menu, 1987) and included the genera *Pipistrellus* Kaup, 1829; *Glischropus* Dobson, 1875c: 472; *Philetor* Thomas, 1902d: 220; *Scotoecus* Thomas, 1901d: 263; and *Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825: 36. Synonymised within the Subfamily Vespertilioninae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 318).

## *Pipistrellus* Kaup, 1829

*Pipistrellus* Kaup, 1829: 98.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio pipistrellus* Schreber, 1774: 189; Plate 54 [= Φ *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Schreber, 1774: 189; Plate 54)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Miller (1897a: 15, 20; 1897b: 384; 1907: 204) to include *Vesperugo* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839: 312; and *Nannugo* Kolenati 1856, 131, 169 in synonymy as *Pipistrellus* Kaup, 1829. There has been considerable confusion over the allocation of species to the genus *Pipistrellus* in Australia (e.g. Tate, 1942c; Ride, 1970: 176; Koopman, 1984a: 12). See taxonomic decision of Ride (1970: 176, 243) for *Pipistrellus* and *Falsistrellus* in synonymy as *Pipistrellus*. For discussion of the synonyms of *Pipistrellus* see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 161), Menu (1984: 409) and Kitchener *et al*. (1986: 435). Genus reviewed by Koopman (1973: 113), Horáček and Hanák (1985: 9), Hill and Harrison (1987: 238) and Simmons (2005a: 472).

HOMONYMS:

*Pipistrellus* Gistel, 1848: xi, dance flies of the Class Insecta (Order Diptera, Family Hybotidae). Genus is a synonym of *Trichina* Meigen, 1830: 335. See Poole and Gentili (1996: 161).

*Romicia* J. Gray, 1838c: 495.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Romicia calcarata* J. Gray, 1838c: 495 [= unassigned – *nomen dubium*)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by Miller (1907: 204), Corbet and Hill (1992: 133), McKenna and Bell (1997: 319) and Simmons (2005a: 472).

*Romicius* Blyth, 1840: 75.

TYPE SPECIES: Invalid emendation of *Romicia* J. Gray, 1838c.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by Hill and Harrison (1987: 238) and Simmons (2005a: 472).

*Nannugo* Kolenati, 1856: 131, 169.

TYPE SPECIES: Described as a subgenus of *Vesperugo* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839: 312). Included Φ *Vespertilio nathusii* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839: 320; Φ *Vespertilio kuhlii* Kuhl, 1819: 199); Φ *Vespertilio pipistrellus* Schreber, 1774: 189; Plate 54 [= Φ *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Schreber, 1774: 189; Plate 54)].

COMMENTS: Originally made available as a subgenus of *Vesperugo* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839: 312. Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by Miller (1897a: 15; 1897b: 384; 1907: 204), Hill and Harrison (1987: 238), Corbet and Hill (1992: 133), McKenna and Bell (1997: 319) and Simmons (2005a: 472). Not considered by Koopman (1993).

*Alobus* Peters, 1867c: 707.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio (Alobus) temminckii* Cretzschmar, 1826: 17 [= Φ *Pipistrellus rueppellii* (J. Fischer, 1829: 109)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Vespertilio*. Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by Hill and Harrison

(1987: 238), McKenna and Bell (1997: 319) and Simmons (2005a: 472).

HOMONYMS:

*Alobus* Le Conte, 1856: 273, scarab beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Scarabaeidae). Genus is a synonym of *Diplotaxis* Kirby, 1837: 129. See A. Smith (2002: 45) and Vaurie (1958: 282).

*Euvesperugo* Acloque, 1899: 35.

TYPE SPECIES: When proposed, this genus contained six species including Φ *Vespertilio noctula* Schreber, 1774: 166 [= Φ *Nyctalus noctula* (Schreber, 1774: 166); Φ *Vespertilio leisleri* Kuhl, 1817: 14, 46 [= Φ *Nyctalus leisleri* (Kuhl, 1817; 14, 46); Φ *Vesperugo maurus* Blasius, 1853: 35 [= Φ *Hypsugo savii* (Bonaparte, 1837[1832–1841]: Fascicolo 20)]; Φ *Vespertilio kuhlii* Kuhl, 1819: 199 [= Φ *Pipistrellus kuhlii* (Kuhl, 1819: 199)]; Φ *Vespertilio pipistrellus* Schreber, 1774: 167 [= Φ *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Schreber, 1774: 167)]; and Φ *Vespertilio abramus* Temminck, 1840: 232 [= Φ *Pipistrellus abramus* (Temminck, 1840: 232). Of these Φ *Vespertilio pipistrellus* Schreber, 1774: 167 [= Φ *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Schreber, 1774: 167)] is here nominated as the type species.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Vesperugo* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839: 312 [= *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31]. Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by Hill and Harrison (1987: 238), McKenna and Bell (1997: 319) and Simmons (2005a: 472).

*Eptesicops* A. Roberts, 1926: 245.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Scotophilus rusticus* Tomes, 1861: 35 (as *V. rusticus*) [= Φ *Pipistrellus rusticus* (Tomes, 1861: 35)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by Simpson (1945: 59), Hill and Harrison (1987: 238), McKenna and Bell (1997: 319) and Simmons (2005a: 472). Not considered by Koopman (1993).

*Vansonia* A. Roberts, 1946: 304.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Pipistrellus vernayi* (Roberts, 1932: 16) by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by Hill and Harrison (1987: 238), Koopman (1993: 219) and Simmons (2005a: 472).

HOMONYMS:

*Vansonia* Schein, 1956: 27, scarab beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Scarabaeidae). Genus name was renamed *Vanstaronia* by Kammerer, 2006: 270.

*Perimyotis* Menu, 1984: 409, 415.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio subflavus* F. Cuvier, 1832: 17 [= Φ *Pipistrellus subflavus* (F. Cuvier, 1832: 17)] by monotypy

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by Hill and Harrison (1987: 238), Koopman (1993: 219), McKenna and Bell (1997: 319) and Simmons (2005a: 472).

*Attelepharca* Menu, 1987: 78, 126.

TYPE SPECIES: No type species designated and therefore is not available.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 133) and Simmons (2005a: 472).

### ***Pipistrellus adamsi*** Kitchener *et al.*, 1986

**Forest Pipistrelle**

*Pipistrellus adamsi* Kitchener *et al*., 1986: 435, 463.

TYPE LOCALITY: 40 km East of the Archer River Crossing, Cape York, Queensland, Australia (13°27′S, 143°18′E).

COMMENTS: Confirmed as a species by Adams *et al*. (1987a: 167). Included within *tenuis* by Koopman (1993: 224; 1994: 112). Elevated to species rank by Strahan (1995: 524) and Simmons (2005a: 473).

### † ***Pipistrellus murrayi*** C. Andrews, 1900

**Christmas Island Pipistrelle**

† *Pipistrellus murrayi* C. Andrews, 1900: 26.

TYPE LOCALITY: Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *Pipistrellus tenuis* Temminck, 1840 by Simmons (2005a: 479). Species rank recognised by Tate (1942c: 240), Churchill (1998: 167), Van Dyck and Strahan (2007: 547) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 30). A major revision of south-east Asian species was undertaken to determine the evolutionary significance of this taxon and it revealed that this taxon was distinct at the species rank (Helgen *et al*. 2009: 19). This species appears to have gone extinct in 2009 (Beeton *et al*., 2010: 11, 51).

### ***Pipistrellus westralis*** Koopman, 1984

**Northern Pipistrelle**

*Pipistrellus tenuis westralis* Koopman, 1984a: 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape Bossut, Western Australia, Australia. (18°40′S, 121°30′E)

COMMENTS: Included as a subspecies or synonym within *tenuis* by Koopman (1993: 224; 1994: 112). Elevated to species status by Kitchener *et al*. (1986: 456), which was subsequently confirmed by Adams *et al*. (1987a: 167).

## Tribe Nycticeiini Gervais, 1855

Tribe Nycticeina Gervais, 1855b: 71, footnote.

TYPE GENUS: *Nycticeius* Rafinesque, 1819a: 417.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Atalapha* Rafinesque, 1814a: 12 [=*Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825: 36] and *Nycticejus* [sic =*Nycticeius*]

Rafinesque, 1819a: 417]. Tribe rank recognised by Volleth and Heller (1994: 25), McKenna and Bell (1997: 320) and Simmons (2005a: 461), but not Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10).

Subfamily Nycticejinae Gill, 1872: 17.

TYPE GENUS: *Nycticeius* Rafinesque, 1819a: 417.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within the Tribe Nycticeiini by McKenna and Bell (1997: 320).

Tribe Nycticeini Tate, 1942c: 280

TYPE GENUS: *Nycticeius* Rafinesque, 1819a: 417.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Scoteinus* Dobson, 1875e: 371 [=*Scotomanes* Dobson, 1875e: 371], *Nycticeius* Rafinesque, 1819a: 417; *Rhogeëssa* H. Allen, 1866: 285; *Baeodon* Miller, 1906b: 85 [=*Rhogeëssa* H. Allen, 1866: 285]; *Scotoecus* Thomas, 1901d: 263; *Scotophilus* Leach, 1821b: 69, 71; *Scotomanes* Dobson, 1875e: 371; and *Otonycteris* Peters, 1859b: 223. Synonymised within the Tribe Nycticeiini by McKenna and Bell (1997: 320).

Section Scotophili A. Murray, 1866: 238.

TYPE GENUS: *Scotophilus* Leach, 1821b: 69, 71.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within the Tribe Nycticeiini by McKenna and Bell (1997: 320).

Tribe Scotophilini Hill & Harrison, 1987: 278.

TYPE GENUS: *Scotophilus* Leach, 1821b: 69, 71.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Scotomanes* Dobson, 1875e: 371 (including *Scoteinus* Dobson, 1875e: 371); and *Scotophilus* Leach, 1821b: 69, 71). Rank was recognised by Hoofer and Van Den Bussche (2003: 38), but synonymised within the Tribe Nycticeiini by McKenna and Bell (1997: 320) and followed by Simmons (2005a: 461, 465).

## *Scoteanax* Troughton, 1944

*Scoteanax* Troughton, 1944: 353.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nycticejus rüppellii* Peters, 1866a (as *Nycteicejus ruppellii* Peters, 1866a) [=*Scoteanax rueppellii* (Peters, 1866a)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Type species given as *Oligotomus australis* Iredale (ex MacGillivray), 1937: 45. This genus was erected by Troughton (1944: 353, 354) for *ruppellii* and *Scotorepens* for the other forms. Often included within *Nycticeius* (e.g. Laurie and Hill, 1954: 70; Strahan, 1983: 348), but separated by Troughton (1967: 284), Kitchener and Caputi (1985: 85), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 143), Parnaby (1992: 26), Strahan (1995: 527), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 551).

*Oligotomus* Iredale (ex MacGillivray), 1937: 45.

TYPE SPECIES: *Oligotomus australis* Iredale (ex MacGillivray), 1937 [=*Scoteanax rueppellii* (Peters, 1866a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Scoteanax* by Simmons (2005a: 464).

HOMONYMS:

*Oligotomus* Cope, 1882a: 182, fossil of the Class Mammalia († Order Condylarthra, † Family Phenacodontidae). Genus is a synonym of *Ectocion* (Cope, 1882b: 522; Archibald, 1998: 321).

### *Scoteanax rueppellii* (Peters, 1866)

**Greater Broad-nosed Bat**

*Nycticejus Rüppellii* Peters, 1866a: 21.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Sydney in Westaustralien' [=Sydney, Australia].

COMMENTS: Dobson (1875e: 371) referred *rueppellii* to *Scotophilus* by placing it in the subgenus *Scoteinus*. Included in the genus *Scotophilus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 92). Included in *Scoteinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 98). McKean (1966: 25) placed this species within *Nycticeius* as did Calaby (1966: 19, 44), Ride (1970: 177) and L. Hall and Richards (1979: 50, 55). Reviewed by Kitchener and Caputi (1985: 85). The placement of *rueppellii* in *Scoteanax* was supported by Baverstock *et al*. (1987: 417). Placed in the genus *Nycticeius* by Strahan (1983: 348), Koopman (1984a: 22; 1993: 217). Included in *Scoteanax* by Troughton (1967: 284), Kitchener and Caputi (1985: 85, 94), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 143), Parnaby (1992: 26), Strahan (1995: 527), Churchill (1998: 170), Reardon (1999a: 13) and subsequent authors.

*Oligotomus australis* Iredale (ex MacGillivray), 1937: 45.

TYPE LOCALITY: Clarence River, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *rueppellii* by Simmons (2005a: 464).

## *Scotorepens* Troughton, 1944

*Scotorepens* Troughton, 1944: 354.

TYPE SPECIES: *Scoteinus orion* Troughton, 1937d [= *Scotorepens orion* (Troughton, 1937d)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Publication date proposed to be 1944 rather than 1943 by Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 143). Tate

(1952a: 599) relegated *Scotorepens* to a subgenus of *Scoteinus*, while Laurie and Hill (1954: 70) and Koopman (1978: 166) considered it a subgenus of *Nycticeius*. Ride (1970: 247) synonymised it within *Nycticeius*. Taxon elevated to genus rank by Kitchener and Caputi (1985: 85) and Volleth and Tidemann (1991: 321). An undescribed species, known as the Central-eastern Broad-nosed Bat, appears to occur in eastern Australia (see Parnaby, 1992: 25, 1995: A4, A7; Menkhorst & Knight, 2011: 170; Churchill, 2008: 161; Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008: 558).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The distinctiveness of the Central-eastern Broad-nosed Bat (*sensu* Parnaby, 1992: 25) needs to be confirmed and formally described if appropriate. More generally the whole genus needs revision.

## ***Scotorepens balstoni*** (Thomas, 1906)

**Inland Broad-nosed Bat**

*Scoteinus balstoni* Thomas, 1906a: 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pool, Laverston, Victoria, Australia, Australia. 1650 feet.

COMMENTS: More detailed description given by Thomas (1906c: 472). Troughton (1926: 79) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 98) included *balstoni* within the genus *Scoteinus*. This taxon was subsequently merged with *Nycticeius greyii* by Ride (1970: 245). Various authors including D. Johnson (1964: 475), McKean (1966: 28), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 51, 53) and Koopman (1982: 19; 1984a: 21; 1993: 217) recognised *balstoni* as a distinct species within *Nycticeius*. Koopman (1984a: 21) recognised *orion*, *aquilo* and *sanborni* as subspecies. Placed in the genus *Scotorepens* by Troughton (1944: 354; 1967: 285), Kitchener and Caputi (1985: 111), Reardon and Flavel (1987: 72) and Baverstock *et al*. (1987: 421), Parnaby (1992: 25), Churchill (1998: 172) and Reardon (1999a: 13) and subsequent authors.

*Scoteinus influatus* Thomas, 1924d: 540.

TYPE LOCALITY: Prairie, central part of southern north Queensland, Australia. 1400 feet elevation.

COMMENTS: Troughton (1926: 79) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 98) included *influatus* within the genus *Scoteinus*. McKean (1966: 28), Ride (1970: 177), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 50, 51) and Koopman (1978: 166; 1984a: 22) included *influatus* within *Nycticeius* at the species rank. Recognised at the species rank in *Scotorepens* by Troughton (1944: 354; 1967: 285). Synonymised within *balstoni* by Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 143), Kitchener and Caputi (1985: 111) and Koopman (1993: 217), but recognised as a subspecies of *balstoni* by Simmons (2005a: 468). Taxon not recognised by Clayton *et al*. (2006: 111), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 553) or Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 24, 30).

## ***Scotorepens greyii*** (J. Gray, 1843)

**Little Broad-nosed Bat**

*Scotophilus Greyii* J. Gray, 1843a: 30.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised in *Scotophilus* by Gould (1856 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 12) and J. Ogilby (1892: 92). Thomas (1906d: 537) placed *greyii* in the genus *Scoteinus* which was followed by Miller (1907: 217), and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 98). Dobson (1875e: 371) referred *rueppellii* to *Scotophilus* by placing it in the subgenus *Scoteinus*. McKean (1966: 28) placed this species within *Nycticeius* as did Ride (1970: 177), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 51) and Koopman (1984a: 21; 1993: 217). Recognised at the species rank within *Scotorepens* by Troughton (1944: 355; 1967: 286), Kitchener and Caputi (1985: 119), Reardon and Flavel (1987: 71), Baverstock *et al*. (1987: 417) and Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 144), Parnaby (1992: 25), Churchill (1998: 174) and Reardon (1999a: 13).

*Scoteinus orion aquilo* Troughton, 1937d: 278.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bowen, north Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: This taxon was merged with *orion* by McKean (1966: 28) and Ride (1970: 245) and made a subspecies by McKean and Price (1967: 113). Placed as a subspecies of *balstoni* within *Nycticeius* by Koopman (1978: 166; 1984a: 21). Synonymised within *greyii* by Kitchener and Caputi (1985: 119), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 144), Koopman (1993: 217) and Simmons (2005a: 468).

*Scoteinus balstoni caprenus* Troughton, 1937d: 279.

TYPE LOCALITY: Roebuck Bay, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: This taxon was merged with *balstoni* by McKean (1966: 28). Placed as a subspecies of *balstoni* by D. Johnson (1964: 475), Koopman (1978: 166; 1984a: 21) and Strahan (1983: 352). Synonymised within *greyii* by Kitchener and Caputi (1985: 119), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 144), Koopman (1993: 217), Strahan (1995: 530) and Simmons (2005a: 468).

## ***Scotorepens orion*** (Troughton, 1937)

**Eastern Broad-nosed Bat**

*Scoteinus orion* Troughton, 1937d: 277.

TYPE LOCALITY: All Saints Church, Hunters Hill, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: This taxon was merged within *greyii* by Ride (1970: 245). Subsequently L. Hall and Richards (1979: 51, 53) recognised *orion* as a distinct species within *Nycticeius* but it was reduced to a subspecies of *balstoni* by Koopman (1984a: 21). Recognised at the species rank within *Nycticeius* (*Scotorepens*) by Koopman (1978: 166) and

within *Scotorepens* by Troughton (1944: 355; 1967: 286), Kitchener and Caputi (1985: 107) and Baverstock *et al*. (1987: 417). Synonymised within *balstoni* by Koopman (1993: 217). Included in *Scotorepens* at the species rank by Parnaby (1992: 24), Strahan (1995: 531), Churchill (1998: 176), Reardon (1999a: 13), Simmons (2005a: 468), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 555).

### ***Scotorepens sanborni*** (Troughton, 1937)

**Northern Broad-nosed Bat**

*Scoteinus sanborni* Troughton, 1937d: 280.

TYPE LOCALITY: East Cape, Papua New Guinea.

COMMENTS: Recorded from Australia by Tate (1952a: 601). This taxon was placed in *Scoteinus* by Tate (1952a: 601), *Nycticeius* by McKean (1966: 28; 1972: 31), Koopman (1978: 166) and L. Hall and Richards (1979: 51, 53). Koopman (1984a: 21) placed it as a subspecies of *balstoni*. Recognised at the species rank within *Scotorepens* by Kitchener and Caputi (1985: 115); Baverstock *et al*. (1987: 417) and Kitchener *et al*. (1994b: 31). Placed in the genus *Nycticeius* by Koopman (1993: 217). Included in *Scotorepens* again by Flannery (1990: 345; 1995a: 473; 1995b: 400), Bonaccorso (1998: 345), Churchill (1998: 178), Reardon (1999a: 13) and Simmons (2005a: 468).

### ***Vespadelus*** Troughton, 1944

*Vespadelus* Troughton, 1944: 348.

TYPE SPECIES: *Scotophilus pumilus* J. Gray, 1841 (as *Vespadelus pumilus*) [=*Vespadelus pumilus* (J. Gray, 1841)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: The name within Iredale and Troughton (1934: xi, 95) is a *nomen nudum* (Mahoney & Walton, 1988g: 131; Simmons, 2005a: 496). Though the name was also used within Troughton (1941: 348), it was fixed within Troughton (1944: 348) when he wrote 'The above description absolutely defines the genus *Vespadelus*.' Date of publication attributed to Iredale and Troughton (1934: 95) by McAllan and Bruce (1989: 455). Genus considered a junior synonym of *Eptesicus* Rafinesque, 1820a by various authors including Ride (1970: 248), McKean *et al*. (1978: 532), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 131) and Koopman (1993: 200). Subgenus rank within *Pipistrellus* recognised by Hill and Harrison (1987: 242) and Koopman (1994: 116). Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 319). *Vespadelus* at the generic level was recognised by Troughton (1967: 278), Volleth and Tidemann (1991: 215), Volleth and Heller (1994: 11), Strahan (1995: 534), Reardon (1999a: 13), Simmons (2005a: 496), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 560). Hill (1966: 306) suggested that *Vespadelus* (at either subgeneric or generic rank) could represent Australian forms currently placed in *Eptesicus*. Australian species reviewed by Kitchener *et al*. (1987: 427). Adams *et al*. (1987b: 143) proposed there was a minimum of nine species (then reviewed as *Eptesicus*).

*Vespadelus* Iredale & Troughton, 1934: xi, 95.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a *nomen nudum* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 219) and Simmons (2005a: 496).

*Registrellus* Troughton, 1944: 349.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pipistrellus regulus* Thomas, 1906c [=*Vespadelus regulus* (Thomas, 1906c)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: This genus considered a junior synonym of *Eptesicus* Rafinesque, 1820a by Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 131). Synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by Hill and Harrison (1987: 238) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 319). Synonymised within *Vespadelus* by Simmons (2005a: 496).

*Nycterikaupius* Menu, 1987: 78, 108.

TYPE SPECIES: *Scotophilus pumilus* J. Gray, 1841: 400 (as *Eptesicus pumilus*) [=*Vespadelus pumilus* (J. Gray, 1841)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Proposed as a genus. Not recognised by Koopman (1993), which was noted by Corbet and Hill (1994: 241), but was synonymised within *Pipistrellus* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 319). Taxon not recognised by Simmons (2005a).

### ***Vespadelus baverstocki*** (Kitchener *et al.,* 1987)

**Inland Forest-bat**

*Eptesicus baverstocki* Kitchener *et al*., 1987: 481.

TYPE LOCALITY: Yuinmery area, Western Australian Goldfields, Australia. 450 m elevation. (28°28′30″S, 119°17′15″E)

COMMENTS: Included in *vulturnus* by Koopman (1994: 116). Transferred to *Vespadelus* by Queale (1997: 29), Churchill (1998: 180; 2008: 163) and Reardon (1999a: 13).

### ***Vespadelus caurinus*** (Thomas, 1914)

**Northern Cave-bat**

*Eptesicus pumilus caurinus* Thomas, 1914a: 439.

TYPE LOCALITY: Drysdale River, Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *Eptesicus pumilus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 96), D. Johnson (1964: 474), S. Carpenter *et al*. (1978: 631), McKean *et al*. (1978: 534), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 47), Strahan (1983: 359), Adams *et al*. (1987b: 154), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 132) and Koopman (1994: 116). Synonymised within *Eptesicus pumilus* by Koopman (1993: 203). Recognised as a full species within *Eptesicus* by Kitchener *et al*. (1987: 447) and

*Vespadelus* by Strahan (1995: 536), Churchill (1998: 182; 2008: 164), Reardon (1999a: 13) and subsequent authors.

### *Vespadelus darlingtoni* (G. Allen, 1933)

**Large Forest-bat**

*Eptesicus darlingtoni* G. Allen, 1933: 150.

TYPE LOCALITY: Macpherson Range, Queensland National Park, Queensland, Australia. Approx. 915 m.

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *Eptesicus pumilus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 96) and Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 132). Synonymised within *Eptesicus pumilus* by Koopman (1993: 203) and McKean *et al*. (1978: 533). Elevated to species rank within *Eptesicus* by Kitchener *et al*. (1987: 462), Reardon and Flavel (1987: 76), Parnaby (1992: 18) and Koopman (1994: 116) who placed it within the subgenus *Vespadelus*. Transferred to *Vespadelus* by Queale (1997: 29), Churchill (1998: 184; 2008: 166), Reardon (1999a: 13) and subsequent authors.

*Eptesicus sagittula* McKean *et al*., 1978: 535.

TYPE LOCALITY: Braidwood, New South Wales, Australia. (35°21′S, 149°44′E)

COMMENTS: Species rank recognised by S. Carpenter *et al*. (1978: 631), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 47, 49) and R. Taylor *et al*. (1987: 109). This name was used in preference to *darlingtoni* by Adams *et al*. (1987b: 149) and Koopman (1993: 203). Synonymised within *pumilus* by Flannery (1995b: 367). Species rank recognised within *Pipistrellus* (*Vespadelus*) by Volleth and Tidemann (1989: 215). Kitchener *et al*. (1987: 462) synonymised *sagittula* within *darlingtoni*, which appears to be followed by subsequent authors including Simmons (2005a: 497).

### *Vespadelus douglasorum* (Kitchener, 1976)

**Yellow-lipped Cave-bat**

*Eptesicus douglasi* Kitchener, 1976: 295.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tunnel Creek, Napier Range, Western Australia, Australia. Approx 140 m elevation. (17°37′S, 125°09′E)

COMMENTS: Specific name emended from *douglasi* to *douglasorum* by Kitchener *et al*. (1987: 452). Recognised within *Eptesicus* until transferred to *Vespadelus* by Churchill (1998: 186; 2008: 168), Reardon (1999a: 13) and subsequent authors.

### *Vespadelus finlaysoni* (Kitchener *et al.,* 1987)

**Finlayson's Cave-bat**

*Eptesicus finlaysoni* Kitchener *et al*., 1987: 456.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cossack, Western Australia, Australia. Approx. 5m elevation. (20°41′S, 117°11′E)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Eptesicus pumilus* by Koopman (1993: 203) and *Pipistrellus (Vespadelus) pumilus* by Koopman (1994: 116). Recognised as a full species within *Vespadelus* by Queale (1997: 29), Churchill (1998: 188; 2008: 169) and Reardon (1999a: 13).

### *Vespadelus pumilus* (J. Gray, 1841)

**Eastern Forest-bat**

*S. [cotophilus] pumilus* J. Gray, 1841: 400, 406.

TYPE LOCALITY: Yarrundi, Dartbrook River, a tributary of the Hunter River, New South Wales, Australia. (Approx 32°00′S, 150°46′E) See Kitchener *et al*. (1987: 442).

COMMENTS: Recorded on Lord Howe Island by Troughton (1922: 40). Included in *Scotophilus* by Gould (1857 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 46) and *Vesperugo* by J. Ogilby (1892: 88). Recognised as a full species and included within *Eptesicus* by L. Hall and Richards (1979: 47), Koopman (1984a: 15) and Parnaby (1992: 18). Transferred to *Vespadelus* by Troughton (1944: 348; 1967: 278), Churchill (1998: 190; 2008: 171) and Reardon (1999a: 13). Does not include *caurinus*, *darlingtoni*, *finlaysoni* and *troughtoni* (see Kitchener *et al*., 1987; Adams *et al*. 1987a; Queale, 1997).

### *Vespadelus regulus* (Thomas, 1906)

**Southern Forest-bat**

*Pipistrellus regulus* Thomas, 1906c: 470.

TYPE LOCALITY: King River, King Gorge Sound, southern Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Included in the genus *Pipistrellus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 96), and *Registrellus* by Troughton (1967: 279). Synonymised within *pumilus* by Ride (1970: 246). Moved to *Eptesicus* by Hill (1966: 302, 307), McKean *et al*. (1978: 534), Kitchener and Halse (1978: 257) and followed by S. Carpenter *et al*. (1978: 638), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 47, 49), Kitchener *et al*. (1987: 427, 471), Reardon and Flavel (1987: 74), R. Taylor *et al*. (1987: 109), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 132) and Parnaby (1992: 19). Transferred to *Vespadelus* by Queale (1997: 29), Churchill (1998: 192; 2008: 173) and Reardon (1999a: 13).

### *Vespadelus troughtoni* (Kitchener *et al.,* 1987)

**Eastern Cave-bat**

*Eptesicus troughtoni* Kitchener *et al*., 1987: 467.

TYPE LOCALITY: Yarramulla Lava Tunnels, Mt Surprise, Queensland, Australia. 840m elevation. (18°13′30″S, 144°40′30″E)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Eptesicus pumilus* by Koopman (1993: 203) and *Pipistrellus (Vespadelus) pumilus* by Koopman (1994: 116). Recognised as a full species and

included within *Vespadelus* by Churchill (1998: 194; 2008: 175), Reardon (1999a: 13) and subsequent authors.

### *Vespadelus vulturnus* (Thomas, 1914)

**Little Forest-bat**

*Eptesicus pumilus vulturnus* Thomas, 1914a: 440.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *pumilus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 96). Taxonomic decision of McKean *et al*. (1978: 534) to recognise it at species rank, which was followed by S. Carpenter *et al*. (1978: 631), L. Hall and Richards (1979: 47, 48) and R. Taylor *et al*. (1987: 109). Recognised as a full species within *Pipistrellus* (*Vespadelus)* by Volleth and Tidemann (1989: 215) and within *Vespadelus* by Queale (1997: 29), Churchill (1998: 196; 2008: 177), Reardon (1999a: 13) and subsequent authors.

*Vespertilio pygmaeus* Becker, 1858: 5, col. 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Oakleigh, near Dandenong, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: See also Becker (1859: 40) for the full description. Synonymised within *vulturnus* by McKean *et al*. (1978: 534), Kitchener *et al*. (1987: 476) and Simmons (2005a: 498).

HOMONYMS:

*Vespertilio pygmaeus* Leach, 1825: 559, the Soprano Pipistrelle of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae). Currently recognised as *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* (Leach, 1825: 559). See Simmons (2005a: 477).

## Subfamily Myotinae Tate, 1942

Tribe Myotini Tate, 1942c: 221, 229.

TYPE GENUS: *Myotis* Kaup, 1829.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Myotis* Kaup, 1829; *Lasionycteris* Peters, 1865e: 648; *Plecotus* É. Geoffroy, 1818: 112; *Corynorhinus* H. Allen, 1865: 173; *Idionycteris* Anthony, 1923: 1; and *Euderma* H. Allen, 1891: 467. Described as the Tribe Myotini within the Subfamily Vespertilioninae. Tribe rank recognised by Koopman and Jones (1970: 27), Volleth and Heller (1994: 25, 31), who suggesting elevating the rank to subfamily, and McKenna and Bell (1997: 317). Raised to subfamily rank by Simmons (1998: 12), following the suggestion of Volleth and Heller (1994: 31), and supported by Hoofer and Van Den Bussche (2003: 14, 38) and Simmons (2005a: 499). Rank not recognised by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 10).

Leuconoformes Menu, 1987: 77, 82, 133.

TYPE GENUS: *Leuconöe* Boie, 1830.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, the rank was unclear but placed in the Subfamily Vespertilioninae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Leuconöe* Boie, 1830 [=*Myotis*, 1829]; *Pizonyx* Miller, 1906b [=*Myotis*, 1829]; and *Perimyotis* Menu, 1984 [=*Pipistrellus* Kaup, 1829]. Emended by McKenna and Bell (1997: 316) as published as 'Les leuconoformes', it appeared to meet the requirements of Article 11 of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 19). Synonymised within Myotini by McKenna and Bell (1997: 317).

Subfamily Myotinae Simmons, 1998: 12.

TYPE GENUS: *Myotis* Kaup, 1829.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Vespertilionidae (J. Gray, 1821), although the contents of the subfamily were not included. See comments above.

### *Myotis* Kaup, 1829

*Myotis* Kaup, 1829: 106, 188.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio myotis* Borkhausen, 1797: 80 [= Φ *Myotis myotis* (Borkhausen, 1797: 80)] by subsequent designation. See Miller (1912: 167) and discussion below.

COMMENTS: There has been complicated nomenclature surrounding the Linnaean name *Vespertilio murinus*, formerly applied to the type species of this genus, hence leading to the frequent application of the name *Vespertilio* to this genus, see Rydell and Baagøe (1994: 4) and D. Wilson (2007: 469). The application of the Linnaean name to the European Particoloured Bat, presently known as *Vespertilio murinus*, was mandated by Direction 98 of the ICZN (1958a: 130, 145–146). Reviews of *Myotis* include Findley (1972: 31), Hayman and Hill (1971: 33), C. Phillips and Birney (1968: 495), Simmons (2005a: 500) and D. Wilson (2007: 468). Koopman (1984a: 12) considered that only one subspecies of *Myotis* occurred in Australia (as *M. adversus macropus*). A revision of *Myotis* by Kitchener *et al*. (1995: 191) split *adversus* into three species: *M. adversus* from New South Wales and Indonesia, *M. moluccarum* from northern Australia and New Guinea, and *M. macropus* from Victoria and South Australia. Analysis of mitochondrial DNA by S. Cooper *et al*. (2001: 328) to test the hypothesis that three species of *Myotis* that occur in Australia (*adversus*, *macropus* and *moluccarum*) suggested that only a single species is present in Australia. As *M. macropus* is distinct from *M. adversus* in Indonesia, and because it remains doubtful whether *macropus* and *moluccarum* should be regarded as separate species, a conservative approach should be adopted and only *M. macropus* should be recognised as it is senior to *M. moluccarum*.

HOMONYMS:

*Myotis* J. Gray, 1842b: 258, bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera). This was described as a new genus to include the species *M. murinus*, *M. bechsteinii* and *M. natereri*.

*Nystactes* Kaup, 1829: 108.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio bechsteinii* Kaup, 1829: 108 [= Φ *Myotis bechsteinii* (Kuhl, 1819: 14, 30)]. See D. Wilson (2007: 468).

COMMENTS: Name is objective synonym of *Paramyotis* Bianchi 1917. Synonymised within *Myotis* by Miller (1897a: 16; 1897b: 382; 1907: 200) and subsequent authors including D. Wilson (2007: 468).

HOMONYMS:

*Nystactes* Gloger, 1827: 277, puffbirds of the Class Aves (Order Piciformes, Family Bucconidae). Currently recognised genus.

*Nytctactes* G. Gray, 1840: 10, puffbirds of the Class Aves (Order Piciformes, Family Bucconidae). Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Nystactes* Gloger, 1827: 277.

*Leuconöe* Boie, 1830: 256.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio daubentonii* Kuhl, 1817: 6 [= Φ *Myotis daubentonii* (Kuhl, 1817: 6)] by subsequent designation. See Thomas (1904i: 382).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by Miller (1907: 200). Recognised at genus rank by Menu (1987: 77, 83) and subgenus by Thomas (1904i: 382), Tate (1941f: 548; 1952a: 597) and Corbet and Hill (1992: 125). Synonymised within *Myotis* by Koopman (1993: 207), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 468).

*Vespertilio* Keyserling & Blasius, 1839: 307.

TYPE SPECIES: Not designated.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by D. Wilson (2007: 468).

HOMONYMS:

See above.

*Capaccinius* Bonaparte, 1841 [1832–1841]: Fascicolo 30, first of four unnumbered pages in Introduzione Alla Classe 1. Mammiferi.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio megapodius* Temminck, 1840: 189 [= Φ *Myotis capaccinii* (Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841]: Fascicolo 20)] by tautonomy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by Miller (1907: 201), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 468).

*Selysius* Bonaparte, 1841 [1832–1841]: Fascicolo 30, third of four unnumbered pages in Introduzione Alla Classe 1. Mammiferi.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio mystacinus* Kuhl, 1817: 7 (as *V. mystacinus* Leisler) [= Φ *Myotis mystacinus* (Kuhl, 1817: 7)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Subgenus recognised by Corbet and Hill (1992: 121) and Tate (1952a: 597). Synonymised within *Myotis* by Miller (1897a: 17; 1897b: 382; 1907: 201), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 138), Koopman (1993: 207), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 468).

*Trilatitus* J. Gray, 1842b: 258.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio hasseltii* Temminck, 1840: 225 (as *Trilatitus hasseltii*) [= Φ *Myotis hasseltii* (Temminck, 1840: 225)] by subsequent designation. See Kretzoi and Kretzoi (2000: 415).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by Miller (1907: 201), Corbet and Hill (1992: 119), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 468).

*Vespertilio* J. Gray, 1843a: xix, 26.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio mystacinus* Kuhl, 1817: 7 [= Φ *Myotis mystacinus* (Kuhl, 1817: 7)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Placed here within *Myotis* as the type species is from this genus. Synonymised within *Myotis* by Wilson (2007: 468).

HOMONYMS:

*Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31, particolored bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae). Currently recognised genus. See Simmons (2005a: 498).

*Vespertilio* J. Gray, 1843d, wattled bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae). Genus is a synonym of *Chalinolobus* Peters, 1867h: 680. See individual entry.

*Vespertilio* Mörch, 1852: 123, sea snails of the Class Mollusca (Order Neogastropoda, Family Volutidae). Genus is a synonym of *Cymbiola* Swainson, 1831: Text to Plate 83. See Darragh (1988: 259).

*Tralatitus* Gervais, 1849b: 213.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Trilatitus* J. Gray, 1842b: 258. See Palmer (1904: 692).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by Simmons (2005a: 500).

*Brachyotus* Kolenati, 1856: 131, 174.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio mystacinus* Kuhl, 1817: 7 [= Φ *Myotis mystacinus* (Kuhl, 1817: 7)] by subsequent designation. See Ellerman and Morrison (1951: 137).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31. Synonymised with *Myotis* by Miller (1897b: 382; 1907: 201), Corbet and Hill (1992: 119) and Simmons (2005a: 500).

HOMONYMS:

*Brachyotus* Gould, 1837: 10, 11, true owls of Class Aves (Order Strigiformes, Family Strigidae). Genus is a synonym of *Asio* Brisson, 1760: 28.

*Isotus* Kolenati, 1856: 131, 177.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio nattereri* Kuhl, 1817: 14, 33 [= Φ *Myotis nattereri* (Kuhl, 1817)]. See Tate (1941f: 546).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31. Synonymised within *Myotis* by Miller

(1897a: 14; 1897b: 383; 1907: 201), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 468).

*Myotus* Kolenati, 1856: 131, 179.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Myotis* Kaup, 1829. See Palmer (1904: 442).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31. Emendation of *Myotis* Kaup, 1829. Synonymised within *Myotis* by Palmer (1904: 442).

*Pternopterus* Peters, 1867c: 706.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio (Pternopterus) lobipes* Peters, 1867c: 706 [= Φ *Myotis muricola* (J. Gray, 1846a: 4)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by Miller (1907: 201), Corbet and Hill (1992: 119), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 468).

*Exochurus* Fitzinger, 1870a: 75.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio macrodactylus* Temminck, 1840: 231 [= Φ *Myotis macrodactylus* (Temminck, 1840: 231)] by subsequent designation. See Kretzoi and Kretzoi (2000: 136).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by Miller (1907: 201), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 468).

HOMONYMS:

*Exochura* Kolenati, 1858: 251, bats of the Class Mammalia (Order Chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae). As Φ *Amblyotis atratus* Kolenati, 1858: 252 [= Φ *Eptesicus nilssonii* (Keyserling & Blasius, 1839: 315)]. Name is a synonym of *Eptesicus* Rafinesque, 1820a: 2. See Simmons (2005: 452, 456).

*Aeorestes* Fitzinger, 1870b: 427.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio villosissimus* Ė. Geoffroy, 1806: 204 (as *Aeorestes villosissimus*) [= Φ *Lasiurus cinereus villosissimus* (Ė. Geoffroy, 1806: 204)], Φ *V. albescens* Geoffroy, 1806: 204 [= Φ *Myotis albescens* (Geoffroy, 1806: 204)], Φ *V. nigricans* Schinz, 1821: 179 [= Φ *Myotis nigricans* (Schinz, 1821: 179)], Φ *V. levis* I. Geoffroy, 1824: 444 [=Φ *Myotis levis* (I. Geoffroy, 1824: 444)]. No type designated. See Palmer (1904: 82).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by Miller (1897a: 12; 1897b: 383; 1907: 201), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 469).

*Comastes* Fitzinger, 1870c: 565.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio capaccinii* Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841]: Fascicolo 20 [= Φ *Myotis capaccinii* (Bonaparte, 1837 [1832–1841]: Fascicolo 20)] by subsequent designation. See Kretzoi and Kretzoi (2000: 85).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by Miller (1897a: 13; 1897b: 383; 1907: 201), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 469).

HOMONYMS:

*Comastes* Jan, 1863: 99, 102, keelback snakes of the Class Reptilia (Order Squamata, Family Colubridae). There appears to be some confusion over the placement of this name but it appears to be a synonym of *Xenochrophis* Günther, 1864: xx, 222, 273.

*Euvespertilio* Acloque, 1899: 38.

TYPE SPECIES: Not designated from Φ *Vespertilio bechsteinii* Kuhl, 1817: 6, 22 [= Φ *Myotis bechsteinii* (Kuhl, 1817: 6, 22)]; Φ *Vespertilio emarginatus* Ė. Geoffroy, 1806: 198 [=Φ *Myotis emarginatus* Ė. Geoffroy, 1806: 198)]; Φ *Vespertilio mystacinus* Kuhl, 1817: 7, 58 [= Φ *Myotis mystacinus* (Kuhl, 1817: 7, 58)]; Φ *Vespertilio natteri* Kuhl, 1817: 6, 25 [=Φ *Myotis natteri* (Kuhl, 1817: 6, 25)]; and Φ *Vespertilio nigricans* Schinz, 1821: 179 [= Φ *Myotis nigricans* (Schinz, 1821: 179)]. See D. Wilson (2007: 469).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Vespertilio* Linnaeus, 1758: 31. Synonymised within *Myotis* by Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 469).

*Pizonyx* Miller, 1906b: 85.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Myotis vivesi* Menegaux, 1901: 323 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by Simpson (1945: 59), Koopman (1993: 207), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 469).

*Chrysopteron* Jentink, 1910: 74.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Chryopteron bartelsii* Jentink, 1910: 74 [=Φ *Myotis formosus bartelsii* (Jentink, 1910: 74)]. Corbet and Hill (1992: 119) give the type as Φ *Kerivoula weberi* Jentink, 1890: 96 [=Φ *Myotis formosus weberi* (Jentink, 1890: 96)] by monotypy. See D. Wilson (2007: 469).

COMMENTS: Subgeneric status recognised by Tate (1941f: 547) and Corbet and Hill (1992: 121). Synonymised within *Myotis* by Thomas (1923g: 253), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 469).

*Megapipistrellus* Bianchi, 1917: lxxvii.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Pipistrellus annectans* Dobson, 1871c: 213 [= Φ *Myotis annectans* (Dobson, 1871c: 213] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Proposed as a subgenus of *Pipistrellus*. Synonymised within *Myotis* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 119) and Simmons (2005a: 500).

*Rickettia* Bianchi, 1917: lxxviii.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio (Leuconoë) ricketti* Thomas, 1894: 300 [= Φ *Myotis ricketti* (Thomas, 1894: 300)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Generic rank recognised by G. Allen (1936: 168; 1938: 224) and subgenus rank by Corbet and Hill (1992: 127). Synonymised within *Myotis* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 119), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 469).

*Dichromyotis* Bianchi, 1917: lxxviii.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Vespertilio formosa* Hodgson, 1835: 700 [= Φ *Myotis formosus* (Hodgson, 1835: 700)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Proposed as a subgenus of *Myotis*. Synonymised within *Myotis* by Corbet and Hill (1992: 119), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 469).

*Paramyotis* Bianchi, 1917: lxxix.

TYPE SPECIES: Replacement name for *Nystactes* Kaup, 1829: 108.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 469).

*Anamygdon* Troughton, 1929: 87.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Anamygdon solomonis* Troughton, 1929: 89 [= Φ *Myotis moluccarum solomonis* (Troughton, 1929: 89)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Genus rank tentatively recognised by Ryan (1965b: 518) who noted that there was not yet sufficient material to permit a careful determination of its status. Synonymised within *Myotis* by C. Phillips and Birney (1968: 495), Corbet and Hill (1992: 119), Koopman (1993: 207), Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 469).

*Hesperomyotis* Cabrera, 1958: 103.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Myotis simus* Thomas, 1901e: 541 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by Simmons (2005a: 500) and Wilson (2007: 469).

*Myottis* Alberico & Orejuela, 1982: 58.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Myotis* Kaup, 1829.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Myotis* by D. Wilson (2007: 469).

### *Myotis macropus* (Gould, 1855)

**Large-footed Myotis**

*Vespertilio macropus* Gould, 1855 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 47.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Not separated from *adversus* by Dobson (1878: 292), which was agreed to by Thomas (1915f: 171). Thomas (1915f: 171) incorrectly stated the type locality was in Western Australia. Species recognised within *Myotis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 98) and Troughton (1967: 283). Considered a subspecies of *Myotis adversus* by McKean and Price (1967: 112), Strahan (1983: 346; 1995: 521), Koopman (1984a: 12) and Flannery (1990: 335; 1995a: 456; 1995b: 382). Synonymised within *Myotis adversus* by Ride (1970: 245), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 138), Koopman (1993: 207) and Churchill (1998: 150). Elevated to species rank by Kitchener *et al*. (1995: 191) who revised the complex, and followed by Reardon (1999a: 12). Recognised as the only *Myotis* to occur in Australia by S. Cooper *et al*. (2001: 328) and followed by Simmons (2005a: 510), Churchill (2008: 128), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 544).

*Vespertilio australis* Dobson, 1878: 317.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank in the genus *Myotis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 98), Tate (1941f: 555), Troughton (1967: 284), Koopman (1984a: 11), Mahoney and Walton (1988g: 138) and Simmons (2005a: 502). Synonymised within *macropus* by Churchill (2008: 128), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 545).

*Myotis moluccarum richardsi* Kitchener *et al*., 1995: 191, 208.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gayundah Creek, Hinchinbrook Island, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Simmons (2005a: 511) but not considered by other authors including Churchill (1998: 150; 2008: 128), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 545).

## Superorder Fereuungulata Waddell *et al.*, 1999

Clade Fereuungulata Waddell *et al*., 1999a: 3.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838) and included the orders Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821), Pholidota (Weber, 1904: vi, 420), Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848), Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Cetacea (Brisson, 1762). Name also discussed by Waddell *et al*. (1999b: 31, 50) who introduced it as new, but the reference above has page priority. This clade was proposed as an alternative hypothesis to Scrotifera for the superordinal relationships of placentals (Waddell *et al*., 1999b: 50). Name recognised at grandorder rank by Springer *et al*. (2007: 21).

## Order Carnivora Bowdich, 1821

Order Carnivora Bowdich, 1821: 33.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the groupes Plantigrada (Illiger, 1811 [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]), Digitigrada (G. Fischer, 1813a [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]) and Amphibiae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821 part)]).

HOMONYMS:

Carnivora Lesson, 1842, toothed whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Cetacea, Parvorder Odontoceti). See individual entry.

Ferae Linnaeus, 1758: 16, 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37; *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Felis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Viverra* Linnaeus, 1758: 43; *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Ursus* Linnaeus, 1758: 47. Included the orders Carnivora and Pholidota (Weber, 1904: 412) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 211, 220). Recognised as a superorder by Minkoff (1976: 153), and Skinner and Chimimba (2005: vi, 353) but as a clade by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4) who both included the orders Carnivora and Pholidota (Weber, 1904: 412).

HOMONYMS:

Ferae J. Gray, 1821, marsupials of the Class Mammalia. Synonymised within the Infraclass Marsupialia (Illiger, 1811) here. See individual entry.

Fissipeda Blumenbach, 1791.

COMMENTS: Recognised as the Suborder Fissipedia by Gill (1872: v, 3, 56), Simpson (1931: 263) and as Fissipeda by Simpson (1945: 108), who suggested that it is often incorrectly spelt 'Fissipedia' and credited to G. Fischer (1813a: 13) who also spell the name Fissipeda. Synonymised within Carnivora by McKenna and Bell (1997: 226). The land carnivores, to which the term traditionally has been applied, are now known to be paraphyletic relative to the marine carnivores.

HOMONYMS:

Type Fissipeda Burnett, 1830a, echidnas of the Class Mammalia (Order Monotremata, Family Tachyglossidae). See individual entry.

Classe Carnivori Vicq d'Azyr, 1792: civ.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the Oursinins (Vicq d'Azyr, 1792: civ), Mustelins (Vicq d'Azyr, 1792: civ), Ichneumons (Vicq d'Azyr, 1792: civ), Felins (Vicq d'Azyr, 1792: cv), Canins (Vicq d'Azyr, 1792: cvi), and Loutrins (Vicq d'Azyr, 1792: cvi). Synonymised within the Order Carnivora by Simpson (1945: 105) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 226).

Family Digitigraden Duméril, 1806a: 4, 12.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Klasse Säugthiere (Duméril, 1806a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the genera *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758; *Mephitis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilare & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187; *Ichneumon* Frisch, 1775: 11 [=*Herpestes* Illiger, 1811: 135]; *Lutris* Duméril, 1806a: 13 [=*Lutra* Brisson, 1762: 13, 201]; *Felis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Civetta* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187 [=*Viverricula* Hodgson, 1838: 152]; *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762: 13, 168; and *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758.

Digitigrada Illiger, 1811: xv.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed the position and contents of this group were not clear and appears to be referring to Digitigraden of Duméril (1806a: 4, 12).

HOMONYMS:

Order Digitigrada G. Fischer, 1813a, carnivores of the Order Mammalia (Order Carnivora). See individual entry.

Family Plantigrada Illiger, 1811: 63, 127.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Falculata (Illiger, 1811: 123 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) that included the genera *Cercoleptes* Illiger, 1811: 127 [=*Potos* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilare & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187]; *Nasua* Storr, 1780: 35, Table A; *Procyon* Storr, 1780: 35; *Gulo* Pallas, 1780b: 25; *Meles* Boddaert, 1785: 45; and *Ursus* Linnaeus, 1758: 47. Name approximates Plantitigradae (J. Gray, 1821: 300).

HOMONYMS:

Order Plantigrada G. Fischer, 1813a, are mammals of the Class Mammalia. See individual entry.

Family Carnivores G. Cuvier, 1816a: xxx, 138.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnassiers (G. Cuvier, 1816a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]) and included the genera *Ursus* Linnaeus, 1758: 47; *Procyon* Storr, 1780: 35; *Nasua* Storr, 1780: 35, Table A; *Meles* Boddaert, 1785: 45; *Gulo* Pallas, 1780b: 25; *Mephitis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilare & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187; *Lutra* Brisson, 1762: 13, 201; *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758; *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Viverra* Linnaeus, 1758: 43; *Genetta* G. Cuvier, 1816a: 156; *Herpestes* Illiger, 1811: 135; *Ryzaena* G. Cuvier, 1816a: 158 [=*Suricata* Desmarest, 1804a: 15]; *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762: 13, 168; and *Felis* Linnaeus, 1758.

Order Digitigrada G. Fischer, 1813a: 14.

COMMENTS: Unguiculata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the genera *Taxus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187 [=*Meles* Boddaert, 1785: 45]; *Nasua* Storr, 1780: 35, Table A; *Lotor* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilare & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187 [=*Procyon* Storr, 1780: 35]; Kinkaschu [=*Kinkajou* Lacépède, 1799a] [=*Potos* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilare & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187]; *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758; *Mephitis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilare & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187; *Viverra* Linnaeus, 1758: 43; *Otolicnus* Illiger, 1811: 74 [=*Galago* É. Geoffroy, 1796d: 49]; *Felis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762: 13, 168. Name also referred to by G. Fischer (1814: xi, 165; 1817: 372).

HOMONYMS:

Digitigrada Illiger, 1811, carnivores of the Order Mammalia (Order Carnivora). See individual entry.

Order Digitigradae J. Gray, 1821: 301.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Quadripedes (J. Gray, 1821 [=Placentalia Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the families Mustelladae (J. Gray, 1821: 301) [=Mustelidae (G. Fischer, 1814)]), Canidae (G. Fischer, 1817: 372), Viveridae [=Viverridae (J. Gray, 1821: 301)], Hyaenadae [=Hyaenidae (J. Gray, 1821: 302)], and Felidae (G. Fischer, 1817: 372).

Order Carnaria Haeckel, 1866: clix.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the suborders Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]). Synonymised within the Order Carnivora by McKenna and Bell (1997: 226).

Parvorder Ursida Tedford, 1976: 372.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Intraorder Arctoidea (Flower, 1869) and included the superfamilies Ursoidea (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143) and Otarioidea [=Otariidae] Gill, 1866 [=Otariina J. Gray, 1825a].

Suborder Cynofeliformia Ginsburg, 1982: 256.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and included the superfamilies Canoidea (Simpson, 1931) (containing the Family Canidae) and Feloidea (Simpson, 1931: 277) (containing the families Viverridae, Hyaenidae and Felidae). Synonymised within Carnivora by McKenna and Bell (1997: 226).

Legion Carnivoramorpha Kalandadze & Rautian, 1992: 53.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Infraclass Eutheria (Huxley, 1881 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]) and included the orders Lipotyphla (Haeckel, 1866), † Creodonta (Cope, 1875: 446), Caniformia (Kretzoi, 1943) and Feliformia (Kretzoi, 1945). See McKenna and Bell (1997: 226).

HOMONYMS:

Carnivoramomorpha Wyss & Flynn, 1993, carnivores of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora). Synonymised within the Order Carnivora by McKenna and Bell (1997: 226). See individual entry.

Clade Carnivoramomorpha Wyss & Flynn, 1993: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and all forms more closely related to it than to † Creodonta (Cope, 1875: 446). Synonymised within the Order Carnivora by McKenna and Bell (1997: 226).

HOMONYMS:

Carnivoramorphia Kalandadze & Rautian, 1992, carnivores of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora). See McKenna and Bell (1997: 226). See individual entry.

Order Carnivoriformes Kinman, 1994: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]). Synonymised within Carnivora by McKenna and Bell (1997: 226).

## Suborder Caniformia Kretzoi, 1943

Suborder Caniformia Kretzoi, 1943: 194.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the families † Miacidae (Cope, 1889b: 876), Canidae (G. Fischer, 1817), † Agriotheriidae (Kretzoi, 1929 [=† Hemicyonidae (Frick, 1926: 12)]), Ursidae (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143), Ailuropodidae (Pocock, 1921: 420 [=Ursidae (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143)]), Ailuridae [=Ailurinae (J. Gray, 1843a: xxi)], Procyonidae (J. Gray, 1825a: 339), Mustelidae, (G. Fischer, 1814), Herpestidae (Bonaparte, 1845: 3), Viverridae (J. Gray, 1821: 301), and Hyaenidae (J. Gray, 1821: 302). Recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 242), J. Flynn *et al*. (2005: 317, 324), Fulton and Strobeck (2006: 165; 2010a: 816), and Wozencraft (2005: 573).

Tribe Hypomycteri Cope, 1882c: 473.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the fissiped carnivora and included the families Cercoleptidae (Bonaparte, 1838: 111 [=Procyonidae (J. Gray, 1825a: 339)]), Procyonidae (J. Gray, 1825a: 339), Mustelidae (G. Fischer, 1814), Aeluridae [=Ailurinae (J. Gray, 1843a: xxi)], Ursidae (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143) and Canidae (G. Fischer, 1817). Synonymised within Caniformia by McKenna and Bell (1997: 242).

## Infraorder Cynoidea Flower, 1869

Cynoidea Flower, 1869: 24.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Fissipedia [=Fissipeda] Blumenbach, 1791 [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]), within the Order Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821), and included the Family Canidae (G. Fischer, 1817) (including *Lycaon* Brook[e]s, 1827: 151). Recognised at infraordinal rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 243), and Fulton and Strobeck (2006: 165).

## **Family Canidae** G. Fischer, 1817

Family Canini G. Fischer, 1817: 372.

TYPE GENUS: *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Digitigrada (G. Fischer, 1813a [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]) and included the genera *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762: 13, 168. Rank appears to be the same as the Family Caninorum listed on page 417. Family subsequently recognised by J. Gray (1821: 301) and most subsequent authors. Various subfamilies have been recognised by authors including Simpson (1945: 108) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 243), however various revisions give little support to these subfamilies (e.g. Wozencraft, 2005: 573).

Family Caninorum G. Fischer, 1817: 417.

TYPE GENUS: *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Digitigrada (G. Fischer, 1813a [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]) and included the genera *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762: 13, 168. Rank appears to be the same as the Canini listed on page 372.

Family Canidae J. Gray, 1821: 301.

TYPE GENUS: *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Digitigradae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821)]) and included the genera *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775; and *Fennecus* Desmarest, 1804a: 18 [=*Vulpes* Frisch, 1775]. Synonymised within Canidae (G. Fischer, 1817) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 243).

Tribe Canina J. Gray, 1825a: 339.

TYPE GENUS: *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Felidae (G. Fischer, 1817) and included the genera *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Fennecus* Desmarest, 1804a: 18 [=*Vulpes* Frisch, 1775]; and *Lycaon* Brook[e]s, 1827: 151. Synonymised within Canidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 243).

Family Canina Haeckel, 1866: clix.

TYPE GENUS: *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and included the genera † *Palaeocyon* Lund, 1843: 79 [=† *Protocyon* Giebel, 1855: 851]; † *Cynodon* Aymard, 1848: 244 [=† *Amphicynodon* Filhol, 1882: 32]; and *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758. Synonymised within Canidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 243).

Family Megalotidae J. Gray, 1869a: 210.

TYPE GENUS: *Megalotis* Illiger, 1811: 131.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and included the genus *Megalotis* Illiger, 1811: 131. Synonymised within Canidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 243).

Subfamily Caninae Gill, 1872: 63.

TYPE GENUS: *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Canidae (G. Fischer, 1817) and included the genera *Lycaon* Brook[e]s, 1827: 151; *Icticyon* Lund, 1843: 80 [=*Speothos* Lund, 1839: 224]; *Cyon* Agassiz, 1846: 113 [=*Cuon* Hodgson, 1838: 152]; *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Lycalopex* Burmeister, 1854: 95; *Pseudalopex* Burmeister, 1856: 44; *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775; *Urocyon* Baird, 1857: 121, 138; and *Nyctereutes* Temminck, 1838b: 285. Subfamily recognised by Stains (1984: 496) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 245).

Family Vulpinae de Rochebrune, 1883: 140.

TYPE GENUS: *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and included the genus *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775. Synonymised within Canidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 243).

Family Lycaonidae de Rochebrune, 1883: 133.

TYPE GENUS: *Lycaon* Brook[e]s, 1827: 151.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and included the genus *Lycaon* Brook[e]s, 1827: 151. Synonymised within Canidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 243).

Family Otocyonidae Trouessart, 1885: 6, 51.

TYPE GENUS: *Otocyon* J. Müller, 1836: L [=50].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Carnivora Pissipedia 'Cope' and included the genus *Otocyon* J. Müller, 1836: L [=50]. Synonymised within Canidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 243).

Superfamily Canoidea Simpson, 1931: 276.

TYPE GENUS: *Canis* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Fissipedia [=Fissipeda (Blumenbach, 1791 [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821)])] and included the families Canidae (G. Fischer, 1817), Procyonidae (J. Gray, 1825a: 339), Ursidae (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143) and Mustelidae (G. Fischer, 1814). Superfamily recognised by various authors including Mitchell and Tedford (1973: 278) and Stains (1984: 495). Synonymised within Canidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 243).

### ***Canis*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Canis* Linnaeus, 1758: 38.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Canis familiaris* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Direction 24 (ICZN, 1955: 237). Placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology (Melville & Smith, 1987: 62). Taxonomic arrangement and extralimital synonyms can be found in Wozencraft (2005: 574).

HOMONYMS:

*Canis* Goüan, 1770: 14, fish. *Insertae sedis*.

## Ω ***Canis familiaris*** Linnaeus, 1758

**Domestic Dog and Dingo**

Ω *[Canis] familiaris* Linnaeus, 1758: 38.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown. Thomas (1911b: 134) identified the type locality as 'Sweden (Upsala)'.

COMMENTS: Molecular and fossil evidence typically estimates domestic dogs separated from wolves approximately 10,000–16,000 years ago (Olsen, 1985), Wayne, 1993: 221; Freedman *et al*., 2014: 8), but estimates of more than 100,000 years ago have been proposed (Vilà *et al*., 1997: 1687). Opinion 2027 of the ICZN (2003b: 81–82) ruled that *Canis lupus* Linnaeus, 1758: 39 is not invalid by virtue of being predated by the name based on a domestic form, *Canis familiaris*, as the name for the wild animal takes precedence over that of the domestic animal. An implication of Opinion 2027 (ICZN, 2003b: 81), though not explicitly stated, is that domesticated forms do not fall into the definition of subspecies and that specific names should be retained names for wild and domesticated animals. The implications of the ruling of the ICZN (2003b: 82) were also discussed by Gentry *et al*. (2004: 645). This ruling reflects in nomenclature the biological reality that a domestic 'taxon' cannot, by its very nature, have subspecies, nor can it be one. Therefore *familiaris* could be treated as a synonym of *lupus*, a 'quasi-subspecies' of it (it could not be a true subspecies because it is not based on a geographically distinct unit), or else ranked as a species in its own right. This last option is more a result of convenience than anything else, but is commonly adopted by authors including Corbet and Clutton-Brock (1984: 434) and Newsome *et al*. (2013: 196). Wozencraft (2005: 576) placed *familiaris* as a subspecies of *Canis lupus* and included 'domestic dog' after the name. History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 252). The synonyms included here include only those that relate to Australasia.

Ω *Canis antarticus* [sic] Kerr, 1792: 136.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: This was the first name designated for the Dingo, although was overlooked in preference to *dingo* until Iredale (1947: 35) resurrected the name and proposed that the Dingo should be known as *Canis antarticus*. An application to validate the specific name '*dingo*' and suppress the specific name '*antarticus*' was made by Tate (1955: 121) and supported by Morrison-Scott (1955: 168). Despite this proposal the name was subsequently reviewed and made available for Law of Homonymy only, but subsequently suppressed by Opinion 451 of the ICZN (1957a: 331). Recognised in preference to *dingo* by Troughton (1967: 187), though synonymised within *familiaris* by Ride (1970: 242) and within *dingo* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988b: 217) and Wozencraft (2005: 576).

HOMONYMS:

*Canis antarcticus* Bechstein, 1799: 271, the Falkland Island's Wolf of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Canidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Dusicyon australis* (Kerr, 1792: 144). See Cabrera (1931: 66), Hemming (1955: 122) and Wozencraft (2005: 579).

Ω *[Canis] Dingo* F. Meyer, 1793: 33.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: The taxonomic position of the Dingo is complicated. The Dingo is a commensal animal that has developed in association with humans but has not been line bred like other domestic species so its status as a domestic species has been unclear. The name *dingo* was recognised in preference to *antarticus* by Opinion 451 of the ICZN (1957a: 331) and subsequently placed on the Official List of Specific Names (Melville & Smith, 1987: 222). Historically recognised as a distinct species by authors including Gould (1859 [1845–1863]: Text to Plates 51–52), Krefft (1866a: 2; 1868a: 93), Lesèble (1890: 681), and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 90). The Dingo has more often been accepted recently as a subspecies of *Canis lupus* i.e. *Canis lupus dingo* (e.g. Corbett, 1995: 5, 45; Strahan, 1995: 696; Bino, 1996: 43; Daniels & Corbett, 2003: 213; Wozencraft, 2005: 576; Elledge *et al*., 2008: 812; Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008: 739; Sillero-Zubiri, 2009: 413; Purcell, 2010: 1; Stephens, 2011: viii; Radford *et al*., 2012: 73; Newsome *et al*., 2013: 196), but the relationship between the Dingo and the domestic dog is complex and some authors prefer to treat this putative taxon as a synonym of *Canis familiaris* (e.g. Ride, 1970: 186; Clutton-Brock *et al*., 1976: 144; Mahoney & Richardson, 1988b: 217; Corbet & Hill, 1992: 188; Gentry *et al*. (2004: 647) or subspecies of *Canis familiaris*, i.e. *Canis familiaris dingo* (e.g. Wood Jones, 1921: 263; Finlayson, 1939a: 115; Wakefield, 1966: 390; Green, 1978: 207; Shepherd, 1981: 255; Strahan, 1983: 483; Strahan, 1992: 157; Sheldon, 1992: 5; Vernes *et al*., 2001: 339; Butler *et al*., 2004: 369; Elledge *et al*., 2006: 142). Interestingly Wozencraft (2005: 576) recognised the name *dingo* as a subspecies of *lupus*, but in brackets after this included 'domestic dog', similar to what he did for *familiaris*. Though there is no ruling that does not allow subspecies of domestic forms there has been a general acknowledgement that a domestic species cannot have subspecies because these could not be geographic segments of the species as they have no natural distribution, as is required by definition; instead, domestic species have artificially maintained breeds (see Groves, 1995: 137).

The Dingo has been described as a 'part-modified wolf' introduced from mainland Asia, and arrived into Australia by Asian seafarers approximately 3,500 years according to fossil evidence (Corbett, 1995: 17). The earliest archaeological records of the Dingo in Australia are from Fromm's Landing, on the Murray River (3,170 ± 90 BP), Wombah Midden, northern New South Wales (3230 ± 100), and Madura Cave, on the Nullarbor in south-eastern Western Australia (3450 ± 95) (Flood, 1989: 204). This approximate arrival time is supported by mitochondrial DNA evidence, which suggests the Dingo originated 5,000 years ago from a small sample of domesticated dogs from East Asia and lived isolated from other dogs until the introduction of domestic dogs at the time of European settlement (Savolainen *et al*., 2004: 12387). Some authors have suggested that there were differences between camp and wild dingoes to Aboriginal tribes as the two groups had different names (A. Hamilton, 1972: 287) and dingoes from archeological burial sites in eastern Australia, as compared with wild populations, have suggested to some that some Aboriginal tribes selected certain traits in tamed camp dingoes (Gollan, 1984: 924–925). On the other hand, as argued by Walters (1995: 29), the writings of the earliest colonial settlers in New South Wales mentioned under the name 'Dingo' only camp dogs, never wild dingoes, and it may be that they became feral, at least in this part of Australia, only after the collapse of traditional Aboriginal society. Genetic and morphological analysis has been developed to assist in the indentification of hybrids from pure dingoes and dogs (see Elledge *et al*., 2006: 142; Radford *et al*., 2012: 73). Wozencraft (2005: 576) included *Canis hallstomi* from New Guinea (the New Guinea Singing Dog) as a synonym, but this taxon was reviewed by Kohler-Matznick *et al*. (2003: 109) who recognised it as a distinct species while suggesting that further studies were needed to clarify the exact level of taxonomic differentiation. There is significant hybridisation between dingoes and wild dogs resulting in genetic dilution of the Dingo (e.g. Daniels & Corbett, 2003: 213; Elledge *et al*., 2008: 812; Jones, 2009: 1; Stephens, 2011: 1). A genome-wide analysis of most dog breeds and different subspecies of the wolf suggest that the Dingo and the New Guinea singing dog are ancient breeds of dog that were probably established over 4,000 years ago and have existed in isolation from wolves (vonHoldt *et al*., 2010: 901). Further support for the recognition of the Dingo as *Canis familiaris* was provided by Ardalan *et al*. (2012: 65, 71) who suggested they arrived via New Guinea and that the Dingo is an isolated introduced dog.

Crowther *et al*. (2014: 10) undertook a morphological assessment of historic museum specimens that were theoretically collected prior to hybridisation with domestic dogs. They concluded that because the ancestry of the dogs and dingoes is unknown, and because the Dingo was first described as a distinctive wild form and differs from wolves, New Guinea singing dogs and domestic dogs in many behavioral, morphological and molecular characteristics (Macintosh, 1975: 87; Corbett, 1995; Wilton *et al*., 1999: 108; Koler-Matznick *et al*., 2003: 109), they are effectively a diagnosable species, isolated in undisturbed natural environments, and thus can be considered a distinct taxon. As a result of this they proposed that *Canis dingo* is the correct binomial. It appears, however, that this argument does not duly recognise the relationship of the Dingo with *Canis familiaris*: not only do their morphometric results show considerable overlap with domestic dog samples, they readily hybridise with domestic dogs, as discussed above. Finally, we urge caution about applying formal scientific names to introduced populations, because they are in many respects still essentially domestic animals, with the reduced cranial capacities typical of their domestic forebears (Hemmer, 1983: 128–129), with which, under the right circumstances, they still form a genetic continuum. Therefore the name *Canis dingo* is here synonymised within *C. familiaris* as this later name has date priority.

The names *Canis familiaris papuensis* Ramsay, 1879 from Papua New Guinea; *Canis familiaris tenggerana* Kohlbrugge, 1896 from Java; *Canis tenggeranus harappensis* Prashad, 1936 from Pakistan; and *Canis hallstromi* Troughton, 1957 from New Guinea were also synonymised within *dingo*, in addition to the names listed here, by Wozencraft (2005). These names have not been included within *dingo* here because neither *tenggerana* or *harappensis* closely resemble the dingo (see Gollan, 1982; Gonzalez, 2013), *papuensis* may refer to feral dogs, and *hallstromi* is considered another primitive breed.

Ω *C. [anis] F. [amiliaris] Australasiae* Desmarest, 1821: 191.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dingo* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 90), Mahoney and Richardson (1988b: 218), Wozencraft (2005: 576) and subsequent authors.

Ω *Canis Australiae* J. Gray, 1826b: 412.

TYPE LOCALITY: Replacement name for *Canis familiaris australasiae* Desmarest, 1821.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dingo* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 90), Mahoney and Richardson (1988b: 218), Wozencraft (2005: 576) and subsequent authors.

Ω *C. [anis] f. [amiliaris] novae Hollandiae* Voigt, 1831: 154.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dingo* by Wozencraft (2005: 576).

Ω *Canis diago* Temminck, 1838b: 285.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

COMMENTS: Appears to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *dingo*.

Ω *Canis dingoides* Matschie, 1915b: 103.

TYPE LOCALITY: Southern Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dingo* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988b: 218), Wozencraft (2005: 576) and subsequent authors.

Ω *Canis macdonnellensis* Matschie, 1915b: 105.

TYPE LOCALITY: MacDonnell Ranges, Northern Territory, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dingo* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988b: 218), Wozencraft (2005: 576) and most subsequent authors. The exception to this was Corbett (1995: 48) who suggested it should be recognised as a subspecies of *lupus* for the central Australian populations if they found to be distinct from those of the Australian alpine Dingo which should be referred to as *Canis lupus dingo*. The notion of subspeciation within the Australian Dingoes was subsequently abandoned by Corbett (2004: 223; 2006: 745) who recognised all Dingoes as *Canis lupus dingo*.

Ω *Canis lupus cobourgensis* Corbett, 1995: 48.

TYPE LOCALITY: None.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Corbett (1995: 48) advised that as there appears to be no scientific name for northern populations of the dingo which were frequently recorded by the first European settlers in tropical Australia at Port Essington on the Cobourg Peninsula of Arnhem Land, an appropriate name for the Australian tropical dingo might be *Canis lupus cobourgensis*, but that this name would need to be formally submitted and accepted by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

### ***Vulpes*** Frisch, 1775

*Vulpes* Frisch, 1775: 15.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Canis vulpes* Linnaeus, 1758 [= Ω *Vulpes vulpes* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by designation under the plenary powers of the ICZN (1979b: 76) and Melville and Smith (1987: 311).

COMMENTS: Though works by Frisch published in 1775 were rejected by Opinion 258 of the ICZN (1954c: 245), *Vulpes* Frisch, 1775 is a valid name by Opinion 1129 of the ICZN (1979b: 76). Work of Frisch reviewed by Thomas (1905b: 461). Taxonomic arrangement and extralimital synonyms can be found in Wozencraft (1993: 287; 2005: 583).

### Ω ***Vulpes vulpes*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Red Fox**

Ω *[Canis] Vulpes* Linnaeus, 1758: 40.

TYPE LOCALITY: Syntypes from 'Europa, Asia, Africa'. Thomas (1911b: 134) identified the type locality as 'Sweden (Uppsala)'.

COMMENTS: Placed in *Canis* by J. Fischer (1829: 186). Many references in the early 19th Century used *Vulpes* as a subgenus of *Canis*, though some exceptions include DeKay (1842: 44), and Gerrard (1862: 85). Subsequently Miller (1912: xii, 325) used *Vulpes* as a genus. Synonyms and subspecies reviewed by Lariviere and Pasitsxhniak-Arts (1996: 1–2). The Australian subspecies of fox is *V. v. vulpes* (Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 741). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 240).

## **Infraorder Arctoidea** Flower, 1869 *sensu* Tedford, 1976

Arctoidea Flower, 1869: 15.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Fissipedia [= Fissipeda (Blumenbach, 1791 [= Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821)])], within the Order Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821), and included the families Ailuridae (Flower, 1869: 15 [= Ailurinae (J. Gray, 1843a: xxi)], Mustelidae (G. Fischer, 1814), Procyonidae (J. Gray, 1825a: 339) and Ursidae (G. Fischer, 1814: x, 143). Though this term has commonly been used as a crown group within the Carnivora, its acceptance as a formal taxonomic rank has been unsettled. For example, it was considered a division by Hunt (2002: 9), J. Flynn *et al*. (2005: 317), and unknown rank Tomiya (2011: 17), but recognised at infraordinal rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 247), and Fulton and Strobeck (2006: 165, 172; 2010a: 816). The currently accepted composition of the Infraorder Arctoidea is to include three distinct lineages that comprise the bears of the Family Ursidae, the seals of the Superfamily Phocoidea, and the Infraorder Mustelida (Tedford, 1976) that includes the families Mustelidae (G. Fischer, 1814); Procyonidae (J. Gray, 1825a: 339); Mephitidae (Bonaparte, 1845); and Ailuridae (J. Gray, 1843a: xxi) (e.g. Tedford, 1976: 372; McKenna & Bell, 1997: 247; Flynn *et al*. 2005: 317; Fulton & Strobeck 2006: 165, 172; Finarelli, 2008: 232), though the monophyly of Musteoidea is dubious.

Suborder Arctoiformia Ginsburg, 1982: 247, 257.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and included the infraorders Ursida (Tedford, 1976: 372) and Mustelida (Tedford, 1976: 372). Named as synonym at rank of suborder. Synonymised within Arctoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 247).

Clade Pinnipedimorpha Berta *et al*., 1989: 61.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [= Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]) and *Enaliarctos* Mitchell and Tedford, 1973: 203, 218. Synonymised within Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252).

Arctomorpha Wolsan, 1993: 363.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this name was allocated as an unnamed order group taxon between infraorder and category of taxon Mustelida (Tedford, 1976: 372). Synonymised within Arctoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 247).

Suborder Procyonia Kalandadze & Rautian, 1992: 62.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Caniformia (Kretzoi, 1943) and included the Superfamily Musteloidea (Kretzoi, 1929: 1350 or Gregory & Hellman, 1939: 313). Synonymised within Arctoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 247).

## Superfamily Phocoidea J. Gray, 1821

Family Phocadae J. Gray, 1821: 302.

TYPE GENUS: *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Amphibiae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the genera *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37; and *Otearus* [sic =*Otaria*] Péron, 1816: 37. Superfamily Phocoidea rank recognised by Smirnov (1908: 36), Wyss and Flynn (1993: 38), who described it as new, and McKenna and Bell (1997: 252). Strahan (1995: 9, 671), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 11, 714) placed all pinnipeds as families within the Order Carnivora and did not recognise the seals as a distinct group. There has been significant debate as to whether the seals originated from one (monophyletic) or two (diphyletic) ancestral stocks. Authors that have suggested the possibility that the seals may be diphyletic, with the otariids being most related to the bears (Family Ursidae) and the phocids most closely related to the otters (Family Mustelidae, Subfamily Lutrinae) include Mivart (1885: 497), McLaren (1960: 26–27); Tedford (1976: 372), Mitchell and Tedford (1973: 278), de Muizon (1982: 176) and Barnes (1989: 23). Authors that have tended to suggest that the seals are monophyletic include Wyss (1988: 427), Berta *et al*. (1989: 60), Berta and Wyss (1994: 33), Vrana *et al*. (1994: 54), Bininda-Emonds and Russell (1996: 187), Arnason *et al*. (1995: 78), Flynn and Nedbal (1998: 317), Davis *et al*. (2004: 363, 372) who suggested that more recent studies are increasingly agreeing with the notion that the seals are monophyletic, and Sato *et al*. (2006: 125). Given the strong recent support for monophyly of the different families of seals, they are recognised here as forming a single taxonomic group. This is close to the taxonomy used by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252), Rice (2009: 234), and Berta and Churchill (2012: 207). Wyss and Flynn (1993: 38) included only the common ancestor of phocids and desmatophocids plus all its descendants, which was supported by Berta and Wyss (1994: 41). Deméré *et al*. (2003: 48, 62) used this rank to include only the Family Phocidae and the extinct genera † *Desmatophoca* Condon, 1906: 1 and † *Allodesmus* Kellogg, 1922: 26. Similarly Fulton and Strobuck (2010a: 816) included only the Family Phocidae within this superfamily, with the families Odobenidae and Otariidae being placed in the Superfamily Otarioidea. Different again Arnason *et al*. (2006: 348) placed Pinnipedia above the Family Phocidae and Superfamily Otarioidea (containing the families Odobenidae and Otariidae).

Order Amphibiae J. Gray, 1821: 302.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Quadripedes (Gray, 1821: 300 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]) and included the families Phocadae [=Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821)] and Trichecidae (J. Gray, 1821: 302 [=Odobenidae (J. Allen, 1880: ix, 5)]. Synonymised within Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252) and within Phocidae by Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Superfamily Otarioidea F. Lucas, 1899: 1.

TYPE GENUS: *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the 'eared seals and walruses'. Recognised as an unnamed rank within Pinnipedia by Flynn and Wesley-Hunt (2005: 179, 186). Synonymised within Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252).

Clade Pinnipediformes Berta, 1994: 2.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the genera † *Allodesmus* Kellogg, 1922: 26; † *Desmatophoca* Condon, 1906: 1; † *Pinnarctidion* Barnes, 1979: 2, 16; † *Pteronarctos* Barnes, 1989: 3; and the families Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a), Odobenidae (J. Allen, 1880: ix, 5) and Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252).

## Family Otariidae J. Gray, 1825

Tribe Otariina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37; and *Platyrhynchus* F. Cuvier, 1826a: 555 [=*Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37]. Tribe recognised by J. Gray (1869b: 269; 1871: 12). Reviewed by J. Allen (1880: 187), Repenning *et al*. (1971: 1), Mitchell and Tedford (1973: 201), J. King (1983: 15) and Barnes (1989: 15, 23). Family rank typically recognised by historic and modern authors including Gill (1866: 4), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 89) and Troughton (1967:

196). The subfamilies Otariinae and Arctocephalinae, have been recognised by various authors including Stains (1984: 502), Riedman (1990: 58), McKenna and Bell (1997: 254), Reynolds *et al*. (1999: 5) and Deméré *et al*. (2003: 48) and Fulton and Strobeck (2010a: 816). The use of subfamilies has not been supported by other authors including Simpson (1945: 121), Repenning *et al*. (1971: 3), Repenning and Tedford (1977: 9–10), Wynen *et al*. (2001: 270, 278), Brunner (2004: 383), or Berta and Churchill (2012: 211) so have not been adopted here.

Family Otariadae Brookes, 1828: 37.

TYPE GENUS: *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Section Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) and included the genus *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37]. Recognised by J. Gray (1871a: 6). Synonymised within the Family Otariidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590).

Tribe? Arctocephalìna J. Gray, 1837: 582.

TYPE GENUS: *Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) included the genera *Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826a; and *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37. The name Arctocephalina recognised at tribe rank by J. Gray (1869b: 269), and subfamily rank by J. Gray (1866b: 44) and Mivart (1885: 485). The Subfamily Arctocephalinae recognised by Stains (1984: 502), McKenna and Bell (1997: 253) and Deméré *et al*. (2003: 48). Synonymised within the Family Otariidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590).

Otariarina J. Gray, 1843a: xxiii.

TYPE GENUS: *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, the rank was not stated but placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37; and *Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826a. Synonymised within the Family Otariidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590).

Family Otariidae Gill, 1866: 4, 7.

TYPE GENUS: *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, the rank was placed in the 'Pinnipedes' and included genera *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37; *Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826a; *Eumetopias* Gill, 1866: 7; *Zalophus* Gill, 1866: 7; and *Halarctus* Gill, 1866. Synonymised within the Family Otariidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590).

Tribe Callorhinina J. Gray, 1869b: 269.

TYPE GENUS: *Callorhinus* J. Gray, 1859b: 359.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Otariadae [Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a)] and included the genus *Callorhinus* J. Gray, 1859b: 359. Synonymised within the Family Otariidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590).

Tribe Eumetopiina J. Gray, 1869b: 269.

TYPE GENUS: *Eumetopias* Gill, 1866: 7.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Otariadae (Brookes, 1828 [Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]) and included the genera *Eumetopias* Gill, 1866: 7; and *Arctophoca* Peters, 1866b. Synonymised within the Family Otariidae and Phocidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590, 595).

Tribe Zalophina J. Gray, 1869b: 269.

TYPE GENUS: *Zalophus* Gill, 1866: 7.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Otariadae (Brookes, 1828 [Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]) and included the genera *Zalophus* Gill, 1866: 7; and *Neophoca* J. Gray, 1866f. Synonymised within the Family Otariidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590).

Subfamily Trichiphocinae J. Allen, 1870: 23, 44.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genera *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37; *Eumetopias* Gill, 1866: 7; and *Zalophus* Gill, 1866: 7. Discussed further by J. Allen (1880: 188). Synonymised within the Family Otariidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590).

Subfamily Ouliphocinae J. Allen, 1870: 23, 44.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genera *Callorhinus* J. Gray, 1859b: 359; and *Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826a. Discussed further by J. Allen (1880: 188). Synonymised within the Family Otariidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590).

Tribe Gypsophocina J. Gray, 1874a: 27.

TYPE GENUS: *Gypsophoca* J. Gray, 1866f [=*Arctophoca* Peters, 1866b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Otariadae (Brookes, 1828 [Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]) and included the genus *Gypsophoca* J. Gray, 1866f [=*Arctophoca* Peters, 1866b]. Synonymised within the Family Otariidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590).

Trichophocacae J. Allen, 1880: 208.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: Emended spelling of the Subfamily Trichiphocinae (J. Allen, 1870). When originally proposed this rank was placed in the Family Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genera *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37; *Phocarctos*

Peters, 1866b; *Eumetopias* Gill, 1866: 7; and *Zalophus* Gill, 1866: 7. Synonymised within Otariidae by Rice (1998: 22).

Ouliphocacae J. Allen, 1880: 210.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: Emended spelling of the Subfamily Ouliphocinae (J. Allen, 1870). When originally proposed this rank was placed in the Family Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genera *Callorhinus* J. Gray, 1859b: 359; and *Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826a. Synonymised within Otariidae by Rice (1998: 22).

Order? Arctocephalida Haeckel, 1895: 590.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the eared seals. Synonymised within the Subfamily Arctocephalinae (J. Gray, 1837) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 253).

Subfamily Arctocephalinae Boetticher, 1934: 359.

TYPE GENUS: *Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genera *Callotaria* Palmer, 1892: 156 [=*Callorhinus* J. Gray, 1859b: 359]; and *Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826a. Synonymised within the Subfamily Arctocephalinae (J. Gray, 1837) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 253).

Subfamily Phocarctinae Boetticher, 1934: 359.

TYPE GENUS: *Phocarctos* Peters, 1866b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genera *Phocarctos* Peters, 1866b. Synonymised within the Subfamily Otariinae (J. Gray, 1825a) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 254).

Subfamily Otariinae Mitchell, 1968: 1897.

TYPE GENUS: *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the tribes Otariini (Mitchell, 1968 [=Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825)]) and Arctocephalini (Mitchell, 1968 [=Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825)]). Synonymised within Subfamily Otariinae (J. Gray, 1825a) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 254) and not supported by Berta and Churchill (2012: 211).

Tribe Otariini Mitchell, 1968: 1897.

TYPE GENUS: *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Otariinae (Mitchell, 1968 [=Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]) and included the genera *Phocarctos* Peters, 1866b; *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37; *Zalophus* Gill, 1866: 7; *Neophoca* J. Gray, 1866f; and *Eumetopias* Gill, 1866: 7. Synonymised within Subfamily Otariinae (J. Gray, 1825a) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 254).

Tribe Arctocephalini Mitchell, 1968: 1843, 1897.

TYPE GENUS: *Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Otariinae (Mitchell, 1968 [=Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]) and included the genera † *Pithanotaria* Kellogg, 1925: 74; *Callorhinus* J. Gray, 1859b: 359; and *Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826a. Synonymised within the Subfamily Arctocephalinae (J. Gray, 1837) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 253).

Subfamily Callorhinae de Muizon, 1978: 180, 183.

TYPE GENUS: *Callorhinus* J. Gray, 1859b: 359.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Otariidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genus *Callorhinus* J. Gray, 1859b: 359. Synonymised within the Family Otariidae by Wozencraft (2005: 590).

## *Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826

*Arctocephalus* F. Cuvier, 1826a: 554.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phoca pusilla* Schreber, 1775 [= *Arctocephalus pusillus* (Schreber, 1775)] by subsequent designation. See ICZN, 2000: 193.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised as 'Arctocéphale' by F. Cuvier (1824: 205). The author and year of publication of this taxon has been inconsistent with Brunner (2004: 340) giving it as 'Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and Cuvier, 1824' and Wozencraft (2005: 590) gave it as 'É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and F. Cuvier, 1826', while Berta and Churchill (2012: 211) gave it as 'Cuvier, 1827'. Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 47) and J. Allen (1905: 120), who synonymised within it *Halarctos*, *Arctophoca, Euotaria* and *Gysophoca*. F. Wood Jones (1925c: 12) stated that he could see no reason to dissent from Beddard's (1890: 380) conclusion that the rest of the eared seals, except *Otaria jubata*, should be embraced in F. Cuvier's (1824) genus *Arctocephalus*. Genus name *Arctocephalus* was conserved by Opinion 1962 of the ICZN (2000: 193) and the name was placed on the Official List of Generic Names (ICZN, 2000: 193–195; see J. Smith, 2001: 6). Recent studies suggest that the species that typically constitute *Arctocephalus* (e.g. Wozencraft, 2005: 590) do not constitute a monophyletic clade (e.g. Wynen *et al*., 2001: 276; Yonezawa *et al*., 2009: 94–95; Berta & Churchill, 2012: 209, 211; Nyakatura & Bininda-Emonds, 2013: 3). As a result, Berta and Churchill (2012: 207, 211) retained only *pusillus* in *Arctocephalus*, following Gardner and Robbins (1999: 136), and transferred all the other species to *Arctophoca*. Berta and Churchill (2012: 211) also noted that some molecular data (such as that mentioned above) suggest a sister relationship between *pusillus* and *tropicalis*, and that

if this is confirmed, then *A. tropicalis* should be returned to *Arctocephalus*.

*Halarctus* Gill, 1866: 7.

TYPE SPECIES: *Arctocephalus delalandii* J. Gray, 1859c: 107 [=*Arctocephalus pusillus* (Schreber, 1775)] by original designation. See Gardner and Robbins (1998: 548).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Arctocephalus* by authors including Ling (1988a: 223), Wozencraft (2005: 590) and Berta and Churchill (2012: 211).

## ***Arctocephalus pusillus*** (Schreber, 1775)

**Cape Fur Seal**

### Φ ***Arctocephalus pusillus pusillus*** (Schreber, 1775)

**Cape Fur Seal**

Φ *Phoca pusilla* Schreber, 1775: Plate 85; Text 314 [1776].

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Presumably South Africa'.

COMMENTS: The year was given as 1776 by Brunner (2004: 340). Placed in *Arctocephalus* by Peters (1877: 506).

Φ *[Phoca] Parva* Boddaert, 1785: 172.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Mare Mediterranco'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *pusillus* by Wozencraft (2005: 591).

Φ *Phoca Antarctica* Thunberg, 1811: 321.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'mare australe inhabitat'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *pusillus* by Wozencraft (2005: 591).

Φ *Otaria Delalandii* Lesson, 1827a: 206.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Arctocephalus* by J. Gray (1859c: 107), but synonymised within *pusillus* by Wozencraft (2005: 591).

Φ *Arctocephalus nivosus* J. Gray, 1868a: 219.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape of Good Hope.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *pusillus* by Wozencraft (2005: 591).

Φ *Arcto-cephalus schist-hyperoës* W. Turner, 1868: 114.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape of Good Hope.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *pusillus* by Wozencraft (2005: 591).

Φ *Euotaria compressa* J. Gray, 1874a: 38.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *pusillus* by Wozencraft (2005: 591).

### ***Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus*** Wood Jones, 1925

**Australian Fur Seal**

*Arctocephalus doriferus* Wood Jones, 1925c: 12.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lady Julia Percy Island, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Repenning *et al*. (1971: 10). Recognised at the species rank within *Gysophoca* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 89) and Troughton (1967: 197), and within *Arctocephalus* by Scheffer (1958: 70). The placement of *doriferus* as a subspecies of *pusillus* was proposed by Repenning *et al*. (1971: 1, 7), and followed by most subsequent authors including Warneke and Shaughnessy (1985: 53), Brunner (1998: 67; 2004: 383), Wozencraft (2005: 591), and Berta and Churchill (2012: 212). This subspecies is the only representative of this species in Australian waters. Curiously, differentiation between *doriferus* and *pusillus* is slight; even with Discriminant Analysis, Brunner (2004) could not separate them completely, and though *doriferus* is recognised as a subspecies within *Arctocephalus pusillus* by Strahan (1983: 462; 1995: 682), Ling (1988a: 224) and subsequent authors, its recognition as even a subspecies has been questioned by Wynen *et al*. (2001: 282) who found the divergence between *A. p. pusillus* and *A. p. doriferus* to be very low.

*Arctocephalus tasmanicus* Scott & Lord, 1926: 187, 189.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bass Strait, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank within the genus *Gysophoca* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 89) and Troughton (1967: 198). Synonymised within *doriferus* by J. King (1968: 633), Ride (1970: 241; Repenning *et al*. (1971: 7), Ling (1988a: 224) and subsequent authors.

*Otaria Peronii* Desmarest, 1817e: 598.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rottnest Island, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Neophoca cinerea* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 89) and within *pusillus* by Wozencraft (2005: 591).

## ***Arctophoca*** Peters, 1866

*Arctophoca* Peters, 1866b: 276.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Otaria philippii* Peters, 1866b: 276 [= Φ *Arctophoca philippii* (Peters, 1866b: 276)] by original designation. See Gardner and Robbins (1998: 548).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37. Synonymised within *Arctocephalus* by Ling (1988a: 223) and most authors until resurrected by Brunner (2004: 381) for *philippii* (Peters, 1866b: 276) and Berta and Churchill (2012: 207, 212) who restricted *Arctocephalus* to include *pusillus* only. The priority of *Arctophoca* over

*Euotaria* and *Gypsophoca* was confirmed by Gardner and Robbins (1999: 138).

*Gypsophoca* J. Gray, 1866f: 236.

TYPE SPECIES: *Arctocephalus cinereus* J. Gray, 1866b: 56 [=*Arctophoca forsteri* (Lesson, 1828c)] by monotypy. See J. Gray (1869b: 269) and Gardner and Robbins (1998: 548).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Arctocephalus*. Genus rank recognised by J. Gray (1872: 659; 1874a: 27), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 89) and Troughton (1967: 197), but synonymised within *Arctocephalus* by J. Allen (1880: 210), Ride (1970: 243), Strahan (1983: 462; 1995: 682) and Ling (1988a: 223).

*Euotaria* J. Gray, 1866f: 236.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phoca australis* Zimmermann, 1783: 276 (as *Arctocephalus nigrescens* (J. Gray, 1859c: 109)) [= Φ *Arctophoca australis* (Zimmermann, 1783: 276)] by monotypy. See Gardner and Robbins (1998: 548).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Arctocephalus*. Synonymised within *Arctocephalus* by Ling (1988a: 223).

## *Arctophoca forsteri* (Lesson, 1828)

**Long-nosed Fur Seal**

*Otaria Forsteri* Lesson, 1828c: 421.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dusky Sound, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Included within *Arctocephalus* at species rank by J. Gray (1871a: 25), J. Allen (1892: 375), Wood Jones (1925c: 13) and most subsequent authors until various studies showed a close relationship of *forsteri* to Φ *Arctophoca australis* (Zimmermann, 1783: 276) (Wynen *et al*., 2001: 275; Higdon *et al*., 2007: 9; Yonezawa *et al*., 2009: 94). As a result of these and other studies, including morphology, *forsteri* was reduced to a subspecies of *australis* by Brunner (2004: 384), and Berta and Churchill (2012: 213). The craniometric data of Brunner (1998: 67; 2004: 366) suggest there is a major division between populations from New Zealand and those from Australia and Macquarie Island; New Zealand examples are much broader and shorter snouted, especially in males, and these differences appear to be consistent, suggesting that further study may confirm them as distinct species, albeit sister species. More recent research including the super-tree analysis by Nyakatura and Bininda-Emonds (2012: 1) and earlier phylogenetic analysis of Higdon *et al.* (2007, 216) suggests this taxon should be recognised as a full species. The presence of this taxon within Australia was confirmed by King (1969: 841).

HOMONYMS:

*Arctocephalus forsteri* Wood Jones, 1922c, the Australian Sea-lion of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Otariidae). Species is a synonym of *Neophoca cinerea* (Péron, 1816). See individual entry.

*Arctocephalus cinereus* Gray, 1866b: 56.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'South coast of Australia'.

COMMENTS: Taxon appeared to have been confused with *Otaria cinerea* Péron, 1816 [=*Neophoca cinerea* (Péron, 1816)]. Name not typically recognised by subsequent authors.

HOMONYMS:

*Otaria Cinerea* Péron, 1816, the Australian Sea-lion of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Otariidae). Species is recognised as *Neophoca cinerea* (Péron, 1816). See individual entry.

## *Arctophoca gazella* Peters, 1875

**Antarctic Fur Seal**

*Arctophoca gazella* Peters, 1875c: 393, 396.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'von Seehunden aus Kerguelenland' Restricted by Scheffer (1958: 72) to Kerguelen Islands, southern Pacific Ocean (49°09′S, 70°11′E).

COMMENTS: Found on Macquarie, Heard and McDonald Islands that are administratively part of Tasmania (Shaughnessy, 1992: 77–78), and on Macquarie Island it hybridises with *A. tropicalis* and *A. australis* (Lancaster *et al*., 2006: 3681, 3686). Placed within *Arctocephalus* by Peters (1877: 507). Taxon recognised as a subspecies of *tropicalis* by J. King (1959a: 381) and as a distinct species (that included *tropicalis*) by Siverton (1954: 49, 74), Scheffer (1958: 72) and J. King (1959b: 39). Repenning *et al*. (1971: 10) and J. King (1983: 10) recognised *gazella* and *tropicalis* as distinct species, which has been followed by subsequent authors.

## *Arctophoca tropicalis* (J. Gray, 1872)

**Subantarctic Fur Seal**

*Gypsophoca tropicalis* J. Gray, 1872: 653, 659.

TYPE LOCALITY: North coast of Australia.

COMMENTS: Taxon kept in the genus *Gysophoca* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 89). Not considered by Ling (1988a: 224) as it was not considered to occur in Australian waters, but it is found on Macquarie Island and Heard Island that are administratively part of Tasmania (Shaughnessy, 1992: 78). Synonymised within *gazella* by Siverton (1954: 49, 74) but separated as a distinct species by Repenning *et al*. (1971: 17) and J. King (1983: 10), which has been followed by most subsequent authors. Placed in *Arctocephalus* by J. King (1959a: 381) and most subsequent authors until Berta and Churchill (2012: 214) placed this species within *Arctophoca*. If the apparent sister relationship between *tropicalis* and *pusillus* is confirmed (see discussion under *Arctocephalus* above), *tropicalis* should be placed within *Arctocephalus* (see Berta & Churchill, 2012: 211). Hybrids between this

species, *A. australis* and *A. gazella* have been recorded from Macquarie Island (Lancaster *et al*., 2006: 3681, 3686).

*Otaria (Arctophoca) elegans* Peters, 1876b: 316.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *tropicalis* by Wozencraft (2005: 592).

## *Neophoca* J. Gray, 1866

*Neophoca* J. Gray, 1866f: 231.

TYPE SPECIES: *Otaria cinerea* Péron, 1816 (as *Arctocephalus lobatus* J. Gray, 1828) [=*Neophoca cinerea* (Péron, 1816)] by monotypy. See Palmer (1904: 454).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Zalophus* by J. Allen (1880: 275), but separated as a distinct genus by Sivertsen (1954: 28), Scheffer (1958: 64), J. King (1960: 445; 1983: 30) and subsequent authors including Troughton (1967: 199), Marlow and King (1974: 125), Rice (1977: 2), Barnes (1989: 20, 23) and Wynen *et al*. (2001: 270).

## *Neophoca cinerea* (Péron, 1816)

**Australian Sea-lion**

*Otaria Cinerea* Péron, 1816: 54.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed in *Arctocephalus* by J. Gray (1866b: 56) and Wood Jones (1925c: 12), *Euotaria* by McCoy (1879: Plate 31) and *Zalophus* by J. Allen (1880: 275). Also included *Otaria peronii* Desmarest, 1817e by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 89). Transferred to *Neophoca* by Carter *et al*. (1945: 101) and Sivertsen (1954: 28), which appears to have been followed by subsequent authors. Species restricted to Australian waters by Sivertsen (1954: 31) and reviewed by Ling (1992: 1). Some authors including Wozencraft (2005: 593), and Berta and Churchill (2012: 216) place *Otaria stelleri* Temminck, 1844b: 10 as a synonym of *cinerea*, but this taxon was reviewed by J. King (1961: 211–213) who concluded there is no doubt the specimens referred to are those of the probably extinct *Zalophus japonicus* (Peters, 1867i: 668).

HOMONYMS:

*Arctocephalus cinereus* Gray, 1866b, the Long-nosed Fur Seal of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Otariidae). Species is a synonym of *Arctophoca forsteri* (Lesson, 1828). See individual entry.

*Otaria Albicollis* Péron, 1816: 118.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. Peter Island, Nuyts Archipelago, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cinerea* by Wood Jones (1925c: 12), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 89), and Ling (1988a: 224; 1992: 1).

*Arctocephalus lobatus* J. Gray, 1828: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Houtman Abrolhos, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Type designation by J. Gray (1874a: 43). Recognised as a species within *Arctocephalus* by Gould (1860 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 49), Krefft (1868a: 93), *Neophoca* by J. Gray (1874a: 43) and *Zalophus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 126). Synonymised within *cinerea* by Wood Jones (1925b: 12), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 89) and Ling (1988a: 224; 1992: 1).

*Otaria australis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 95; Plates 14–15.

TYPE LOCALITY: King George Sound, Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Arctocephalus* by J. Gray (1866b: 57). Synonymised within *cinerea* by Wood Jones (1925c: 12), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 89), and Ling (1988a: 225; 1992: 1).

*Arctocephalus williamsi* McCoy, 1877: 7.

TYPE LOCALITY: Queenscliff, Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cinerea* by Marlow and King (1974: 126) and Ling (1992: 1).

*Arctocephalus forsteri* Wood Jones, 1922c: 193.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nuyts Archipelago, off South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cinerea* by Wood Jones (1925c: 12), Ling (1993: 1) and subsequent authors including Wozencraft (2005: 593) who spelt it *Neophoca fosteri* [sic].

HOMONYMS:

*Otaria forsteri* Lesson, 1828c, the New Zealand Fur Seal of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Otariidae). Species is recognised as *Arctophoca forsteri* (Lesson, 1828). See individual entry.

## *Phocarctos* Peters, 1866

*Phocartos* Peters, 1866b: 269.

TYPE SPECIES: *Arctocephalus hookeri* J. Gray, 1844b (as *Otaria Hookeri*) [=*Phocarctos hookeri* (J. Gray, 1844b)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Arctocephalus*. Considered a synonym of *Neophoca* by Scheffer (1958: 65) but not by Sivertsen (1954: 28), King (1960: 449; 1983: 30, 33), Barnes (1989: 23) and subsequent authors.

## *Phocarctos hookeri* (J. Gray, 1844)

**New Zealand Sea-lion**

*Arctocephalus Hookeri* J. Gray, 1844b: 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Falkland Islands and Cape Horn'. Locality on Error. Fixed by Clark (1874: 750) as Auckland

Islands [New Zealand] between 800–900 miles south of Tasmania. (50°48′S, 166°42′E)

COMMENTS: Only known to haul out in Australian waters on Macquarie Island.

## Family Phocidae J. Gray, 1821

Family Phocadae [sic] J. Gray, 1821: 302.

TYPE GENUS: *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Amphibiae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the genera *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37; and *Otearus* [sic =*Otaria*] Péron, 1816: 37. Emended to Phocidae by J. Gray (1825a: 340). Family name spelt Phocidae by Gill (1866: 4). Family reviewed by Ling (1988b: 226) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 252) who recognised the subfamilies Odobeninae (J. Allen, 1880: ix, 5) and Phocinae (J. Gray, 1821). The placement of the odobenids continues to be controversial because morphological evidence relates them to the phocids whereas molecular studies provide consistent robust support for the relationship between odobenids and otarids (e.g. Arnason *et al*., 2006: 348; Fulton & Strobuck 2006: 166; Berta 2009a: 862; 2009b: 880). Subfamilies and tribes sometimes not recognised by authors (e.g. Wozencraft, 2005: 595), but there is increasingly strong molecular support for the subfamilies Monachinae and Phocinae (e.g. Deméré *et al*. 2003: 62; Davis *et al*. 2004: 363; Arnason *et al*., 2006: 348; Berta 2009a: 863; 2009b: 881; Dasmahapatra *et al*., 2009: 170; Fulton & Strobeck 2010a: 816; 2010b: 1066; Berta & Churchill, 2012: 218).

Tribe Phocina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37. Emendation of Phocadae. Recognised in preference to J. Gray (1821: 302) by Simpson (1945: 122). Synonymised within Phocidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 254).

Tribe Stemmotopina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Stemmotopus* F. Cuvier, 1826a: 551 [=*Cystophora* Nilsson, 1820: 382].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Stemmotopus* F. Cuvier, 1826a: 551 [=*Cystophora* Nilsson, 1820: 382] and *Macrorhinus* J. Gray, 1825a [=*Mirounga* J. Gray, 1827a]. Synonymised within Phocini (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 257) and the Family Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34).

Tribe? Stenorynchìna J. Gray, 1837: 582.

TYPE GENUS: *Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) included the genera *Leptonyx* J. Gray, 1837 [=*Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872], *Pelagiàs* [sic =*Pelagios*] F. Cuvier, 1824: 196 [=*Monachus* Fleming, 1822b: 187] and *Stenorhýnchus* J. Gray, 1825a [=*Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848]. Synonymised within the Family Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Tribe? Phocìna J. Gray, 1837: 582.

TYPE GENUS: *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) included the genera *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37; and *Callocephalus* [sic =*Calocephalus*] F. Cuvier, 1826a: 544 [=*Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37]. Subfamily rank recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 20; 1871: 2).

Subfamily Stenorynchina [sic] J. Gray, 1843a: xxiii, 102.

TYPE GENUS: *Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genera *Pelagius* [=*Pelagios*] F. Cuvier, 1824: 196 [=*Monachus* Fleming, 1822b: 187]; *Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a; and *Leptonyx* J. Gray, 1837 [=*Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872]. Synonymised within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34).

Pinnigrada Owen, 1858: 37.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) at unknown rank. Recognised at family rank by (Owen, 1959: 52). Synonymised within Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252) and within Phocidae by Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Pinnigrades Owen, 1859: 45.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821) at unknown rank but included the ‘walrus and seal tribe’. Synonymised within Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252) and within Phocidae by Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Subfamily Phocinae Gill, 1866: 5, 8.

TYPE GENUS: *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37; *Pagomys* J. Gray, 1864b: 31 [=*Pagophilus* J. Gray, 1844b: 3]; *Pagophilus* J. Gray, 1844b: 3; *Erignathus* Gill, 1866: 5; and *Halichoerus* Nilsson, 1820: 376. Recognised by Simpson (1945: 122) but synonymised within the Subfamily Phocinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 257).

Family Phocida Haeckel, 1866: clix.

TYPE GENUS: *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the genera *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37; *Cystophora* Nilsson, 1820: 382; and *Otaria* Péron, 1816: 37. Synonymised within Phocidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 254).

Tribe Halichoerina J. Gray, 1869c: 345.

TYPE GENUS: *Halichoerus* Nilsson, 1820: 376.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Halichoerus* Nilsson, 1820: 376. Synonymised within Phocidae by Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Superfamily? Rosmaroidea Gill, 1872: 7, 70.

TYPE GENUS: *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1772: 34, 38. [=*Odobenus* Brisson, 1762: 30].

COMMENTS: Placed in Suborder Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the Family Rosmaridae (Gill, 1866: 7, 11 [=Family Odobenidae (J. Allen, 1880: ix, 5)]). Synonymised within Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252).

Suborder Amphibia Trouessart, 1879: 109.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the Phocae (Trouessart, 1879 [=Phocidae J. Gray, 1821]). Synonymised within Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252) and within Phocidae by Wozencraft (2005: 595).

HOMONYMS:

Amphibia Linnaeus, 1758: 194, frogs, toads, newts and salamanders of the Class Amphibia. Currently recognised Class. See Frost (2011).

Amphibia J. Gray, 1821**,** mammals of the Superfamily Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821) and Order Sirenia (Illiger, 1811).

Suborder Phocae Trouessart, 1879: 109.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]). Placed in brackets after the name Suborder Amphibia. Synonymised within Phocidae by Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Thalattailurina Albrecht, 1879: 22.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Subfamily Hydrurginae Trouessart, 1907: 7.

TYPE GENUS: *Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848. Synonymised within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Superfamily? Phocoidea Smirnov, 1908: 36.

TYPE GENUS: *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821) and Phocidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252, 254).

Family Sibiricopusidae Dybowski, 1929: 412.

TYPE GENUS: '*Baicalopusa*' Dybowski, 1929: 412.

COMMENTS: Also spelt Sibirico-Baicalo-Pusidae (p. 413) and Sibirico-bicuspidato-baicalopusidae (p. 414). Not based on a genus group name. Names are not available as they did not consistently apply the Principles of Binomial Nomenclature (Articles 4.1 and 11.4 of the Code (ICZN, 1999: 4, 10). Higher and lower ranks not listed. Synonymised within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Family Europäopusidae Dybowski, 1929: 412.

TYPE GENUS: '*Caspiopusa*' Dybowski, 1929 (see Rice, 1998: 34).

COMMENTS: Also spelt Europäo-Caspio-Pusidae (p. 413) and Europäo-tricuspidato-caspiopusidae (p. 414). Not based on a genus group name. Names are not available (see comment above). Synonymised within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34).

Tribe Erignathini Chapskii, 1955: 164, 165.

TYPE GENUS: *Erignathus* Gill, 1866: 5.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Phocinae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Erignathus* Gill, 1866: 5. Recognised by Dasmahapatra *et al*. (2009: 170). Synonymised within Phocini (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 257) and within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Subtribe Histriophocina Chapskii, 1955: 164, 188.

TYPE GENUS: *Histriophoca* Gill, 1873b: 179.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Tribe Phocini (Chapskii, 1955 [=Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the genera *Histriophoca* Gill, 1873b: 179; and *Pagophoca* Trouessart, 1904: 287 [=*Pagophilus* J. Gray, 1844b: 3]. Synonymised within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Tribe Phocini Chapskii, 1955: 164, 169.

TYPE GENUS: *Phoca* Linnaeus, 1758: 37.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Phocinae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the

Phocina (J. Gray, 1821) and Histriophocina (Chapskii, 1955 [=Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Synonymised within Phocini (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 257). Rank recognised by Dasmahapatra *et al*. (2009: 170).

Clade Phocoidea Wyss & Flynn, 1993: 38.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the families † Desmatophocidae (Hay, 1930: 557) and Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 252).

Clade Phocomorpha Berta & Wyss, 1994: 41.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Pinnipedia (Illiger, 1811 [=Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the most recent common ancestor of the Family Odobenidae (J. Allen, 1880: ix, 5) and Phocoidea (J. Gray, 1821), and all their descendants. Synonymised within Phocidae by Wozencraft (2005: 595).

## Subfamily Monachinae J. Gray, 1869

Tribe Monachina J. Gray, 1869c: 345.

TYPE GENUS: *Monachus* Fleming, 1822b: 187.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Monachus* Fleming, 1822b: 187. Synonymised within the Subfamily Monachinae (Trouessart, 1897) by Simpson (1945: 123) and within Phocidae by Wozencraft (2005: 595), but recognised as the Tribe Monachini (within the subfamily Phocinae) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 257). Subfamily rank recognised by various authors including Scheffer (1958: 111), King (1983: 18), Deméré *et al*. (2003: 63), Davis *et al*. (2004: 363); Arnason *et al*. (2006: 348); Fulton and Strobeck (2006: 176; 2010a: 816); Berta (2009a: 863; 2009b: 881); and Dasmahapatra *et al*. (2009: 170). Within this subfamily various tribes have been recognised with various degrees of certainty including Monachini (Scheffer, 1958), Lobodontini (Scheffer, 1958), Cystophorini (Burns & Fay, 1970), and Mirounginі (de Muizon, 1982). Of these the Monachini, Lobodontini and Mirounginі have been more often accepted by authors including Berta (2009b: 881), Dasmahapatra *et al*. (2009: 170, 171) and Fulton and Strobeck (2010a: 816).

Tribe Stenorhyncina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a [=*Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848]. Subfamily rank recognised by J. Gray (1837: 582; 1866b: 8; 1871: 3). Synonymised within the Subfamily Lobodontinae (Hay, 1930: 562) by Simpson (1945: 122), and within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Tribe? Cystophorìna J. Gray, 1837: 582.

TYPE GENUS: *Cystophorina* J. Gray, 1837: 582.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) included the genera *Cystophora* Nilsson, 1820: 382 and *Morunga* [sic =*Mirounga*] J. Gray, 1827a. Recognised at Subfamily rank by J. Gray (1866b: 38, 1871: 4). Synonymised within the Subfamily Cystophorinae (Gill, 1866: 6, 9) by Simpson (1945: 123) and within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Subfamily Stenorhynchina J. Gray, 1844b: 2.

TYPE GENUS: *Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genera *Lobodon* J. Gray, 1844b; *Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a; *Leptonyx* J. Gray, 1837 [=*Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872]; *Pelagios* F. Cuvier, 1824: 196 [=*Monachus* Fleming, 1822b: 187] and *Ommatophoca* J. Gray, 1844b. Synonymised within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Subfamily Stenorhynchinae Gill, 1866: 6, 10.

TYPE GENUS: *Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Lobodon* J. Gray, 1844b; *Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a; *Leptonyx* J. Gray, 1837 [=*Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872]; and *Ommatophoca* J. Gray, 1844b. Synonymised within the Subfamily Lobodontinae (Hay, 1930: 562) by Simpson (1945: 122) and within the Subfamily Phocinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 257).

Subfamily Cystophorinae Gill, 1866: 6, 9.

TYPE GENUS: *Cystophorina* J. Gray, 1837: 582.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Cystophora* Nilsson, 1820: 382 and *Macrorhinus* J. Gray, 1825a [=*Mirounga* J. Gray, 1827a]. Recognised by authors including Simpson (1945: 123), Koretsky and Grigorescu (2002: 151), and Koretsky and Holec (2002: 175), but synonymised within the Subfamily Phocinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 257).

Tribe Lobodontina J. Gray, 1869c: 345.

TYPE GENUS: *Lobodon* J. Gray, 1844b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Lobodon* J. Gray, 1844b. Recognised at the subtribe rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 259). Synonymised within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Subfamily Ogmorhininae W. Turner, 1888: 2, 63.

TYPE GENUS: *Ogmorhinus* Peters, 1875c [=*Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Ogmorhinus* Peters, 1875c [=*Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848]; *Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872; *Ommatophoca* J. Gray, 1844b; and *Monachus* Fleming, 1822b: 187. Synonymised within the Subfamily Phocinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 257) and within the Family Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Subfamily Monachinae Trouessart, 1897: 378.

TYPE GENUS: *Monachus* Fleming, 1822b: 187.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Monachus* Fleming, 1822b: 187. Recognised by Simpson (1945: 123) and various subsequent authors including Scheffer (1958: 111), and Bininda-Emonds and Russell (1996: 180) but reduced to the 'Tribe Monachini J. Gray, 1869' within the Subfamily Phocinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 258).

Subfamily Lobodoninae Kellogg, 1922: 84, 89.

TYPE GENUS: *Lobodon* J. Gray, 1844b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872; *Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848; *Lobodon* J. Gray, 1844b; and *Ommatophoca* J. Gray, 1844b. Synonymised within the Subfamily Lobodontinae (Hay, 1930: 562) by Simpson (1945: 122) and within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Subfamily Lobodontinae Hay, 1930: 562.

TYPE GENUS: *Lobodon* J. Gray, 1844b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Lobodon* J. Gray, 1844b. Subfamily rank recognised by Simpson (1945: 122).

Tribe Monachini Scheffer, 1958: 112.

TYPE GENUS: *Monachus* Fleming, 1922b: 187.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Monachinae (Trouessart, 1897) and included the genus *Monachus* Fleming, 1922b: 187. Rank recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 258), Berta (2009a: 881) and Dasmahapatra *et al*. (2009: 170).

Tribe Lobodontini Scheffer, 1958: 115.

TYPE GENUS: *Lobodon* J. Gray, 1844b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Monachinae (Trouessart, 1897) and included the genus *Lobodon* J. Gray, 1844b; *Ommatophoca* J. Gray, 1844b; *Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848; and *Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872. Synonymised within Lobodontina J. Gray, 1869c by McKenna and Bell (1997: 259). Rank recognised by Berta (2009a: 881) and Dasmahapatra *et al*. (2009: 170).

Tribe Cystophorini Burns & Fay, 1970: 363, 390.

TYPE GENUS: *Cystophora* Nilsson, 1820: 382.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Phocinae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Cystophora* (Nilsson, 1820: 382). Tribe rank recognised by Dasmahapatra *et al*. (2009: 170). Synonymised within Phocidae by Wozencraft (2005: 595).

Tribe Mirounginі de Muizon, 1982: 175, 199.

TYPE GENUS: *Mirounga* J. Gray, 1827a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Subfamily Monachinae (Trouessart, 1897) and included the genera *Mirounga* J. Gray, 1827a; and † *Callophoca* Van Bénéden, 1876: 798. Rank recognised by Berta (2009a: 881) and Dasmahapatra *et al*. (2009: 170). Synonymised within Phocidae by Rice (1998: 34) and Wozencraft (2005: 595).

### ***Hydrurga*** Gistel, 1848

*Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848: xi.

TYPE SPECIES: *Novum numen* for *Stenorhinchus* F. Cuvier, 1826a.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Iredale and Troughton (1934: 87), which was followed by subsequent authors. For history of the name *Hydrurga* see J. Allen (1905: 86).

*Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE SPECIES: *Novum nudum* ascribed to Cuvier vernacular.

COMMENTS: Described as 'Stenorhinque' by F. Cuvier (1824: 190). Ex Cuvier vernacular. Genus recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 15). Publication date established from Iredale and Troughton (1934: 87) who synonymised it within *Hydrurga*.

HOMONYMS:

*Stenorhynchus* Lamarck, 1818: 236, crabs of the Subphylum Crustacea (Class Malacostraca, Order Decapoda, Family Inachidae). Currently accepted name. See Davie and Türkay (2010).

*Stenorhynchus* Hemprich, 1820: 105, of the Class Reptilia.

*Stenorhynchus* Dejean, 1821: 98, straight-snouted weevils of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Brentidae).

*Stenorhynchus* G. Dahl, 1823: 53, true weevils of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Curculionidae).

*Stenorhynchus* Berthold, 1827: 384, straight-snouted weevils of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Brentidae). Status unknown as poorly described.

*Stenorhynchus* Lesson, 1827a, the Leopard Seal of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Phocidae). Pro *Stenorhinchus* F. Cuvier, 1826a. Synonymised within *Hydrurga* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 260). See individual entry.

*Stenorhynchus* Villa & Villa, 1833: 43, true weevils of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Curculionidae). Genus is a synonym of *Lignyodes* Dejean, 1835: 278. See Arnett *et al*. (2002: 739).

*Stenorhynchus* Gould, 1836: 185, trembler birds of the Class Aves (Order Passeriformes, Family Mimidae). Genus is a synonym of *Cinclocerthia* G. J. Gray, 1840: 17.

*Stenorhynchus* A. Smith, 1849: Appendix. 23, dwarf puddle frogs of the Class Amphibia (Order Anura, Family Phrynobatrachidae or Ranidae (disputed)). Genus is a synonym of *Phrynobatrachus* Günther, 1862: 190. See Frost (1985: 443; 2011) and Ulber (1999: 11).

*Stenorhynchus* Lacordaire, 1866: 507, fungus weevils of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Anthribidae). Genus is a synonym of *Stenocerus* Schönherr, 1826: 39.

*Stenorhinchus* F. Cuvier, 1826a: 549.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phoca leptonyx* de Blainville, 1820 (as *Stenorhinchus leptonyx*) [=*Hydrurga leptonyx* (de Blainville, 1820)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Junior homonym of *Stenorhynchus* Lamarck, 1818: 236. Spelling used by McMurtrie (1834: 71) but not typically by other authors. Publication date established from Scheffer (1958: 120). Synonymised within *Hydrurga* by Simpson (1845: 122), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 87) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 260).

*Stenorhynchus* Lesson, 1827a: 199.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Stenorhinchus* F. Cuvier, 1826a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hydrurga* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 260).

HOMONYMS:

*Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a, the Leopard Seal of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Phocidae). Synonymised within *Hydrurga* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 87). See individual entry.

*Stenorhyncus* F. Cuvier, 1829b: 463.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Stenorhinchus* F. Cuvier, 1826a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Stenorhinchus* by Palmer (1904: 647).

*Ogmorhinus* Peters, 1875c: 393.

TYPE SPECIES: *Novum numen* for *Stenorhinchus* F. Cuvier, 1826a.

COMMENTS: Publication date established from Scheffer (1958: 120). Synonymised within *Hydrurga* by Simpson (1845: 122) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 87).

*Stenorhynchotes* W. Turner, 1888: 63, footnote.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1825a.

COMMENTS: Publication date established from Iredale and Troughton (1934: 87–89). Synonymised within *Hydrurga* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 87).

## ***Hydrurga leptonyx*** (de Blainville, 1820)

**Leopard Seal**

*P. [hoca] leptonyx* de Blainville, 1820: 298.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'des environs des îles Falckland ou Malouines'. Falkland Islands (United Kingdom).

COMMENTS: Included in the genus *Stenorhynchus* by Gould (1860 [1845–1863]: Text to Plate 50) and Krefft (1868a: 93), and *Ogmorhinus* by J. Ogilby (1892: 129). Placed in *Hydrurga* by Scheffer (1958: 120) and followed by subsequent authors. Synonyms allocated according to Cabrera (1958: 305).

*Phoca Homei* Lesson, 1828c: 417.

TYPE LOCALITY: Southern Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Phoca leptonyx* de Blainville, 1820. Synonymised within *leptonyx* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 88).

## ***Leptonychotes*** Gill, 1872

*Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872: 70.

TYPE SPECIES: *Otaria weddellii* Lesson, 1826 [=*Leptonychotes weddellii* (Lesson, 1826)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Replacement name for *Leptonyx* J. Gray, 1837, which is preoccupied by *Leptonyx* Swainson, 1832: Plate 117.

*Léptonyx* J. Gray, 1837: 582.

TYPE SPECIES: *Otaria weddelli* Lesson, 1826 (as *Léptonyx Weddéllii* J. Gray) [=*Leptonychotes weddellii* (Lesson, 1826)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 11). Synonymised within *Leptonychotes* by Simpson (1845: 122) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 88).

HOMONYMS:

*Leptonyx* Swainson, 1832: Plate 117, babblers of Class Aves (Order Passeriformes, Family Rhinocryptidae). Genus is a synonym of *Pteroptochos* Kittlitz, 1830: 178. See Cory and Hellmayr (1924: 3).

*Leptonyx* Swainson, 1837: 124, 290, finches of the Class Aves (Order Passeriformes, Family Emberizidae). Genus is a synonym of *Coryphaspiza* G. J. Gray, 1840: 47.

*Leptonyx* Lesson, 1842: 72, clawless otters of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Mustelidae). Genus is a synonym of *Aonyx* (Lesson, 1827a: 157). See Wozencraft (2005: 601).

*Leptonyx* P. Carpenter, 1864a: 652 and 1864b: 176, turban snails of the Class Gastropoda (Family Colloniidae). Genus is a synonym of *Homalopoma* Carpenter, 1864a: 537.

*Leptonyx* Hitchcock, 1865: v, 8, extinct reptiles of the superorder Dinosauria (Order Theropoda, † Family Grallatoridae). Genus is a synonym of † *Stenonyx* Lull, 1904: 479, 498 which was introduced as a replacement name.

*Leptosonyx* Weise, 1886: 576, leaf beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Chrysomelidae). Genus is a synonym of *Theone* Gistel, 1857: 585.

*Leptonyx* Jacobson, 1895: 555, leaf beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Chrysomelidae). Genus is an emendation of *Leptosonyx* Weise, 1886: 576 and is a synonym of *Theone* Gistel, 1857: 585.

*Poecilophoca* Lydekker, 1891: 605.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Leptonyx* J. Gray, 1837.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Leptonychotes* by Simpson (1945: 122), and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 88).

### ***Leptonychotes weddellii*** (Lesson, 1826)

**Weddell Seal**

*Otaria Weddellii* Lesson, 1826: 437.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'sur le côtes des Orcades australes, situées sour 60 degrés 37 minutes de lat' (South Orkney Islands).

COMMENTS: Spelt 'weddelii' on page 438. First recorded as the 'sea leopard' by Weddell (1825: 22–23), which was used as the basis for the description of the species by Lesson (1826: 438). The first proper account of *weddelli* however was not made until J. Gray (1837: 582). Transferred to *Leptonychotes* by J. Allen (1880: 467) and accepted by Scheffer (1958: 122). Reviewed by Stirling (1971: 1), Kooyman (1981: 13) and Bonner (1988: 75).

*Ph. [oca] Leopardina* R. Hamilton, 1839: 183; Plate 12.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Orkney Islands.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *weddelli* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 88) and Wozencraft (2005: 597).

*L. [eptonyx] leopardinus* Wagner, 1846: 38.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *weddelli* by Wozencraft (2005: 597).

*Stenorhynchus Leptonyx* Moseley, 1879: 200.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kerguelens Land, South America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *weddelli* by Wozencraft (2005: 597).

### ***Lobodon*** J. Gray, 1844

*Lobodon* J. Gray, 1844b: 2.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phoca carcinophaga* Hombron and Jacuinot, 1842 [=*Lobodon carcinophaga* (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1842)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Appears to have been recognised by most authors since its description.

### ***Lobodon carcinophaga*** (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1842)

**Crabeater Seal**

*Phoca carcinophaga* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1842: 27; Plate 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'capturé sur les glaces du Pole Sud, entre les îles Sandwich et les îles Powels, à 150 lieues de distances de chacune de ces îles.' [Scotia Sea (midway between South Orkney and South Sandwich Islands].

COMMENTS: Placed in *Lobodon* by J. Gray (1844b: 2), *Stenorhynchus* by Flower (1884: 213), *Ogmorhinus* by W. Turner (1888: 63). Returned to *Lobodon* by Scheffer (1958: 116) and followed by subsequent authors.

*Stenorhynchus serridens* Owen, 1843: 331.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'From a high latitude in the Australian seas'.

COMMENTS: Placed in *Leptorhynchus* by J. Gray (1844b: 5). Synonymised within *Carcinophaga* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 87) and subsequent author.

*Lobodon cancrivora* J. Gray, 1844b: 7.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Errore pro Lobodon carcinophaga* Hombron and Jacquinot, 1842.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Lobodon carcinophaga* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 87). Not considered by Wozencraft (2005: 597).

*Lobodon carcinophagus* Berg, 1898: 15.

COMMENTS: Unjustified emendation of *Lobodon carcinophaga*. Synonymised within *carcinophaga* by Adam (2005: 1).

### ***Mirounga*** J. Gray, 1827

*Mirounga* J. Gray, 1827a: 179.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, 1816 [=*Mirounga leonina* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Phoca*. Synonymised within *Macrorhinus* (F. Cuvier, 1826a) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 88). Genus reviewed by Davidson (1929: 229), J. King (1966: 385), Briggs and Morejohn (1976: 199), Ling (1988b: 228) and Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Macrorhinus* J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised as 'Macrorhine' by F. Cuvier (1824: 200) as '*Macrorhinus*, F. Cuv.' by J. Gray

(1825a: 340). The author for the genus was attributed to F. Cuvier (1826a) by Palmer (1904: 394). Genus recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 88) and Troughton (1967: 203). Synonymised within *Mirounga* by Ling (1988b: 228) and Ling and Bryden (1992: 1). Not considered by Wozencraft (2005: 597).

HOMONYMS:

*Macrorhine* Latreille, 1825: 395, true weevils of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Curculionidae). Vernacular name. Genus is a junior synonym of *Eurhinus* Illiger, 1807: 326. See O'Brien and Wibmer (1982: 181).

*Macrorhinus* Berthold, 1827: 390, true weevils of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Curculionidae). Unnecessary replacement name. Genus is a junior synonym of *Eurhin* Illiger, 1807: 326. See O'Brien and Wibmer (1982: 181).

*Macrorhinus* F. Cuvier, 1826a: 552.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, 1816 [=*Mirounga leonina* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Also junior homonym of *Macrorhinus* J. Gray, 1825a. Publication date established from Scheffer (1958: 128). Synonymised within '*Morunga*' by J. Gray (1943a: xxiii) and *Mirounga* by Ling (1988b: 228), Ling and Bryden (1992: 1) and Wozencraft (2005: 597).

HOMONYMS:

See homonyms above.

*Macrohyna* J. Gray, 1827a: 180.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Macrorhinus* F. Cuvier, 1826a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Mirounga* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Rhinophoca* Wagler, 1830: 27.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Macrorhinus* F. Cuvier, 1826a.

COMMENTS: Publication date established from Iredale and Troughton (1934: 88). Synonymised within '*Morunga*' by J. Gray (1943a: xxiii) and *Mirounga* by Ling (1988b: 228), Ling and Bryden (1992) and Wozencraft (2005: 597).

*Mirunga* T. Brown, 1832: 89.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Mirounga* J. Gray, 1827a.

COMMENTS: Not previously considered.

*Morúnga* J. Gray, 1837: 582.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Mirounga* J. Gray, 1827a.

COMMENTS: Subsequently recognised by J. Gray (1842e: 16; 1843a: xxiii, 103; 1866b: 38). Publication date established from Iredale and Troughton (1934). Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Mirounga* J. Gray, 1827a. Synonymised within *Mirounga* by Ling (1988b: 228) and Ling and Bryden (1992: 1). Not considered by Wozencraft (2005: 597).

*Cystophora* S. Nilsson, 1838: 240.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, 1816 (as *Cystophora proboscidea*) [=*Mirounga leonina* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Mirounga* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1). Not considered by Wozencraft (2005: 597).

HOMONYMS:

*Cystophora* Nilsson, 1820: 382, the Hooded Seal of the Class Mammalia (Order Carnivora, Family Phocidae). Currently accepted name. See Wozencraft (2005: 595).

† *Cystophora* Yabe and Hayasaka, 1916: 70(78), horn corals of the Class Anthozoa (Order Stauriida, Family Durhaminidae). Genus is synonym of *Pseudocystophora* Kossovaya, 1997: 88. See Fedorowski *et al*. (2007: 73).

*Physorhīnus* Gloger, 1841: xxxiv, 163.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, 1816 (as *Physorhinus proboscidea*) [=*Mirounga leonina* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macrorhinus* (as F. Cuvier, 1824) by Thomas (1895a: 191) and within *Mirounga* by Ling (1988b: 228) and Ling and Bryden (1992: 1). Not considered by Wozencraft (2005: 597).

HOMONYMS:

*Physorhinus* Eschscholtz, 1836: 4, Table, click beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Elateridae). Currently accepted name. See Casari (2008: 182).

## *Mirounga leonina* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Southern Elephant Seal**

*[Phoca] Leonina* Linnaeus, 1758: 37.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'ad polum Antarctum' restricted by Thomas (1911b: 133) to 'Juan Fernandez', which was confirmed by J. Hamilton (1940: 35).

COMMENTS: Type designation by J. Hamilton (1940: 35). Reviewed by Scheffer (1958: 130–131), Ling (1988b: 228), and Ling and Bryden (1992: 1). Various studies indicate some variation in morphology, growth rate and body size between different islands and ocean basins (Carrick *et al*., 1962: 161; Bryden, 1968: 1106; Laws, 1994: 49). Other genetic studies have revealed strong differences between island populations and those on Valdez Peninsula (Gales *et al*., 1989: 57; Slade *et al*., 1998: 1945; Hoelzel *et al*., 2001: 325). See discussion in Berta and Churchill (2012: 220).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Research is required to determine the merit of possible subspecies.

*Phoca Elephantina* Molina, 1782: 280.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Phoca leonina* Linnaeus, 1758

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Morunga* by J. Gray (1866b: 39). Synonymised within *Mirounga* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Phoca proboscidea* Péron, 1816: 34; Plate 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: Des regions Australes. Given as King Island, Bass Strait, Australia by Scheffer (1958: 129) and Ling (1988b: 229).

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Macrorhinus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 88) and Troughton (1967: 203). Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling (1988b: 228) and Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Phoca Resima* Péron, 1816: 66.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Des iles St. Pierre et St. Paul d'Amsterdam'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Phoca Coxii* Desmarest, 1817e: 559.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Des iles St. Pierre et St. Paul d'Amsterdam'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*phoca Ansonii* Desmarest, 1821: 239.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Lile Georgia, la Terre de Feu, les iles Malouines, la cote est de 'Amerique, despuis la Terre des Etats jusqu'an 40° degree, sur la Terre des Patagons; quelquetois l'ile Sainte-Helene, selon Dampier, la Terre de Kerguelen'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Phoca ansonina* de Blainville, 1820: 299.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Des iles Kelckland' [sic].

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Phoca ansonii* de Blainville, 1820: 300.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Des iles Kelckland' [sic].

COMMENTS: Alternative spelling to *Phoca ansonina*. Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Macrorhinus proboscideus* F. Cuvier, 1826a: 552.

TYPE LOCALITY: Name combination.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Macrorhinus Ansonii* Lesson, 1827a: 202.

TYPE LOCALITY: Name combination.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*[Phoca] M. [irounga]. Proboscidea* J. Gray, 1827a: 180.

TYPE LOCALITY: Name combination.

COMMENTS: Described as '*M[irounga]. Proboscidea*' and '*Phoca Proboscidea*'. Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*[Phoca] M. [irounga] Patagonica* J. Gray, 1827a: 180.

TYPE LOCALITY: Patagonia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *leonina* by Rothschild (1910: 446). Not recognised by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*[Phoca] M. [irounga] Ansonii* J. Gray, 1827a: 180.

TYPE LOCALITY: Name combination.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Phoca dubia* J. Fischer, 1829: 235.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'In insulis Maluinis'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Cystophora proboscidea* Nilsson, 1838: 240.

TYPE LOCALITY: Name combination.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Macrorhinus Coxii* Boitard, 1842: 196.

TYPE LOCALITY: Name combination.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Morunga Elephantina* J. Gray, 1844b: 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Southern Ocean.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*C. [ystophora] falklandica* Peters, 1875c: 394, footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: Falkland Islands. See Flower (1881: 146).

COMMENTS: Based on Pernety (1769: Plate 9, Fig. 1). Recognised as a subspecies by Lydekker (1909: 603) and Strahan (1983: 467; 1995: 687), and recognised with uncertain validity by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1). Doubt cast over it by Lönnberg (1910: 580). Synonymised within *leonina* by Wozencraft (2005: 598) and the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2011), but recognised as a subspecies by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 729).

*[Cystophora] kerguelensis* Peters, 1875c: 394, footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Kerguelenland'.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *leonina* by Rothschild (1910: 446). Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Cystophora elephantina* A. Brehm, 1877: 638.

TYPE LOCALITY: Name combination.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Macrorhinus leoninus* J. Allen, 1880: 456.

TYPE LOCALITY: None.

COMMENTS: First use of the current combination. Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*Mirounga leonina* J. Allen, 1905: 95.

TYPE LOCALITY: None.

COMMENTS: First use of the current combination. Synonymised within *leonina* by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1).

*M. [irounga] leoninus typicus* Lydekker, 1909: 601.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not designated.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *leonina* by Wozencraft (2005: 598).

*M. [irounga] l. [eoninus] macquariensis* Lydekker, 1909: 603.

TYPE LOCALITY: Macquarie [sic] Island and Chatham Islands.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies by Rothschild (1910: 446) and Strahan (1983: 467; 1995: 687) and recognised with uncertain validity by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1). Doubt cast over it by Lönnberg (1910: 580). Synonymised within *leonina* by Wozencraft (2005: 598) and the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2011), but recognised as a subspecies by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 729).

*M. [irounga] l. [eoninus] crosetensis* Lydekker, 1909: 606.

TYPE LOCALITY: Crozet. (?)Kerguelen and Heard Islands.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *kerguelensis* by Rothschild (1910: 446) with doubt over it by Lönnberg (1910: 580). Recognised at subspecific rank by Strahan (1983: 467; 1995: 687) and with uncertain validity by Ling and Bryden (1992: 1). Synonymised within *leonina* by Wozencraft (2005: 598) and the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2011), but recognised as a subspecies by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 729).

### *Ommatophoca* J. Gray, 1844

*Ommatophoca* J. Gray, 1844b: 3, 7.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ommatophoca rossii* J. Gray, 1844b by subsequent designation. See Barrett-Hamilton (1902: 2, 46).

COMMENTS: Genus appears to have been recognised by most authors since its description.

*Ommatophora* H. Turner, 1849: 88.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ommatophoca* J. Gray, 1844b.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ommatophoca* by Palmer (1904: 474) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 260).

HOMONYMS:

*Ommatophora* Guenée, 1852: 190, owlet moths of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Noctuidae). Genus is an available name. Not preoccupied by *Ommatophora* H. Turner, 1849: 88, an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ommatophoca* J. Gray, 1844b.

### *Ommatophoca rossii* J. Gray, 1844

**Ross Seal**

*Ommatophoca Rossii* J. Gray, 1844b: 3, 8.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ross Sea, Antarctica.

COMMENTS: Type designation by Barrett-Hamilton (1902: 46). Reviewed by Bonner (1988: 75).

## Infraorder Mustelida Tedford, 1976

Parvorder Mustelida Tedford, 1976: 372.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Caniformia (Kretzoi, 1943) and included the Family Mustelidae (G. Fischer, 1814). Taxon recognised at parvorder rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 260).

## Family Mustelidae G. Fischer, 1814

Family Mustelinorum G. Fischer, 1814: 182.

TYPE GENUS: *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Digitigrada (G. Fischer, 1813a [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]), and included the genera *Suricata* Desmarest, 1804a: 15; *Ichneumon* Lacépède, 1799: 7 [=*Herpestes* Illiger, 1811: 135]; *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758; *Mephitis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilare & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187; *Viverra* Linnaeus, 1758: 43; and *Otolicnus* Illiger, 1811: 74 [=*Galago* É. Geoffroy, 1796d: 49]. Name also introduced as Mustelini (G. Fischer, 1817: 372) and as Mustelinorum on page 415, which is sometimes referred to as the author of this family name. Family reviewed by Wozencraft (2005: 601).

## Subfamily Mustelinae G. Fischer, 1814

Family Mustelinorum G. Fischer, 1814: 182.

TYPE GENUS: *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Digitigrada (G. Fischer, 1813a [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]), and included the genera *Suricata* Desmarest, 1804a: 15; *Ichneumon* Lacépède, 1799: 7 [=*Herpestes* Illiger, 1811: 135]; *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758; *Mephitis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilare & G. Cuvier, 1795: 187; *Viverra* Linnaeus, 1758: 43; and *Otolicnus* Illiger, 1811: 74 [=*Galago* É. Geoffroy, 1796d: 49].

### *Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758

*Mustela* Linnaeus, 1758: 45.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Mustela putorius* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Wozencraft (2005: 613).

### Ω ***Mustela putorius*** Linnaeus, 1758

**European Polecat**

Ω *[Mustela] Putorius* Linnaeus, 1758: 46.

TYPE LOCALITY: Scania S. Sweden. See Thomas (1911b: 139).

COMMENTS: Species not typically recorded in Australia, but it was discussed by Menkhorst (2011: 214), as *Mustela furo*, and its history introduction was discussed by Long (2003: 277). Reviewed by Wozencraft (2005: 617).

## **Suborder Feliformia** Kretzoi, 1945

Order Feliformia Kretzoi, 1945: 62.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the families † Nimravidae (Cope, 1880: 835), Felidae (G. Fischer, 1817), † Megantereontidae (Kretzoi, 1929: 1337 [=Felidae (G. Fischer, 1817)]) and † Machaerodontidae (Woodward, 1898: 399 [=Felidae (G. Fischer, 1817)]). Recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 227), J. Flynn *et al*. (2005: 317, 328) and Wozencraft (2005: 532) at the subordinal rank.

### **Family Felidae** G. Fischer, 1817

Family Felini G. Fischer, 1817: 372.

TYPE GENUS: *Felis* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Digitigrada (G. Fischer, 1813a [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]) and included the genus *Felis* (Linnaeus, 1758). Rank not listed but appears to be the same as the Felinorum on page 417. Reviewed by Wozencraft (2005: 532).

### **Subfamily Felinae** G. Fischer, 1817

Family Felini G. Fischer, 1817: 372.

TYPE GENUS: *Felis* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Digitigrada (G. Fischer, 1813a [=Carnivora (Bowdich, 1821 part)]) and included the genus *Felis* Linnaeus, 1758. Rank not listed but appears to be the same as the Felinorum on page 417. Reviewed by Wozencraft (2005: 532).

### ***Felis*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Felis* Linnaeus, 1758: 41.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Felis catus* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation. See ICZN (1958a: 41).

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies are given by Wozencraft (2005: 534).

### Ω ***Felis catus*** Linnaeus, 1758

**Domestic Cat**

Ω *[Felis] Catus* Linnaeus, 1758: 42.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Europeae australis sylvis'. Thomas (1911b: 136) identified the type locality as 'Upsala', Sweden.

COMMENTS: Species reviewed by Pocock (1951: 6) and Wozencraft (2005: 534). History of introduction into Australia discussed by Long (2003: 316).

## **Superorder Euungulata** Waddell *et al*., 2001

Clade Euungulata Waddell *et al*., 2001: 141.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Clade Fereuungulata (Waddell *et al*., 1999a [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]) and included the Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848). Rank recognised by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4) and given further support by Zhou *et al*. (2012: 150, 159).

Clade Cetungulata Irwin & Wilson, 1993: 264.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the orders Cetacea (Brisson, 1762), Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848). Placed in the Mirorder Eparctocyona (McKenna, 1975) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 358) and recognised (emended to include the Eparctocyona (McKenna, 1975) and Altungulata (Prothero & Schoch, 1989: 510)) by Shoshani and McKenna (1998: 578).

## **Order Perissodactyla** Owen, 1848

Order Perissodactyla Owen, 1848: 131.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Ungulata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the Horse, Tapir, Rhinoceros and Hyrax. The phylogeny of the Order Perissodactyla was explored by Graur *et al*. (1997: 195), who suggested that this group is closer to the Carnivora and Cetartiodactyla than it is to the Paenungulata.

### **Family Equidae** J. Gray, 1821

Family Equidae J. Gray, 1821: 307.

TYPE GENUS: *Equus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Monochenae (J. Gray, 1821: 306 [=Perissodactyla (Owen, 1848)]), and included only the genus *Equus* Linnaeus, 1758.

### ***Equus*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Equus* Linnaeus, 1758: 73.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Equus caballus* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation. See ICZN (1958a: 88).

COMMENTS: Different taxonomic decisions for subgeneric arrangement of *Equus* include Bennett (1980: 280–283), Groves (1974: 29), Groves and Willoughby (1981: 349), and Grubb (2005b: 629).

### Ω ***Equus asinus*** Linnaeus, 1758

**Donkey**

Ω *[Equus] Asinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 73.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Habitat in oriente' [=Middle East?].

COMMENTS: History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 342).

### Ω ***Equus caballus*** Linnaeus, 1758

**Horse**

Ω *[Equus] Caballus* Linnaeus, 1758: 73.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Europa'. Lydekker (1916: 6) identified the type locality as 'Scandinavia'.

COMMENTS: Corbet (1978: 194) proposed *ferus* to replace *caballus*, objecting to the use of specific names based on domestic animals. Gromov and Baranova (1981: 333–334) continued to recognise *gmelini* and *przewalskii*. Synonyms and subspecies reviewed by Bennett and Hoffmann (1999: 1) and Grubb (2005b: 629). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 347).

## **Order Artiodactyla** Owen, 1848 *sensu* Montgelard *et al.,* 1997

Order Artiodactyla Owen, 1848: 131.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Ungulata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the Ox, Hog, Peccary and Hippopotamus. The term Artiodactyla dates from Owen (1848), but the concept was first expressed informally by de Blainville (1816a: 117). There is increasing molecular and morphological support to place the cetaceans firmly within the Artiodactyla (e.g. Geisler & Uhen, 2005: 145; Geisler *et al*., 2007: 28; Rice 2009: 236) so this has been followed here. The use of Artiodactyla here unites it with the cetaceans in the same sense as that used by Montgelard *et al*. (1997: 550, 556).

Order Pecora Linnaeus, 1758: 17, 65.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Camelus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Moschus* Linnaeus, 1758: 66; *Cervus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Capra* Linnaeus, 1758; *Ovis* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Bos* Linnaeus, 1758. Synonymised within the Suborder Ruminantia (Scopoli, 1777) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 418).

Order Hoplopoda Goldfuss, 1820: xx, 360.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the families Cavicornia (Illiger, 1811: 106 [=Bovidae (J. Gray, 1821)]); Tylopoda (Illiger, 1811); Cervina (Goldfuss, 1820: xx, 374 [=Cervidae (Goldfuss, 1820: xx, 374)]); and Solidungula (Blumenbach, 1779: 58, 109 [=Hippomorpha (Wood, 1937: 106)]). Does not appear to have been considered by subsequent authors.

Mirorder Eparctocyona McKenna, 1975: 41.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Grandorder Ungulata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the orders † Arctocyonia (Van Valen, 1969: 123), † Tillodontia (Marsh, 1875: 221), Tubulidentata (Huxley, 1872: 288), † Dinocerata (Marsh, 1873: 117), † Embrithopoda (C. Andrews, 1906: 224), and Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848). Synonymised within Artiodactyla by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

Clade Cetartiodactyla Montgelard *et al*., 1997: 550, 556.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848) and Cetacea (Brisson, 1762). This name has been recognised by various authors including Nikaido *et al*. (1999: 10261), Geisler and Uhen (2005: 145), Price *et al*. (2005: 445), Agnarsson and May-Collado (2008: 964), O'Leary and Gatesy (2008: 397), Ayoub *et al*. (2009: 550), Rice (2009: 235), Zhou *et al*. (2011: 255), Committee on Taxonomy (2011). Rice (2009: 235) recognised Cetartiodactyla (in part) at ordinal rank with the intraorder Cetacea while Yapa and Ratnavira (2013: 9, 599) recognised the name at superordinal rank and included the orders Artiodactyla and Cetacea. Spaulding *et al*. (2009: 3) suggested that the term Cetartiodactyla had gained some traction in the literature, especially among molecular workers, although they formally retained it within the Artiodactyla. Synonymised within Artiodactyla by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4), which is followed here.

Clade Cetruminantia Waddell *et al*., 1999a: 2.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the Whippomorpha (Waddell *et al*., 1999a) and Ruminantia (Scopoli, 1777). This arrangement was supported by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37), but given the shortness of any branch uniting them, we do not recognise it here.

Clade Artiofabula Waddell *et al*., 1999a: 2.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the Suidae (J. Gray, 1821) and Cetruminantia (Waddell *et al*., 1999a [=Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848)]).

## **Suborder Suina** J. Gray, 1868

Suina J. Gray, 1868b: 20.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Suidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Sus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Porcula* Hodgson, 1847: 423; and *Potamochoerus* Gray, 1854: 129. Following Groves and Grubb (2011: 28, 33), we use this name to designate one of the four suborders of Artiodactyla, preferring it to Suiformes, which usually includes the Hippopotamidae, now shown to belong to the suborder Whippomorpha.

Suborder Suiformes Jaeckel, 1911: 233.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Diungulati (Jaeckel, 1911: viii, 232) and included the families † Trigonolestidae (Schlosser, 1899: 349 [=† Dichobunidae (H. Turner, 1850: 158)]), † Dichobunidae (H. Turner, 1850: 158), † Anthracotheridae (Leidy, 1869: 202), Hippopotamidae (J. Gray, 1821: 306), † Archaenodontidae (Jaeckel, 1911: 234), † Entelodontidae (Lydekker, 1883: 5–146), Dicotylidae (J. Gray, 1868b: 21 [=Tayassuidae (Palmer, 1897b: 174)]); and Suidae (J. Gray, 1821: 306). Suborder recognised McKenna and Bell (1997: 391) who describe the various synonyms.

## **Family Suidae** J. Gray, 1821

Family Suidae J. Gray, 1821: 306.

TYPE GENUS: *Sus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Tesserachenae (J. Gray, 1821: 306 [=Suina (J. Gray, 1868)]) and included the genera *Sus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Phacochaeres* J. Gray, 1821: 306 [=*Phacochoerus* F. Cuvier, 1826b: 383]; *Dicotyles* G. Cuvier, 1816a: 237 [=*Tayassu* Fischer, 1814: 284]; and *Babiroussus* J. Gray, 1821: 306 [=*Babyrousa* Perry, 1811[1810–1811]: Text to Plate 67]. All extant suids were placed in the Subfamily Suinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 394–395) but in different subfamilies within Suidae by Grubb (2005a: 637).

### ***Sus*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Sus* Linnaeus, 1758: 49.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Sus scrofa* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation. See ICZN (1958a: 23).

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies can be found in Grubb (2005a: 639).

### Ω ***Sus scrofa*** Linnaeus, 1758

**Pig**

Ω *[Sus] Scrofa* Linnaeus, 1758: 49.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Europa australiore'. Thomas (1911b: 140) identified the type locality as Germany.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies can be found in Groves (1981: 29), Genov (1999: 227) and Grubb (2005a: 641). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 368).

## **Suborder Tylopoda** Illiger, 1811

Family Tylopoda Illiger, 1811: 102.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Bisulca (Illiger, 1811: 102 [=Tylopoda (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Camelus* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Auchenia* Illiger, 1811: 103 [=*Lama* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1]. Recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 412). Following Groves and Grubb (2011: 28), we recognise this as one of four suborders of Artiodactyla.

## **Family Camelidae** J. Gray, 1821

Family Camelidae J. Gray, 1821: 307.

TYPE GENUS: *Camelus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the order Hydrophorae (J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=Tylopoda (Illiger, 1811)]) and included the genera *Camelus* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Lama* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1.

### ***Camelus*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Camelus* Linnaeus, 1758: 65.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Camelus dromedarius* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation. See G. Allen (1939: 465).

COMMENTS: Type species has been widely cited as *C. bactrianus* (see Gentry *et al*., 1996: 34) and a change in designation was proposed by Erridge (1988: 141) but this has not been supported (Grubb, 2005a: 645). See discussion of ICZN (1910: 37). Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies in Grubb (2005a: 645).

### Ω ***Camelus dromedarius*** Linnaeus, 1758

**One-humped Camel**

Ω *[Camelus] Dromedarius* Linnaeus, 1758: 65.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Africae desertis arenosis siticulosis'. See Thomas (1911b: 150).

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Camelus* by J. Fischer (1829: 435). Reviewed by Kohler-Rollefson (1991: 1). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 390).

### ***Lama*** G. Cuvier, 1800

*Lama* G. Cuvier, 1800: Table 1,

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Camelus glama* Linnaeus, 1758 [=Ω *Lama glama* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by subsequent designation.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies in Grubb (2005a: 646) and, for the wild species (ancestral to the domestic species now established in Australia), see Groves and Grubb (2011:29–32). We do not regard the genus *Vicugna* Lesson, 1842: 167 as valid following Groves and Grubb (2011:30).

### Ω ***Lama glama*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Llama**

Ω *[Camelus] Glama* Linnaeus, 1758: 65.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Habitat in America meridionali'.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies in Grubb (2005a: 646).

### Ω ***Lama pacos*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Alpaca**

Ω *[Camelus] Pacos* Linnaeus, 1758: 66.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Habitat in America meridionali'.

COMMENTS: This domestic species is based on a stabilised hybrid between the Llama and the wild Vicuña *Lama vicugna* (Molina, 1782: 342) (see Hemmer, 1990:60–63).

## **Suborder Ruminantia** Scopoli, 1777

Ruminantia Scopoli, 1777: 493.

COMMENTS: Rank unknown but placed within the Order Ungulata (Linnaeus, 1766 [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the genera *Camelus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Giraffa* Brisson, 1762: 12, 37; *Cervus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Antilope* Pallas, 1766; *Capra* Linnaeus, 1758; *Ovis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Bos* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Moschus* Linnaeus, 1758: 66. Recognised as a suborder within the Order Artiodactyla by Simpson (1945: 151) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 418), and as a suborder of the Order Cetartiodactyla (within the Clade Cetruminantia) by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 36). Following Groves and Grubb (2011: 28), we recognise this as one of four suborders of Artiodactyla.

## **Family Bovidae** J. Gray, 1821

Family Bovidae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE GENUS: *Bos* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Ruminantes (J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=Ruminantia (Scopoli, 1777)]) and included the genus *Bos* (Linnaeus, 1758). Family group names reviewed by Grubb (2001: 374) and subfamily and tribes of the family Bovidae reviewed by Gentry (1992: 1).

## **Subfamily Bovinae** J. Gray, 1821

Family Bovidae J. Gray, 1821: 308.

TYPE GENUS: *Bos* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Ruminantes (J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=Ruminantia (Scopoli, 1777)]) and included the genus *Bos* (Linnaeus, 1758). Subfamily rank recognised by Gill (1872: 8) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 442).

### ***Bos*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Bos* Linnaeus, 1758: 71.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Bos taurus* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation. See ICZN (1958a: 22).

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and extralimital synonyms can be found in Grubb (2005a: 690), and Groves and Grubb (2011: 109–117).

### Ω ***Bos bison*** Linnaeus, 1758

**American Bison**

Ω *Bos bison* Linnaeus, 1758: 72.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Habitat of Mexico, Florida'. Locality restricted to Hernandez, Mexico by Thomas (1911b: 154); to central 'Quivera Region, Mexico' now known as central Kansas, USA by Hershkovitz (1957: 32); and eastern New Mexico, Canadian River valley by McDonald (1981: 62).

COMMENTS: Species has historically been placed within the genus *Bison* Smith, 1827: 373 (e.g. Meagher, 1986:1; Grubb, 2005a: 689), but transferred to *Bos* by Groves and Grubb (2011: 115). Taxonomic arrangements and extralimital synonyms can be found in Grubb (2005a: 689), and Groves and Grubb (2011: 115). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 470). This species is included within this work as it has been introduced as domestic stock on rural properties in southeastern Australia.

### Ω ***Bos javanicus*** d'Alton, 1823

**Banteng**

Ω *B[os] Javanicus* d'Alton, 1823: 11; legend to Plate 8 fig c, page unnumbered.

TYPE LOCALITY: Java.

COMMENTS: See Hooijer (1956: 223) who discusses the valid name of this species. Taxonomic arrangements and extralimital synonyms can be found in Grubb (2005a: 691), and Groves and Grubb (2011: 112–113). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 465).

### Ω ***Bos taurus*** Linnaeus, 1758

**Cattle**

Ω *[Bos] Taurus* Linnaeus, 1758: 71.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Poloniae depressis graminosts ferus Urus'. This refers to the wild ancestor, the aurochs (extinct even in Linnaeus's day), and Thomas (1911b: 154) identified the type locality for domestic cattle as 'Sweden (Upsala)'.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and extralimital synonyms can be found in Grubb (2005a: 692). Recognition of the domestic form's scientific name follows Gentry *et al*. (2004: 649). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 466).

### ***Bubalus*** C. Smith, 1827

*Bubalus* C. Smith, 1827: 371.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Bos bubalis* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Bos* Linnaeus, 1758. Taxonomic arrangements and extralimital synonyms can be found in Grubb (2005a: 693).

### Ω ***Bubalus bubalis*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Swamp Buffalo**

Ω *[Bos] Bubalis* Linnaeus, 1758: 72.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Asia, cultus in Italia'.

COMMENTS: Thomas (1911b: 154) identified the type locality as 'Italy (Rome)'. There are two breed-groups of domestic buffalo (water buffalo): River Buffaloes, originating in South Asia and subsequently spread through suitable areas of the Middle East, southern Europe, and Brazil; and Swamp Buffalo, bred in southern China and Southeast Asia. These may actually descend from different wild ancestors; if so, the name *Bubalus bubalis* will have to be restricted to the River Buffaloes, while the name *Bos kerabau* Sundevall (1846b: 202) is available for the Swamp Buffaloes. The feral buffaloes occurring in Australia were acknowledged by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 763) to be the taxon *Bubulus bubalis kerabau* Fitzinger, 1860a: viii, 329. History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 461).

### **Subfamily Antilopinae** J. Gray, 1821

Family Antilopidae J. Gray, 1821: 307.

TYPE GENUS: *Antilope* Pallas, 1766.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Ruminantes (J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=Ruminantia (Scopoli, 1777)]) and included the genera *Dorcas* J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=*Gazella* de Blainville, 1816c: 75]; *Antilope* Pallas, 1766: 1; *Cuama* J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=*Alcelaphus* de Blainville, 1816c: 75], *Onyx* J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=*Oryx* de Blainville, 1816c: 75], *Tseiran* J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=*Hippotragus* Sundevall, 1845: 31], *Canna* J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=*Taurotragus* Wagner, 1855: xvii, 438], *Nylgau* [=*Boselaphus* de Blainville, 1816c: 75] and *Catablepas* J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=*Connochaetes* M. Lichtenstein, 1814: 152].

### **Tribe Antilopini** J. Gray, 1821

Family Antilopidae J. Gray, 1821: 307.

TYPE GENUS: *Antilope* Pallas, 1766.

COMMENTS: See comments above.

### ***Antilope*** Pallas, 1766

*Antilope* Pallas, 1766: 1.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Capra cervicapra* Linnaeus, 1758 [= Ω *Antilope cervicapra* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by subsequent designation. See W. Ogilby (1837d: 137).

### Ω ***Antilope cervicapra*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Blackbuck**

Ω *[Capra] Cervicapra* Linnaeus, 1758: 69.

TYPE LOCALITY: India.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and extralimital synonyms can be found in Grubb (2005a: 678), and Groves and Grubb (2011: 157–158). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 487). This species is included within this work as it has been introduced as semi-domestic stock on rural properties in southeastern Australia.

### **Tribe Caprini** J. Gray, 1821

Family Capridae J. Gray, 1821: 307.

TYPE GENUS: *Capra* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Ruminantes (J. Gray, 1821: 307 [=Ruminantia (Scopoli, 1777)]) and included the genera *Capra* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Ovis* Linnaeus, 1758. Subfamily rank recognised by Gill (1872: 9) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 442). Placed as a tribe in Antilopinae by Groves and Grubb (2011: 109).

### ***Capra*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Capra* Linnaeus, 1758: 68.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Capra hircus* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation. See ICZN (1958a: 40).

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and extralimital synonyms can be found in Grubb (2005a: 700).

### Ω ***Capra hircus*** Linnaeus, 1758

**Goat**

Ω *[Capra] Hircus* Linnaeus, 1758: 68.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown. Linnaeus gives no indication of geographic locations, saying only that it lives in mountainous areas, feeding on various twigs and fronds of trees, and lichens.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and extralimital synonyms can be found in Grubb (2005a: 700), and Groves and Grubb (2011: 223–234). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 505).

### ***Ovis*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Ovis* Linnaeus, 1758: 70.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Ovis aires* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and extralimital synonyms can be found in Grubb (2005a: 707).

### Ω ***Ovis aries*** Linnaeus, 1758

**Sheep**

Ω *[Ovis] Aries* Linnaeus, 1758: 70.

TYPE LOCALITY: None given by Linnaeus, who says only that it lives in hot, dry, sunny places.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and extralimital synonyms can be found in Grubb (2005a: 708), and Groves and Grubb (2011: 234–245). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 528).

## **Family Cervidae** Goldfuss, 1820

Family Cervina Goldfuss, 1820a: xx, 374.

TYPE GENUS: *Cervus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Hoplopoda (Goldfuss, 1820a: xx, 360 [=Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848)]) and included the genera *Moschus* Linnaeus, 1758: 66; *Camelopardalis* Schreber, 1784: Plate 255 [=*Giraffa* Brisson, 1762: 12, 37]; and *Cervus* Linnaeus, 1758. Recognised at family rank by J. Gray (1821: 307). Reviewed by Whitehead (1972), and Groves and Grubb (1987: 21; 2011: 71–107).

## **Subfamily Cervinae** Goldfuss, 1820

Family Cervidae Goldfuss, 1820a: xx, 374.

TYPE GENUS: *Cervus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Hoplopoda (Goldfuss, 1820a: xx, 360 [=Artiodactyla (Owen, 1848)]) and included the genera *Moschus* Linnaeus, 1758: 66; *Camelopardalis* Schreber, 1784: Plate 255 [=*Giraffa* Brisson, 1762: 12, 37]; and *Cervus* Linnaeus, 1758.

### ***Axis*** C. Smith, 1827

*Axis* C. Smith, 1827: 312.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Cervus axis* Erxleben, 1777 [=Ω *Axis axis* (Erxleben, 1777)] by absolute tautonymy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Cervus*. Raised to generic rank by J. Gray (1843a: xxvii, 178). Originally made available as a subgenus of *Cervus* Linnaeus, 1758. Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies in Grubb (2005a: 661), and Groves and Grubb (2011: 91–92).

### Ω ***Axis axis*** (Erxleben, 1777)

**Chital Deer**

Ω *[Cervus] axis* Erxleben, 1777: 312.

TYPE LOCALITY: Banks of the Ganges, Bihar, India.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Haltenorth (1963: 54). Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies in Grubb (2005a: 661), and Groves and Grubb (2011: 91). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 396).

### Ω ***Axis porcinus*** (Zimmermann, 1780)

**Hog Deer**

Ω *Cervus porcinus* Zimmermann, 1780: 131.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Indo-Gangetic Plain of India'. See Lydekker (1915: 56).

COMMENTS: Originally described in Zimmermann (1777: 532), but this publication has been suppressed (ICZN, 1954b: 231). Included in the genus *Cervus* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988c: 241). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 429).

### ***Cervus*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Cervus* Linnaeus, 1758: 66.

TYPE SPECIES: Ω *Cervus elaphus* Linnaeus, 1758: 67 by Linnean tautonomy. See ICZN (1958a: 40).

COMMENTS: Phylogeny explored by Randi *et al*. (2001: 1). Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies in Grubb (2005a: 662).

### Ω ***Cervus elaphus*** Linnaeus, 1758

**Red Deer**

### Ω ***Cervus elaphus elaphus*** Linnaeus, 1758

Ω *[Cervus] Elaphus* Linnaeus, 1758: 67.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Europa: Asia'. Miller (1912: 967) identified the type locality as 'Southern Sweden'.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies in Grubb (2005a: 662), and Groves and Grubb (2011: 95–99).

### Ω *Cervus elaphus scoticus* Lönnberg, 1906

Ω *[Cervus elaphus] scoticus* Lönnberg, 1906a: 11.

TYPE LOCALITY: Scotland.

COMMENTS: Recognised as the subspecies that occurs in Australia by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 774), but subspecies not recognised as distinct by Groves and Grubb (2011: 96). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 412).

### Ω *Cervus timorensis* de Blainville, 1822

**Rusa Deer**

### Ω *Cervus timorensis timorensis* de Blainville, 1822

Ω *C. [ervus] Timorensis* de Blainville, 1822b: 267; Plate.

TYPE LOCALITY: Timor.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Haltenorth (1963: 59), and see Groves and Grubb (2011: 107).

### Ω *Cervus timorensis moluccensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830

Ω *Cervus moluccensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 133; Plate 24.

TYPE LOCALITY: Buru Island, Moluccas, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies that occurs in Australia by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 776), but as the species was itself introduced in historic times (probably by pre-Islamic rajahs) into the Moluccas, the validity of the subspecies is dubious. History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 431).

### Ω *Cervus timorensis russa* Müller & Schlegel, 1845

Ω *Cervus russa* S. Müller & Schlegel, 1845b: 212, 217; Plates 43, 45.

TYPE LOCALITY: Java.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies that occurs in Australia by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 776). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 431).

### Ω *Cervus unicolor* Kerr, 1792

**Sambar Deer**

Ω *C. [ervus] Axis unicolor* Kerr, 1792: 300.

TYPE LOCALITY: Syntypes from 'The dry hilly forest of Ceylon, Borneo, Celebes and Java'. Lydekker (1915: 73) identified the type locality as Ceylon.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Haltenorth (1963: 59). Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies in Grubb (2005a: 670), and Groves and Grubb (2011: 106). History of introduction discussed by Long (2003: 435).

### *Dama* Frisch, 1775

*Dama* Frisch, 1775: 3.

TYPE SPECIES: Though works by Frisch published in 1775 were rejected by Opinion 258 of the ICZN (1954c: 245), the name *Dama* was validated by the Commission in Opinion 581 (1960: 267–275). Ω *Cervus dama* Linnaeus, 1758 [=Ω *Dama dama* (Linnaeus, 1758)] was placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology by the same Opinion (ICZN, 1960: 267).

COMMENTS: Work of Frisch reviewed by Thomas (1905b: 461). Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies in Grubb (2005a: 664).

### Ω *Dama dama* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Fallow Deer**

Ω *[Cervus] Dama* Linnaeus, 1758: 67.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Europa'. Thomas (1911b: 151) identified the type locality as 'vivariis Regis & Magnatum'.

COMMENTS: Described as *Cervus dama* by Mahoney and Richardson (1988c: 240). Taxonomic arrangements and synonymies in Grubb (2005a: 665). Reviewed by Feldhamer *et al*. (1988: 1).

## **Suborder Whippomorpha** Waddell *et al.,* 1999

Clade Whippomorpha Waddell *et al*., 1999a: 2.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new clade it included the Class Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and the Family Hippopotamidae (J. Gray, 1821: 306). The relationship between the cetaceans and hippopotamids was recognised, at no rank, by several authors including Gatesy *et al*. (1996: 954; 1999: 6), Luo (2000: 236), Waddell *et al*. (2001: 141), Beck *et al*. (2006: 7), Geisler and Theodor (2009: E1), and Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37). The Cetacea and hippopotamus relationship was also supported by Nikaido *et al*. (1999: 10261). Whippomorpha was recognised at ordinal rank by Skinner and Chimimba (2005: vi, 556), while Liu *et al*. (2001: 1786) and Thewissen *et al*. (2007: 1191) did not recognise the relationship. Skinner and Chimimba (2005: vi, 556) included the suborders Ancodonta (Matthew, 1929: 406), containing the Family Hippopotamidae, and Cetacea containing the infraorders Odontoceti and Mysteceti, which was supported by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37). Given that the splits between the four major groups of Artiodactyla are early Eocene, and they are fairly even, we cannot rank them as full orders, and here recognise them as suborders following

Groves and Grubb (2011: 28). Reviewed by Gatesy *et al*. (2002: 652) who found most studies support the clade.

Clade Cetancodonta Arnason *et al*., 2002: 8153.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade included the Class Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and the Family Hippopotamidae (J. Gray, 1821: 306). Synonymised with Whippomorpha by Asher and Helgen (2010: 4).

## Infraorder Cetacea Brisson, 1762

Class Cetacea Brisson, 1762: 5, 217, 225.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genera *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75; *Cetus* Brisson, 1762: 217, 225 [=*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758]; *Ceratodon* Brisson, 1762: 218, 231 [=*Monodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 75]; *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Phocaena* Brisson, 1762: 234 [=*nomen nudum*]; *Gladius* Brisson, 1762: 235 [=*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b]; *Orca* J. Gray, 1846b [=*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b]; and *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758. Brisson's work was discussed by Merriam (1895: 375). Recognised as a class on page 217 and order on page 218. Taxon recognised as the Class Cetacea by J. Gray (1821: 309), Order Cetae by J. Gray (1825a: 340), Order Cetacea by J. Gray (1866b: 61) and followed by subsequent authors except McKenna and Bell (1997: 366) who reinstated the Order Cete and placed Cetacea as a suborder. The nomenclature of cetaceans in the Linnaeus's *Systema Naturae* was reviewed by True (1898: 617), with an extensive taxonomic review of the cetaceans by Hershkovitz (1966), Fordyce and Barnes (1994: 419) and Mead and Brownell (2005: 723). The evolutionary history of cetaceans was reviewed by Fordyce and de Muizon (2001: 169). The taxonomy used here typically follows that of Rice (1998) with adjustments mainly reflecting more recent literature and that adopted by the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2014), though names Cetacea, Mysticeti and Odontoceti were not recognised by them as they were considered partially unresolved (e.g. Spaulding *et al*., 2009: 1; Price *et al*., 2005: 445; Agnarsson & May-Collado (2008: 964). The shortcomings of cetacean taxonomy were described by Reeves *et al*. (2004: 26).

Order Cete Linnaeus, 1758: 75.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Monodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 75; *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75; *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758. Recognised at the ordinal rank, with Cetacea as a suborder, by McKenna and Bell (1997: 366, 368), but not recognised by other authors.

Mutica Linnaeus, 1766: 24.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed within the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Order Cete (Linnaeus, 1758 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]). Recognised at cohort rank by Simpson (1945: xiii, 100) and superordinal rank by Minkoff (1976: 153), but synonymised within Cetacea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 368).

Family Cetaceen Duméril, 1806a: 4, 28.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Klasse Säugthiere (Duméril, 1806a [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758)]), and included the genera *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75; *Balenoptera* [=*Balaenoptera*] Lacépède, 1804; *Narwhalus* [=*Narwalus*] Lacépède, 1804: xxxvii, 142 [=*Monodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 75]; *Anarcus* [=*Anarnak*] Lacépède, 1804 [=*Incertae Sedis*]; *Catodon* Linnaeus, 1761 [=*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758]; *Physalus* Lacépède, 1804 [=*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758]; *Physeterus* Duméril, 1806b [=*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758]; *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804: xli, 243; *Hyperodon* [=*Hyperoodon*] Lacépède, 1804. See Bertuch (1801: B.1. No. 4).

Order Carnivorae J. Gray, 1821: 309.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Cetaceae (Brisson, 1762) and included the families Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821), Monodontidae (J. Gray, 1821: 310), Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821) and Balanadae (=Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821). Not to be confused with the Order Carnivora. This order was included within the Class Cetaceae of J. Gray (1821: 309). Synonymised within Cetacea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 368).

Type Pinnipeda Burnett, 1830c: 360.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetetherae (Burnett, 1830c [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838)]) and included the kinds [=families] Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821), Narvallidae (Burnett, 1830c: 360 [=Monodontidae (Gray, 1821: 310]), Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821) and Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821).

HOMONYMS:

Order Pinnipeda Storr, 1780, marine mammals of the Class Mammalia. See individual entry.

Tribe Zoophaga F. Cuvier, 1836a: 563.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the families Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821), Catodontidae (F. Cuvier, 1836a [=Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821).

Order Cétacés Lesson, 1842: 197.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subclass Hydromastologie ou Cétologie (Lesson, 1842 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762 part)]) and included the tribes Carnivora (Lesson, 1842 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762

part)]) and Vermivora (Lesson, 1842 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762 part)]).

Sub Classe Hydromastologie Lesson, 1842: 197.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Order Cétacés (Lesson, 1842 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]).

Sub Classe Cétologie Lesson, 1842: 197.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the Order Cétacés (Lesson, 1842 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]).

Natantia Newman, 1843: 35.

COMMENTS: Rank not specified. Also included other aquatic animals. Synonymised within Cete by McKenna and Bell (1997: 366).

HOMONYMS:

Order Natantia Illiger, 1811, sirenia and whales of the Class Mammalia. See individual entry.

Suborder Autoceta Haeckel, 1866: clix.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the families Delphinida (Haeckel, 1866 [=Delphinidae J. Gray, 1821]), Hyperoodonta (Haeckel, 1866 [=Ziphiidae J. Gray, 1865d]), Monodonta (Haeckel, 1866: clix [=Monodontidae J. Gray, 1821: 310]), Physeterida (Haeckel, 1866 [=Odontoceti (Flower, 1867)]) and Balaenida (Haeckel, 1866 [=Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). This name was revisited by Geisler and Sanders (2003: 27, 65) who recognised it at ordinal rank.

Grand Seccion Cetacea Ameghino, 1889: xxvi, 653, 883.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Grandes Ramas Homalodonta (Ameghino, 1889 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758 part)]) and included the orders † Proteroceta (Ameghino, 1889: xxvi, 883), Odontoceta (Ameghino, 1889) and Mystacoceta (Ameghino, 1889).

Clade Neoceti Fordyce & de Muizon 2001: 188.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was equal to crown Cetacea (Brisson, 1762), and at equivalent rank to Autoceta (Haeckel, 1866), and included the Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c) and Odontoceti (Flower, 1867) only to the exclusion of the Archaeoceti (Flower, 1883: 182). Clade recognised within Cetacea by Bianucci and Landini (2007: 45), Fitzgerald (2010: 370) and Lambert *et al*. (2010: 105), and within the unranked clade Pelagiceti (Uhen, 2008a: 591; 2008b: 434) by Steeman (2010: 65). Clade also discussed by Uhen (2010: 190) and Fordyce (2009: 759) who used it as an alternative to Autoceta.

Clade Pelagiceti Uhen, 2008a: 589, 591.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the common ancestor of † Basilosauridae (Cope, 1868a: 144 *sensu* Uhen, 1998: 30; Uhen, 2004: 11), Neoceti (Fordyce & de Muizon 2001) and all its descendants.

## Parvorder Mysticeti J. Gray, 1864

Section Mysticete J. Gray, 1864c: 198.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Cete (Linnaeus, 1758 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the families Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821) and Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c). The current spelling of Mysticeti was formalised by Cope (1869: 14). The original description of this name has typically been overlooked in preference to that of Flower (1865a: 388) by authors including Simpson (1945: 104) and Mead and Brownell (2005: 723); or Cope (1891: 69) by authors including McKenna and Bell (1997: 374) and Bouetel and de Muizon (2006: 323). J. Gray (1864c: 198) recognised as the author of the name by Fordyce (2009: 759) and Garrison *et al*. (2012: 4), which is followed here. This name has been recognised at various ranks including suborder (e.g. Flower, 1865a: 388; Cope, 1891; Simpson 1945: 104), infraorder (e.g. Boutel & de Muizon, 2006: 323), and parvorder (e.g. McKenna & Bell, 1997: 374).

Tribe Vermivora Lesson, 1842: 201.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cétacés (Lesson, 1842 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the Family Balaenae (Lesson, 1842 [=Family Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821)]).

Suborder Mysticete Flower, 1865a: 388.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762), as an alternative to Balaenoidea (Flower, 1865a [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and included the families Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821) and Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c). Recognised as the Section Mysticete by J. Gray (1866b: 61, 68). Placed at the rank Parvorder by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374), who acknowledge the author as Cope (1891: 69). Suborder Mysticeti rank with the author as Flower (1865a: 388) recognised by Mead and Brownell (2005: 723).

Suborder Mystacoceti Flower, 1867: 110.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762), as an alternative to Balaenoidea (Flower, 1865a [=Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821)]), and included the families Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821) and Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c). Rank recognised by

Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 55). Synonymised within Mysticeti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374).

Suborder Mysticeti Cope, 1869: 14.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the Family Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821). Both Mysticeti and Mysticete are mentioned. Name listed by Fordyce (2009: 759) but not recognised at a particular rank.

Suborder Anodontocete A. Scott, 1873: 63.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the Microzoophaga (A. Scott, 1873 [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]). Synonymised within Mysticeti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374).

Microzoophaga A. Scott, 1873: 63.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Anodontocete (A. Scott, 1873 [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and included the families Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c), Megapteridae (J. Gray, 1868c [=Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c)]), Agaphelidae (J. Gray, 1870b [=Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within Mysticeti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374).

Order Mystacoceta Ameghino, 1889: xxvi, 883, 888.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Grand Seccion Cetacea (Ameghino, 1889) and included the Family Balaenidae.

Suborder Mysticeti Cope, 1891: 69.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762). Recognised as Parvorder Mysticeti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374) and infraorder by Bouetel and de Muizon (2006: 323).

Order Mysticeta Haeckel, 1895: 566, 572.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed with Mystacoceta (Haeckel, 1895 [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) in the Legion Cetomorpha (Haeckel, 1895 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the families † Archibalaenae (Protobalaenida) (Haeckel, 1895: 566 [=Balaenidae (Gray, 1821)]), † Ogmobalaenae (Balaenopterida) (Haeckel, 1895: 566 [=Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and Lionbalaenae (Eubalaenida) (Haeckel, 1895: 566 [=Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Synonymised within Mysticeti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374).

Order Mystacoceta Haeckel, 1895: 566.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed with Mysticeta (Haeckel, 1895 [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) in the Legion Cetomorpha (Haeckel, 1895 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the families † Archibalaenae (Protobalaenida) (Haeckel, 1895: 566 [=Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821)]), † Ogmobalaenae (Balaenopterida) (Haeckel, 1895: 566 [=Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and Lionbalaenae (Eubalaenida) (Haeckel, 1895: 566 [=Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Synonymised within Mysticeti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374).

Suborder Mystacoceti Imamura, 1961: 135.

COMMENTS: The placement and composition of this rank were not observed. Synonymised within Mysticeti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374).

Infraorder Crenaticeti Mitchell, 1989: 2219, 2220, 2232.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Suborder Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c) and included the Family † Llanocetidae (Mitchell, 1989: 2219, 2220). Name also spelt Crenataceti on page 2232. Rank synonymised within Mysticeti (Cope, 1891) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374).

Infraorder Chaeomysticeti Mitchell, 1989: 2219, 2232.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Suborder Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c) and included the superfamilies Balaenopteroidea (J. Gray, 1868c), Eschrichtioidea (from Eschrichtiidae) (Ellerman & Morrison Scott, 1951: 713) and Balaenoidea (J. Gray, 1868c). Synonymised within Mysticeti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374), but recognised at unknown rank within Mysticeti by Bisconti (2012: 879).

Order Mysticetiformes Kinman, 1994: 38.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [=Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758]). Synonymised within Mysticeti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374).

Clade Balaenomorpha Geisler & Sanders, 2003: 23, 27.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Infraorder Chaeomysticeti (Mitchell, 1989 [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and included the † Family Cetotheriidae (Brandt, 1872: 116), and the superfamilies Balaenoidea (Gray, 1868 [=Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Balaenopteroidea (Gray, 1868c [=Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c)]). Name subsequently recognised by Geisler *et al*. (2011: 6).

Clade Plicogulae Geisler *et al*., 2011: 6, 28.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Balaenomorpha (Geisler & Sanders, 2003) and included the superfamily Balaenopteroidea (J. Gray, 1868c), that contained the families Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c), Eschrichtiidae (Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951: 713), and

Neobalaenidae (J. Gray, 1873c). Further support for this clade was provided by Sasaki *et al*. (2005: 82) and Gatesy *et al*. (2012: 488).

## Family Neobalaenidae J. Gray, 1873

Family Neobalaenidae J. Gray, 1873c: 108.

TYPE GENUS: *Neobalaena* J. Gray, 1870d [=*Caperea* J. Gray, 1864c].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the genera *Neobalaena* J. Gray, 1870d [=*Caperea* J. Gray, 1864c]; and *Caperea* J. Gray, 1864c. Synonymised within the Family Balaenidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 378), but recognised at subfamily rank by Rice (1984: 465) and family rank by Miller (1923: 21), Mead and Brownell (1993: 351; 2005: 726), Barnes and Noble (1984: 17) and most recent authors until Fordyce and Marx (2012: 1) placed *Caperea* within the † Family Cetotheriidae (Brandt, 1872: 116). The placement of *Caperea* within the monotypic Family Neobalaenidae is done with the qualification that future work may corroborate the referral of *Caperea* to the † Family Cetotheriidae.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The hypothesis that *Caperea* is a cetotheriid requires additional testing and confirmation.

† Family Cetotheriidae Miller, 1923: 21, 40.

TYPE GENUS: † *Cetotherium* Brandt, 1843a: 241, 1843b: 270; 1843c: 148.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c) and included † *Cetotherium* Brandt, 1843a: 241, 1843b: 270; 1843c: 148; and allied extinct genera. Name synonymised within the † Family Cetotheriidae Brandt, 1872 by McKenna and Bell (1997: 375).

## *Caperea* J. Gray, 1864

*Caperea* J. Gray, 1864c: 202.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena (Caperea) antipodarum* J. Gray, 1864c [=*Caperea marginata* (J. Gray, 1846c)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75, but elevated to genus rank by J. Gray (1864d: 349; 1866b: 101). Placed in Balaenidae by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 56), Hershkovitz (1966: 183), Wakefield (1967b: 274), Bannister (1988a: 215) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 379), but placed within the Family Neobalaenidae by Miller (1923: 21), Mead and Brownell (1993: 351; 2005: 726) and most authors until it was included in the † Family Cetotheriidae by Fordyce and Marx (2012: 1). Evolutionary history discussed by Fitzgerald (2012: 976).

*Neobalaena* J. Gray, 1870d: 154, 155; Figs. 1–2.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena marginata* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Caperea marginata* (J. Gray, 1846c)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Caperea* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 56), Hershkovitz (1966: 183), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 726).

## *Caperea marginata* (J. Gray, 1846)

**Pygmy Right Whale**

*Balaena marginata* J. Gray, 1846c: 48.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Inhab. W. Australia', Australia. The type material was stated as three baleen plates from Swan River, Western Australia by Bannister (1988a: 215).

COMMENTS: Included in *Neobalaena* by J. Gray (1870d: 154). Transferred to *Caperea* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 56), Wakefield (1967b: 274), Bannister (1988a: 215) and Mead and Brownell (1993: 351). Species reviewed by Baker (1985: 345).

*Balaena (Caperea) antipodarum* J. Gray, 1864c: 202; Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, New Zealand, Otago.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Balaena* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 56). Not considered by Bannister (1988a: 215). Synonymised within *marginata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 185), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 351).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena antipodarum* J. Gray, 1843d, the Southern Right Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins, 1822a). See individual entry.

*Balaena antipodarum* Tomilin, 1957, the Fin Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Neobalaenidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

## Family Balaenidae J. Gray, 1821

Family Balanadae [sic] J. Gray, 1821: 310.

TYPE GENUS: *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75; *Physalus* J. Gray, 1821 [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]; and *Boops* J. Gray, 1821 [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]. Commonly included *Caperea*, which is placed in a separate family, Neobalaenidae, following Barnes and McLeod (1984: 25) and Mead and Brownell (1993: 351).

Family Balaenidae J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75.

COMMENTS: Corrected spelling of Balanadae (J. Gray, 1821). When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetae (J. Gray, 1825a [=Placentalia (Bonaparte, 1838 part)]) and included the tribes Balaenina (J. Gray, 1825a [=Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Physeterina (J. Gray, 1825a [=Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821)]). Synonymised within Balaenidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 378).

Tribe Balaenina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75 and *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804. Synonymised within Balaenidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 378).

Family Balaenae Lesson, 1842: 201.

TYPE GENUS: *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetaces (Lesson, 1842 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804; and *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75. Does not appear to have been recognised by other authors.

Family Balaenodea Giebel, 1855: ix, 76.

TYPE GENUS: *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the genera *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75; and *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804. Synonymised within Balaenidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 378), who gave the year of publication as 1855.

Suborder Balaenoidea Flower, 1865a: 388.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762), as an alternative to Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c), and included the families Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821) and Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c). Recognised as a suborder by Gray (1868c: 1) and as a superfamily by Mitchell (1989: 2231) (who gave the author as Flower, 1864 =1865), Steeman (2007: 880) (who gave the author as Brandt 1873a: i, 17) and Rice (2009: 235). Synonymised within Mysticeti, with the author as Cope (1891: 69), by McKenna and Bell (1997: 374).

HOMONYMS:

Balaenoidea J. Gray, 1868c, whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla). Rank is a synonym of the Family Balaenidae. See individual entry.

Family Balaenida Haeckel, 1866: clix.

TYPE GENUS: *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Autoceta (Haeckel, 1895 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75; and *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804. Synonymised within Balaenidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 378).

Suborder Balaenoidea J. Gray, 1868c: 1.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Section Mysticete (Flower, 1865a [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and included the Family Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within Balaenidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 378).

HOMONYMS:

Suborder Balaenoidea Flower, 1865a, whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla). Rank is a synonym of the Infraorder Mysticeti. See individual entry.

Eubalaenida Haeckel, 1895: 566.

TYPE GENUS: *Eubalaena* J. Gray, 1864c.

COMMENTS: Placed, with Family Lionbalaenae (Haeckel, 1895), in the Order Mysticeta (Haeckel, 1895 [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and included the genera *Eubalaena* J. Gray, 1864c; † *Balaenotus* Van Bénéden, 1872: 13 [=† *Balaenula* Van Bénéden, 1872: 11]; and *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75. Synonymised within Balaenidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 378).

† Family Archibalaenae (Protobalaenida) Haeckel, 1895: 566.

TYPE GENUS: † *Protobalaena* Du Bus, 1867: 573.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Mysticeta (Haeckel, 1895 [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and included the genera † *Protobalaena* Du Bus, 1867: 573; and † *Plesiocetus* Van Bénéden, 1859: 139. Synonymised within the Family Balaenidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 378) who suggested it is a *nomen nudum*.

Family Lionbalaenae (Eubalaenida) Haeckel, 1895: 566.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Mysticeta (Haeckel, 1895 [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and included the genera † *Balaenotus* Van Bénéden, 1872: 13 and *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75.

## ***Eubalaena*** J. Gray, 1864

*Eubalaena* J. Gray, 1864c: 201.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena australis* Desmoulins, 1822a [=*Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins, 1822a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus synonymised within *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75 by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 55), but recognised by Hershkovitz (1966: 185), who included *australis* (Desmoulins, 1822a) and *japonica* (Lacépède, 1818: 469, 473) as subspecies within *glacialis* (O. Müller, 1776: 7). More recently *Eubalaena* was synonymised within

*Balaena* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 378) and Rice (1998: 61), but has typically been recognised by other recent authors. The taxa *glacialis* and *australis* were recognised within *Eubalaena* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 349), while Rosenbaum *et al*. (2000: 1800) and Gaines *et al*. (2005: 540) also gave support for the recognition of *japonica*, which was followed by Mead and Brownell (2005: 723).

*Hunterus* J. Gray, 1864d: 349.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hunterus temminckii* J. Gray, 1864d [=*Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins, 1822a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaena* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 55), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 378), and within *Eubalaena* by Hershkovitz (1966: 186), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 723).

*Macleayius* J. Gray, 1865e: 588, 589; Figs. 1–2.

TYPE SPECIES: *Macleayius australiensis* J. Gray, 1865e [=*Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins, 1822a)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaena* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 55), and within *Eubalaena* by Hershkovitz (1966: 186) and subsequent authors.

*Macleayanus* de Marschall, 1873: 8.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Macleayius* J. Gray, 1865e.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Macleayius* by Palmer (1904: 391), within *Balaena* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 55), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 378), and within *Eubalaena* by Hershkovitz (1966: 186).

*Halibalaena* J. Gray, 1873b: 140.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Balaena britannica* J. Gray, 1870c: 200. [=Φ *Eubalaena glacialis* O. Müller, 1776: 7] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaena* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 55), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 378), and within *Eubalaena* by Hershkovitz (1966: 186) and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 723).

### *Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins, 1822)

**Southern Right Whale**

*Balaena australis* Desmoulins, 1822a: 161.

TYPE LOCALITY: Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Placed in *Eubalaena* at the species rank by J. Gray (1864c: 202) and Flower, 1865a: 394). Recognised as a subspecies of *Eubalaena glacialis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 186), or of *Balaena glacialis* by Rice (1998: 64), but recognised at species rank by Wakefield (1967b: 273), Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 723), Rosenbaum *et al*. (2000: 1793) and Gaines *et al*. (2005: 537). Reviewed by Cummings (1985a: 275).

*Balaenoptera antarctica* Lesson, 1828d: 391.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australis* by J. Gray (1866b: 92), Hershkovitz (1966: 188) and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 723).

*Balaena mysticetus antarctica* Schlegel, 1841: 37.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 188).

*Balaena antipodum* J. Gray, 1843d: 183; Plate 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Name spelt '*Antipodum*' on page 183 and as '*antipodarum*' in the text for Figure 1. Taxon recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 56), but synonymised within *australis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 186) and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 723).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena antipodarum* J. Gray, 1864c, the Pygmy Right Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Neobalaenidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Caperea marginata* (J. Gray, 1846c). See individual entry.

*Balaena antipodarum* Tomilin, 1957, the Fin Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Neobalaenidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

*Hunterus Temminckii* J. Gray, 1864d: 349.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 98). Synonymised within *australis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 188) and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 723).

*Macleayius australiensis* J. Gray, 1865e: 588; Figs. 1–2.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *antipodum* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 56), and within *australis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 189) and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 723).

## Family Balaenopteridae J. Gray, 1864

Family Balaenopteridae J. Gray, 1864c: 203.

TYPE GENUS: *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Section Mysticete (Flower, 1865a [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and included the tribes Megapterina (J. Gray, 1864c [=Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and Physalina (J. Gray, 1864d [=Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c)]). Recognised by most authors since its description. McKenna and Bell (1997: 377, 378) recognised two subfamilies, the Balaenopterinae and Eschrichtiinae, whereas Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 713), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 724, 725) recognised these as distinct families. Superfamily

rank (Balaenopteroidea) has been recognised by Mitchell (1989: 2231) and Steeman (2007: 880) and Rice (2009: 235). Molecular data by authors including McGowen *et al*. (2009: 896, 897) and Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37, 39) indicate that *Eschrichtius* J. Gray, 1864d: 350 is nested within the Family Balaenopteridae, rather than separated in its own subfamily or family, and is most closely related to *Megaptera novaeangliae* and *Balaenoptera physalus*. The subfamilies Megapterinae and Balaenopterinae were recognised by Rice (1998: 67, 69) but this does not appear to have been widely adopted, and indeed molecular data indicate that *Megaptera* forms a clade within *Balaenoptera* (Nishida *et al*., 2007: 727, 730; McGowen *et al*., 2009: 896, 897; Hassanin *et al*., 2012: 37, 39). Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37, 39) resurrected the genera *Pterobalaena* Eschricht, 1849a and *Rorqualus* F. Cuvier, 1836b. Taxonomic and evolutionary history of fossil and modern balaenopteroid mysticetes reviewed by Deméré *et al*. (2005: 99).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The phylogeny of the Family Balaenopteridae needs to be thoroughly reviewed, using morphology and nuclear sequences to test whether the genera *Pterobalaena* (for the species *acutorostrata* and *bonaerensis*) and *Rorqualus* (for the species *borealis*, *brydei*, *edeni*, *musculus* and *omurai*), leaving only *B. physalus* in the genus *Balaenoptera*, should be applied as proposed by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37).

Tribe Megapterina J. Gray, 1864c: 205.

TYPE GENUS: *Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c) and included the genera *Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b; *Benedenia* J. Gray, 1864c [=*Balaenoptera* (Lacépède, 1804)]; *Physalus* J. Gray, 1821 [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]; *Sibbaldus* J. Gray, 1864c [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]; and *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804. Subfamily rank recognised by Flower (1865a: 391), Zeigler *et al*. (1997: 115), Rice (1998: 67) and Bisconti (2008: 174). Synonymised within the Subfamily Balaenopterinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 377).

Tribe? Physalina J. Gray, 1864c: 211.

TYPE GENUS: *Physalus* J. Gray, 1821 [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c) and included the genera *Benedenia* J. Gray, 1864d [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]; *Physalus* J. Gray, 1821 [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]; *Sibbaldus* J. Gray, 1864c [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]; and *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804. Synonymised within the Subfamily Balaenopterinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 377).

Subfamily Megapterinae Flower, 1865a: 391.

TYPE GENUS: *Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c) and included the genus *Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b. Subfamily rank recognised by Fordyce and Barnes (1994: 428) who have the author as J. Gray (1866b). Synonymised within the Subfamily Balaenopterinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 377).

Suborder Balaenopteroidea J. Gray, 1868c: 2.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Section Mysticete (Flower, 1865a [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and families Megapteridae (J. Gray, 1868c [=Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c)]), Physalinidae (J. Gray, 1868c [=Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and Balaenopteridae (J. Gray, 1864c). Superfamily rank recognised by Mitchell (1989: 2231) and Steeman (2007: 880), who all give the author as J. Gray (1868c: 2), and Rice (2009: 235), but not recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 377), who placed it within the family Balaenopteridae.

Family Physalinidae J. Gray, 1868c: 2.

TYPE GENUS: *Physalus* J. Gray, 1821 [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Balaenopteroidea (J. Gray, 1868c) and included the genera *Benedenia* J. Gray, 1864d [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]; *Physalus* J. Gray, 1821 [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]; *Cuvierius* J. Gray, 1866b [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]; *Rudolphius* J. Gray, 1866b [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]; and *Sibbaldius* Flower, 1865a [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804].

Family Megapteridae J. Gray, 1868c: 2.

TYPE GENUS: *Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Balaenopteroidea (J. Gray, 1868c) and included the genera *Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b; *Poescopia* J. Gray, 1864c [=*Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b]; and *Eschrichtius* J. Gray, 1864d: 350. Synonymised within Balaenopteridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 377).

Family Agaphelidae J. Gray, 1870b: 391.

TYPE GENUS: *Agaphelus* Cope, 1868b: 159 [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Agaphelus* Cope, 1868b: 159 [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804]; and *Rhachianectes* Cope, 1869: 15 [=*Eschrichtius* J. Gray, 1864d: 350]. Synonymised within Balaenopteridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 377).

Subfamily Balaenopterinae Brandt, 1872: 116.

TYPE GENUS: *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Pterobalaena* Eschricht, 1849a [=*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804] and *Kyphobalaena* Eschricht, 1849a [=*Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b].

Family Ogmobalaenae (Balaenopterida) Haeckel, 1895: 566.

TYPE GENUS: *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Mysticeta (Haeckel, 1895 [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and included the genera † *Cetotherium* Brandt, 1843a: 241, 1843b: 270; 1843c: 148; and *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804.

Family Rhachianectidae Weber, 1904: 575.

TYPE GENUS: *Rhachianectes* Cope, 1869: 15 [=*Eschrichtius* J. Gray, 1864d: 350].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Mystacoceti (Flower, 1867 [=Mysticeti (J. Gray, 1864c)]) and included the genus *Rhachianectes* Cope, 1869: 15 [=*Eschrichtius* J. Gray, 1864d: 350]. Synonymised within Balaenopteridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 377).

Family Eschrichtiidae Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951: 713.

TYPE GENUS: *Eschrichtius* J. Gray, 1864d: 350.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the genus *Eschrichtius* J. Gray, 1864d: 350. Some authors place *Eschrichtius* J. Gray, 1864d: 350 within the family Balaenopteridae but others recognise it in a separate family, Eschrichtiidae, in a clade that also contains the families Neobalaenidae and Balaenopteridae (e.g. Sasaki *et al*., 2005: 82; Gatesy *et al*., 2012: 488).

## ***Balaenoptera*** Lacépède, 1804

*Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804: xxxvi, 114.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaenoptera gibbar* Lacépède, 1804 [=*Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1847d: 89; 1850: 31; 1864d: 226; 1866b: 186). Genus reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 151).

*Balenoptera* Duméril, 1806b: 28.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 56) and Hershkovitz (1966: 151).

*Catoptera* Rafinesque, 1815: 61.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 56), Hershkovitz (1966: 151), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 724).

*Cetoptera* Rafinesque, 1815: 219.

TYPE SPECIES: Correction of spelling for *Catoptera* Rafinesque, 1815.

COMMENTS: Emendation of *Captoptera* Rafinesque, 1815. Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 56), and Hershkovitz (1966: 151).

*Physalus* J. Gray, 1821: 310.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena physalus* Linnaeus, 1758 [=*Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 114, 139). Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Hershkovitz (1966: 151), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 724).

HOMONYMS:

*Physalus* Lacépède, 1804, the Sperm Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Physeteridae). Genus is a synonym of *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758. See individual entry.

*Physalus* de Blainville, 1830: 103, 'blue-bottle' jelly-fish of the Phylum Cnidaria (Class Hydrozoa, Order Siphonophorae, Family Physalidae). An unjustified emendation of *Physalia* Lamarck, 1801: 355. See Sherborn (1929: 4934) and ICZN (1941: 17).

*Boops* J. Gray, 1821: 310.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena Boops* Linnaeus, 1758 [=*Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 56) and Hershkovitz (1966: 151).

HOMONYMS:

*Boops* Goüan, 1770: 27, fish. *Incertae sedis*.

*Boops* G. Cuvier, 1814: 91, sea bream and porgy fish of the Class Actinopterygii (Order Perciformes, Family Sparidae). Author sometimes cited as F. Cuvier (1817: 8) or G. Cuvier (1816b: 270). Genus currently recognised. See WoRMS (2012).

*Boops* Gronow, 1854: 58, bigeye fish of the Class Actinopterygii (Order Perciformes, Family Priacanthidae). Genus is a synonym of *Priacanthus* Oken, 1817: 1182. See Starnes (1988: 154).

*Physalis* Fleming, 1822b: 206.

TYPE SPECIES: *'Finner'* [=*Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Hershkovitz (1966: 151).

HOMONYMS:

*Physalis* Lamarck, 1816: 480, 'blue-bottle' jelly-fish of the Phylum Cnidaria (Class Hydrozoa, Family Physalidae). An unjustified emendation of *Physalia* Lamarck, 1801: 355. See ICZN (1957b: 237).

*Rorqual* G. Cuvier, 1829a: 298.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena boops* Linnaeus, 1758 [=*Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] and *Balaena musculus* Linnaeus, 1758 [=*Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758)]. See Palmer (1904: 612).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by McKennna and Bell (1997: 377).

*Balenopterus* F. Cuvier, 1829b: 518.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Palmer (1904: 132) and Hershkovitz (1966: 151).

*Mysticetus* Wagler, 1830: 33.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena boops* Linnaeus, 1758 [=*Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by subsequent designation. See Palmer (1904: 444).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 56) and Hershkovitz (1966: 151).

*Rorqual* Voight, 1831: 342.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena boops* Voigt, 1831 [=*Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758), not *Balaena boops* Linnaeus, 1758] and *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75. Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 56) and Hershkovitz (1966: 152).

*Rorqualus* F. Cuvier, 1836b: 303.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena boops* Linnaeus, 1758 [=*Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758), as indicated by Hershkovitz (1966: 152)].

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 56), Hershkovitz (1966: 152), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 724). The species *boops* is the first of the three listed by Cuvier for this genus, and Hershkovitz (1966: 152) indicated that, at least in his usage, the name is a synonym of *musculus* Linnaeus, 1758. Name resurrected by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37, 43) for the species *musculus*, *omurai*, *borealis*, *brydei* and *edeni*; the finding that these species form a monophyletic clade was pre-empted by the observations of McGowen *et al*. (2009: 896).

*Rorqualis* R. Hamilton, 1837: 125.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena musculus* Linnaeus, 1758 [=*Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by tautotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 56).

*Ptychocētus* Gloger, 1841: xxxiv, 174.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758) by subsequent designation. See Hershkovitz (1966: 152).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 152).

*Ogmobalaena* Eschricht, 1849a: 108.

TYPE SPECIES: 'Furehvaler eller Rorhvaler', a name apparently including all rorquals; Hershkovitz (1966: 152) equated this with *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758); although the concept was much broader than this, his designation of *physalus* may be accepted for convenience.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 152).

*Pterobalaena* Eschricht, 1849a: 108.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pterobalaena minor groenlandica* and *bergensis* Eschricht, 1849a: 109 [=*Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804]. When the name is first introduced, on p. 108, *Pterobalaena* is characterised as 'Finhvaler', and Hershkovitz (1966: 152) interpreted this as the Fin Whale, *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758: 75), but *Pterobalaena* is part of a dichotomous classification of rorquals *(Ogmobalaena)*, in which it is contrasted with *Kyphobalaena*, 'Pukkelhvaler' (meaning 'humped whales', probably the Humpback Whale, *Megaptera*). That is to say, *Pterobalaena* was designed to include all those rorquals that have noticeable fins; and as the only species named under the heading of the genus is *Pterobalaena minor* with its two 'subspecies' [=*Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804], it is clear that the type species of the genus is *acutorostrata*.

COMMENTS: Name also used described by Eschricht (1849b: xi, 56). Synonymised within *Physalus* by J. Gray (1864c: 215) and within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57), Hershkovitz (1966: 152), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 724). Name resurrected by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37, 43), for the species *acutorostrata* and *bonaerensis*, who give the type species as *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804 (see above). The recognition of this taxon was predicted by the observations of McGowen *et al*. (2009: 896).

*Benedenia* J. Gray, 1864c: 211.

TYPE SPECIES: *Benedenia knoxii* J. Gray, 1864c (as *Benedia knoxii*) [=*Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 114, 135). Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 152).

HOMONYMS:

*Benedenia* Diesing, 1858: 363, parasitic worms of the Phylum Platyhelminthes (Class Monogenea, Order Monopisthocotylea, Family Capsalidae). Currently recognised genus. See Gibson and Bray (2010).

*Benedenia* Schneider, 1875: xliv, coccidian of the Phylum Myzozoa, Class Conoidasida (Order Eucoccidiorida, Family

Aggregatidae). Genus is a synonym of *Aggregata* Frenzel, 1885: 560. See Upton (2000: 322).

*Benedenia* Foettinger, 1881: 346, of the Kingdom Protista. *Incertae sedis*.

*Benedenia* Lehrer, 1976: 197, fresh flies of the Class Insecta (Order Diptera, Family Sarcophagidae). Genus is a synonym of *Leclercqiomyia* Lehrer, 1976: 195.

*Sibbaldus* J. Gray, 1864c: 222.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaenoptera laticeps* J. Gray, 1846c (as *Sibbaldus laticeps*) [=*Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson, 1828] by subsequent designation. See Palmer (1904: 630) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57), Hershkovitz (1966: 152), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 724).

*Sibbaldius* Flower, 1865a: 391.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Sibbaldus* J. Gray, 1864c.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Sibbaldus* by Palmer (1904: 630), but Barnes and McLeod (1984: 25) recognised the genus *Sibbaldius* for the blue whales, with substantially different cranial morphology from the other four living species of balaenopterines, which are all placed in the genus *Balaenoptera*. They used the spelling *Sibbaldius* (Flower, 1865a: 391) in preference to *Sibbaldus* (Gray, 1864c), an emendation with the proper patronymic suffix later accepted by Gray (1866b: 169).

*Cuvierius* J. Gray, 1866b: 114, 164.

TYPE SPECIES: *Physalus latirostris* Flower, 1865a [=*Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57), Hershkovitz (1966: 152), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349; 2005: 724).

HOMONYMS:

*Cuvieria* Péron, 1807: Plate 30, jellyfish of the Phylum Cnidaria (Class Scyphozoa, Order Leptothecatae, Family Dipleurosomatidae). Currently accepted name. See Schuchert (2010).

*Cuvieria* Leach, 1814: 435, amphipods of the Subphylum Crustacea (Order Amphipoda, Family Leucothoidae). Genus is a synonym of *Leucothoe* Leach, 1814: 403. See Lowry and Stoddart (2003: 154).

*Cuvieria* G. Cuvier, 1816c: 22, worms of the Phylum Echinodermata (Class Holothuroidea, Order Dendrochirotida, Family Psolidae). Taxon is a synonym of *Psolus* Jäger, 1833: 9, 20. See Hansson (2010).

*Cuvieria* Rang, 1827: 322, sea snails of the Class Gastropoda (Order Thecosomata, Family Cavoliniidae). Genus is a synonym of *Cuvierina* Boas, 1886: 131.

*Cuvieria* Roberts, 1922: 210, falcons of the Class Aves (Order Falconiformes, Family Falconidae). Genus is a synonym of *Falco* Linnaeus, 1758: 83, 88.

*Rudolphius* J. Gray, 1866b: 170.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaenoptera laticeps* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson, 1828d] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Sibbaldius* Flower, 1865a. Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 153).

*Swinhoia* J. Gray, 1866b: 382.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaenoptera swinhoii* J. Gray, 1866g [=*Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by tautonomy.

COMMENTS: Subgenus of *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804. Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 153).

*Fabricia* J. Gray, 1866b: 382.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena rostrata* Fabricius, 1780 [=*Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Balaenoptera*. Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 153).

HOMONYMS:

*Fabricia* de Blainville, 1828: 439, worms of the Phylum Annelida (Class Polychaeta, Order Sabellida, Family Sabellidae). Currently accepted name. See Fauchald and Bellan (2012).

*Fabricia* Latreille, 1829: 510, tachinid flies of the Class Insecta (Order Diptera, Family Tachinidae). Genus is a synonym of *Tachina* Meigen, 1803: 280. See O'Hara and Wood (2004: 325).

*Fabricia* Meigen, 1838: 250, flies of the Class Insecta (Order Diptera, Family Tachinidae). Genus is a synonym of *Zaira* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830: 150. See O'Hara and Wood (2004: 111).

*Flowerius* Lilljeborg, 1867: 11.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaenoptera gigas* Reinhardt, 1857 [=*Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 153).

*Agaphelus* Cope, 1868b: 159.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena gibbosa* Erxleben, 1777 [=*Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804] by original designation. See Hershkovitz (1966: 153).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Hershkovitz (1966: 153). There appears to be some confusion over the allocation of the type species of this genus. It was based on 'the Scrag Whale of Dudley, *Balaena gibbosa* of Erxleben'. Hershkovitz (1966: 153) give the type as '*Balaena gibbosa* Erxleben, 1777 (=*Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède)', but Cope also included '"the gray whale" of the coast of California', which he called *Agaphelus glaucus*. Later in the same year, Cope (1868c:

221–223) gave a much more detailed description, explaining that the Scrag Whale had been previously described by Dudley in his 1725 description of the whales found off New England, north-eastern United States of America. More recently Mead and Brownell (2005: 726) suggested that Dudley's 'scrag whale' was the extinct North Atlantic Gray Whale [=*Eschrichtius robustus* (Lilljeborg, 1861a: 602)], although Cope's description seems to suggest a minke whale.

*Stenobalaena* J. Gray, 1874b: 305.

TYPE SPECIES: *Stenobalaena xanthogaster* J. Gray, 1874b [=*Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 153).

*Dactylaena* J. Gray, 1874c: 449.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaenoptera huttoni* J. Gray, 1874c [=*Balaenoptera bonaerensis* Burmeister, 1867a] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804. Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 153).

*Eubalaenoptera* Aclogue, 1899: 83.

TYPE SPECIES: *Physalus (Rorqualus) Sibbaldii* J. Gray, 1847d [=*Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Subgenus of *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804. Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Hershkovitz (1966: 153).

## ***Balaenoptera acutorostrata*** Lacépède, 1804

**Common Minke Whale**

## Φ ***Balaenoptera acutorostrata acutorostrata*** Lacépède, 1804

**North Atlantic Minke Whale**

Φ *Balaenoptera acuto-rostrata* Lacépède, 1804: xxxvii, 134; Plate 4, Fig. 2; Plate 8.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'pris aux environs de la rade de Cherbourg, Mancha, France'.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Balaena rostrata* Fabricius, 1780. Reviewed by Omura (1975: 1), Rice (1977: 6), and Stewart and Leatherwood (1985: 91). Nominate subspecies recognised from North Atlantic by Bannister *et al*. (1996: 178). Species name spelt *acutorostrata*, without the hyphen, by Oliver (1922: 563). Two forms have been described from the Antarctic by Williamson (1961: 133) and in SW Pacific waters by Arnold *et al*. (1987: 1), who recognised a dwarf form, that may represent two or three species (e.g. Wada & Numachi, 1991: 125). The occurrence of three unusual specimens from the Antarctic was also discussed by Williamson (1959: 135). Similarly Best (1985: 1) and Kato (1992: 61) described two different forms, including a dwarf form, of minke whales from the Southern Hemisphere (based on baleen colouration, external coloration and morphometric differences). The recognition of a dwarf form was accepted by authors including Arnold *et al*. (1987: 1), Zerbini *et al*. (1996: 333) and subsequent authors. Rice (1998: 70) recognised three subspecies: *acutorostrata* in the North Atlantic, *scammoni* from the North Pacific and an unnamed dwarf subspecies from the lower latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere referred to as the Dwarf Minke Whale. The recognition of a dwarf subspecies from the Southern Hemisphere was supported by Arnold *et al*. (2005: 277). Taxon placed in *Pterobalaena* by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37, 43), which is supported by the earlier observations of McGowen *et al*. (2009: 896).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Perrin *et al*. (2009: 3) concluded that there is good evidence for the existence of an undescribed dwarf Antarctic subspecies of this species; it is distinct morphologically and genetically, and there is some evidence for geographic overlap in the South Atlantic – if this is so, then presumably a new, distinct species of minke whale awaits description.

Φ *Balaena gibbosa* Erxleben, 1777: 610.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: The description referred to it as the 'Scrag Whale of Dudley'. The placement of this taxon is uncertain as it was associated with *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 153), but Mead and Brownell (2005: 726) suggested that Dudley's 'scrag whale' was the extinct North Atlantic J. Gray Whale [=*Eschrichtius robustus* (Lilljeborg, 1861a: 602)], although Cope's description seems to suggest a minke whale.

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena gibbosa* J. Gray, 1843c, the Humpback Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Name is a synonym of *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781). See individual entry.

*Balaena gibbosa* Cope, 1868b, the Dwarf Minke Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Name appears to be a synonym of *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804. See individual entry.

Φ *Balaena rostrata* Fabricius, 1780: 40.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Greenland Seas.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 153), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 724).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena rostrata* O. Müller, 1776: 7, the Northern Bottle-nosed Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla,

Family Ziphiidae). Taxon is a synonym of Φ *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18). See Mead and Brownell (2005: 740).

*Balaena rostrata* Rudolphi, 1822, the Sei Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson, 1828d. See individual entry.

Φ *R.[orqualus] Boops* F. Cuvier, 1836b: 321; Plate 20, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Included within '*balaena*' on page 308 and '*R.* [*orqualis*]' on page 321. Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 155).

Φ *Balaena minima* Rapp, 1837: 52.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Balaena rostrata* Fabricius, 1780.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 155), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 724).

Φ *Rorqualus Minor* R. Hamilton, 1837: 142; Plate 7.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Firth of Forth, Scotland.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 152).

Φ *Balaena minimus borealis* F. Knox, 1838: 14.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Firth of Forth, Scotland.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 155).

Φ *Balaenoptera Eschrichtii* Rasch, 1845: 123.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Sweden.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 155).

Φ *Pterobalaena minor* Eschricht, 1849a: 109.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Also described by Eschricht (1849b: xv, 169). Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 155).

Φ *Pterobalaena minor groenlandica* Eschricht, 1849a: 109.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Greenland.

COMMENTS: Also described by Eschricht (1849b: Plates 5, 8). Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 155).

Φ *[Pterobalaena minor] bergensis* Eschricht, 1849a: 109.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Norway.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 155).

Φ *Balaenoptera microcephala* J. Gray, 1850: 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Based on a manuscript of Brandt, but placed within *rostrata* by J. Gray (1850: 32). Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 156).

Φ *P. [terobalaena] N. [ana] pentadactyla* Barkow, 1862: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 156).

Φ *P. [terobalaena] N. [ana] tetradactyla* Barkow, 1862: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Pterobalaena minor* Eschricht, 1849a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 156).

Φ *Pterobalaena pentadactyla* Flower, 1865a: 394, footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 156).

Φ *Balaena gibbosa* Cope, 1868b: 159.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 157).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena gibbosa* J. Gray, 1843c, the Humpback Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Name is a synonym of *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781). See individual entry.

*Balaena gibbosa* Erxleben, 1777, the Dwarf Minke Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Name appears to be a synonym of *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804. See individual entry.

Φ *Agaphelus gibbosus* Cope, 1868c: 224.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Long Beach, New Jersey, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 157).

Φ *Sibbaldius mondinii* Capellini, 1877: 423.

TYPE LOCALITY: Adriatic Sea, North Atlantic.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 156).

Φ *Balaenoptera rostrata* Van Bénéden & Gervais, 1880: 146.

TYPE LOCALITY: Graham Land, Southern Shetlands, South Atlantic.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 153).

Φ *Neobalaena marginata* E. Wilson, 1907: 4; Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 157).

Φ *Balaena microcephala* Tomilin, 1957: 239.

TYPE LOCALITY: Greenland.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 157).

Φ *Balaenoptera acutorostrata bonaerensis* Deraniyagala, 1960: 84.

TYPE LOCALITY: Derived from *Balaenoptera bonaëerensis* Burmeister, 1868: 707, but apparently does not belong to that species.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 156).

### Φ *Balaenoptera acutorostrata scammoni* Deméré, 1986

**North Pacific Minke Whale**

*Balaenoptera acutorostrata scammoni* Deméré, 1986: 277, 288.

TYPE LOCALITY: Substitute name for *Balaenoptera davidsoni* Scammon, 1872, which was pre-occupied by *Balaenoptera davidsonii* Cope, 1872b: 30.

COMMENTS: Deméré (1986: 277) placed *Eschrichtius davidsoni* (Cope, 1872b: 30) in *Balaenoptera*, making *B. davidsoni* Scammon, 1872 a junior synonym and erected *Balaenoptera acutorostrata scammoni* as a substitute. Subspecies recognised by Rice (1998: 70) but only tentatively by Perrin *et al*. (2009: 2) as it has only been weakly defined.

*Balaenoptera Davidsoni* Scammon, 1872: 269.

TYPE LOCALITY: Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound, Washington, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Changed to subspecies by Tomilin (1957: 274). Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 156). Recognised as a subspecies from North Pacific by Bannister *et al*. (1996: 178) but not Mead and Brownell (2005: 724).

HOMONYMS:

† *Eschrichitus [*sic *=Eschrichtius] davidsonii* Cope, 1872b: 30, extinct whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae).

*Physalus antarcticus* Hutton, 1874: 316; Plate 16.

TYPE LOCALITY: Otago Head, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 157).

*B. [alaenoptera] Racovitzai* Lahille, 1905: 74.

TYPE LOCALITY: Antarctica.

COMMENTS: Name based on two Antarctic specimens of *acutorostrata* described by Racovitza (1903: 57). Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 157).

*Balaenoptera acutorostrata thalmaha* Deraniyagala, 1963a: 82.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sri Lanka.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 157).

### *Balaenoptera bonaerensis* Burmeister, 1867

**Antarctic Minke Whale**

*B. [alaenoptera] bonaërensis* Burmeister, 1867a: xxiv.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, near Belgrano, Río de La Plata at mouth of Ricachuelo Medrano, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Taxon also described by Burmeister (1867b: 310; 1868: 707). Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 156). Recognised as a subspecies from southern hemisphere by Bannister *et al*. (1996: 178) and at the species rank by Rice (1998: 71), Mead and Brownell (2005: 724), and Perrin and Brownell (2009: 733). Taxon placed within *Pterobalaena* by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37) and supported by the observations of McGowen *et al*. (2009: 896).

*Balaenoptera Huttoni* J. Gray, 1874c: 448, 449, 450.

TYPE LOCALITY: Otago Heads, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: On page 449, this species was made the type of a new 'section', *Dactylaena*. Synonymised within *acutorostrata* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 58), Hershkovitz (1966: 157), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 349), and within *bonaerensis* by Mead and Brownell (2005: 724).

### *Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson, 1828

**Sei Whale**

### Φ *Balaenoptera borealis borealis* Lesson, 1828

**Northern Sei Whale**

Φ *Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson, 1828d: 342.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coast of Holstein near Gromitz, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany.

COMMENTS: History of description given by Gamble (1985b: 155). Species reviewed by Gambell (1985a). Taxon placed in *Rorqualis* by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37, 43), which is supported by the observations of McGowen *et al*. (2009: 896).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena borealis* J. Fischer, 1829, Blue Whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

*Rorqualis borealis* Hamilton, 1837, Blue Whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

Φ *Balaena rostrata* Rudolphi, 1822: 27.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gromitz, Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *borealis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 160) and Mead and Brownell (2005: 724).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena rostrata* O. Müller, 1776: 7, the Northern Bottle-nosed Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Ziphiidae). Taxon is a synonym of *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18). See Mead and Brownell (2005: 740).

*Balaena rostrata* Fabricius, 1780, the Dwarf Minke Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804. See individual entry.

Φ *Balaenoptera arctica* Temminck, 1844b: 26.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific, coast of Kii, Japan.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *borealis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 161).

Φ *Balaenoptera laticeps* J. Gray, 1846c: 20.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Balaena rostrata* Rudolphi, 1822.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *borealis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 161).

Φ *Balaenoptera Iwasi* J. Gray, 1846c: 20.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan.

COMMENTS: Name based on *Balaenoptera arctica* or 'Iwasi Kuzira' of Temminck, 1844b. Recognised within *Physalus* with caution by J. Gray (1866b: 163). Synonymised within *borealis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 161).

### ***Balaenoptera borealis schlegelii*** (Flower, 1865)

**Southern Sei Whale**

*Sibbaldius schlegelii* Flower, 1865a: 390.

TYPE LOCALITY: Java Sea, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species within *Sibbaldius* by J. Gray (1866b: 178) and *Balaenoptera* by Van Bénéden and Gervais (1880: 220). Synonymised within *Balaenoptera borealis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 162). Subspecies within *Balaenoptera borealis* recognised by Rice (1998: 76) and followed by Mead and Brownell (2005: 724) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 26, 32), but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 797), and Perrin *et al*. (2009: 4) who suggested genetic support was weak.

*Sibbaldus Schlegellii* J. Gray, 1864d: 352.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *borealis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 162).

*Balaenoptera alba* Giglioli, 1870: 74.

TYPE LOCALITY: Java Sea, Indonesia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *borealis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 162).

### ***Balaenoptera brydei*** Olsen, 1913

**Bryde's Whale**

*Balaenoptera brydei* Olsen, 1913: 1073, 1074; Plates 109–111.

TYPE LOCALITY: Saldanha Bay, Western Cape Province, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Accepted with caution by R. Andrews (1918: 105) who said that further information is awaited with interest since it is not improbable that it was synonymous with *edeni* or that both species are synonymous with *borealis*. But it has subsequently been recognised as distinct, typically with hesitation, by Lönnberg (1931: 1), Soot-Ryan (1961: 323), Best (1977: 34; 2007: v, 58), Rice (1998: 71) and Sasaki *et al*. (2006: 40). Synonymised within *edeni* by Junge (1950: 24), Omura (1959: 31), Best (1960: 203), Hershkovitz (1966: 159), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 350; 2005: 725). Rice (1998: 71) thoroughly reviewed the evidence for the heterogeneity of the species, concluding that there are at least two different taxa which had, up to that time, been confused under the name *Balaenoptera edeni*. It seems evident that, as he concludes, the larger, 'true' Bryde's whale is different from the smaller, 'true' *edeni* (and Wada *et al*., 2003: 278, showed that these smaller ex-Bryde's whales themselves constitute two species: see below under *B. omurai*). More recently this taxon has been recognised as a subspecies of *edeni* by authors including Kershaw *et al.* (2013: 755), who recognised it as a larger offshore form compared to the smaller coastal *edeni* form, Burbidge *et al.* (2014: 32) and the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2014). While there are no specific records of *B. brydei* from Australian waters, they do occur in warm oceanic waters between about 40°N and 40°S, and in the south-western Pacific they are known from New Zealand, between New Zealand and New Caledonia, south of Fiji, and south of Java, so it is probable that they will be found to exist marginally in Australian waters, as for example Christmas Island or the

Cocos Islands, or around Norfolk Island. Taxon placed in *Rorqualis* by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37, 43), along with *B. musculus* and others which is supported by the observations of McGowen *et al*. (2009: 896).

### ***Balaenoptera edeni*** Anderson, 1879

**Eden's Whale**

*Balaenoptera edeni* Anderson, 1879: 551; Plate 44.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thaybyoo Creek Beach, Gulf of Martaban, Burma.

COMMENTS: Rice (1998: 72) noted that the date of publication is usually, but incorrectly, cited as 1878 (as this appears on the front page of the book) but that the date of publication is actually 1879 as this is recorded on the 'Corrigenda' located on the unnumbered page xi. *Balaenoptera edeni* was recognised as being distinct from *B. brydei* by Rice (1998: 74–75), although only *B. edeni* was recognised by Hershkovitz (1966: 158), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725), the latter because they felt it was not clear if *edeni* and *brydei* differ in size, and they noted that only *edeni* has a type specimen. Species reviewed by Cummings (1985b: 137). Wada and Numachi (1991: 125) revealed that the smaller form occurring off the coast of the Solomon Islands and Java was genetically distinct from those of other *edeni* using allozymes. These results were supported by Yoshida and Kato (1999: 1269). More recently Kato and Perrin (2009: 159) indicated that they followed Rice's (1998: 74) lead of suggesting that there may indeed be two species of Bryde's whale (aside from *Balaenoptera omurai*) and suggested that genetic analysis should be carried out on the holotype of *B. edeni* to resolve the situation (genetic analysis has, however, been carried out on a specimen from P. Sugi, Sumatra, said to be near-identical to the holotype). Taxon placed in *Rorqualis* by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37, 43), which is supported by the observations of McGowen *et al*. (2009: 896).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The type specimen of *Balaenoptera edeni* located in the Indian Museum in Kolkata needs to be studied genetically to determine if the specimen from P. Sugi, from which DNA has been extracted, is indeed part of this species, or possibly *B. omurai* (see Kato and Perrin (2009: 159).

### ***Balaenoptera musculus*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Blue Whale**

### Φ ***Balaenoptera musculus musculus*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Northern Blue Whale**

Φ *[Balaena] Musculus* Linnaeus, 1758: 76.

TYPE LOCALITY: Firth of Forth, Scotland.

COMMENTS: Included within *Sibbaldus* by Kellogg (1929: 483). Included within *Balaenoptera* by Racovitza (1903: 33, 54). Reviewed by Yochem and Leatherwood (1985: 193). Taxon placed in *Rorqualis* by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37, 43), which is supported by the observations of McGowen *et al*. (2009: 896).

HOMONYMS:

*Rorqualus musculus* F. Cuvier, 1836b, Fin Whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

*Balaenoptera musculus* Van Bénéden & Gervais, 1880, Fin Whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

Φ *Balaenoptera jubartes* Lacépède, 1804: xxxvii, 120; Plate 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Greenland Seas, between Greenland and Iceland.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 172).

Φ *B. [alaena] borealis* J. Fischer, 1829: 524.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Sea, Coast of Yorkshire, England.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 172).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson, 1828d, Sei Whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson, 1828d. See individual entry.

*Rorqualis borealis* Hamilton, 1837, Blue Whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

Φ *Balaena boops* Voigt, 1831: 342.

TYPE LOCALITY: none given

COMMENTS: This name is based on the 'Jubarte of the Basques', which may refer to the blue whale or some other species, as earlier on the same page the author says that *B. physalus* is the 'Gibber of the Basques'.

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena boops* Fabricius, 1780, the Humpback Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Name is a junior synonym of *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781). See Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

*Balaena boops* Linnaeus, 1758, the Fin Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae).

Name is a junior synonym of *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

Φ *R. [orqualus] Boops* F. Cuvier, 1836b: 321; Plate 20, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Sea, Coast of Yorkshire, England.

COMMENTS: Included within '*balaena*' on page 308 and '*R.* [*orqualis*]' on page 321. Not the same as *Balaena boops* Linnaeus, 1758 [=*Balaenoptera physalus*]. Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 173).

Φ *Rorqualis borealis* Hamilton, 1837: 125; Plate 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Berwick, Firth of Forth, North Atlantic, Scotland.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 172).

HOMONYMS:

*B[alaena] borealis* J. Fischer, 1829, Blue Whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

*Balaenoptera borealis* Lesson, 1828d, Sei Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a currently recognised. See individual entry.

Φ *Physalus (Rorqualus) Sibbaldii* J. Gray, 1847d: 92.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coast of Yorkshire, England.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 160). Synonymised within *musculus* by True (1898: 633), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57), Hershkovitz (1966: 173), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

Φ *Balaenoptera gigas* Reinhardt, 1857: 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: Greenland Seas.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 173).

Φ *Pterobalaena gigas* Van Bénéden, 1861: 37.

TYPE LOCALITY: Belgium.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 173), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

Φ *[Physalus] latirostris* Flower, 1865a: 414.

TYPE LOCALITY: Katwijk-aan-zee, 6 miles from Leiden.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Cuvierius* by J. Gray (1866b: 165). Synonymised within *musculus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 174).

Φ *Balaenoptera Carolinae* Malm, 1866: 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: West coast, Sweden.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 174).

Φ *Sibbaldius sulfureus* Cope, 1869: 20; Fig. 11.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, north west coast, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 174), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725), who recorded the subspecies as 'unassigned'.

Φ *Rorqualus major* Knox, 1870: 21, 23; Plate 2, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Redescription and new name for the type of *Rorqualus borealis* R. Hamilton, 1837. See Hershkovitz (1966: 173).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 173), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

Φ *Pterobalaena Gryphus* Münter, 1877: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Baltic Sea, Coast of Pomerania.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 175).

### Φ *Balaenoptera musculus indica* Blyth, 1859

**Indian Ocean Blue Whale**

Φ *Balaenoptera indica* Blyth, 1859b: 488.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sordip, Bay of Bengal.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 173). Elevated to subspecies rank by Rice (1998: 78) and followed by Perrin *et al*. (2009: 5), Mead and Brownell (2005: 725) and the Committee on Taxonomy (2011) of the Society for Marine Mammalogy, but not Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 800), Sears and Perrin (2009: 121) or Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 26, 32). Rice (1998: 78) noted that the type specimen was 25.6 m long, and that another individual 27.4 m long has been reported; these Indian Ocean whales cannot, therefore, be Pygmy Blue whales, but it is possible that they could be Antarctic Blue whales, which do grow to such lengths and are known at least as far north as Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean (Stafford *et al*. 2004: 1342); the name *indicus* has priority over *intermedius* if they prove to be identical.

### *Balaenoptera musculus intermedia* Burmeister, 1871

**Antarctic Blue Whale**

*Balaenoptera intermedia* Burmeister, 1871: xii.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near mouth of Rio Jujan, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Paper translated in Burmeister (1872: 413). Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 174), but recognised as a subspecies by Rice (1998: 79) and followed by Mead and Brownell (2005: 725), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 800), Sears and Perrin (2009: 121) and

Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 26, 32). Perrin (2009: 6) suggested the taxon needs to be confirmed, but Gilpatrick and Perryman (2008: 9, 15) gave good evidence that adult Antarctic blue whales are consistently larger than those from the Northern Pacific, which presumably represent nominotypical *B. musculus musculus*. If this is so, then consideration should be given to whether these large blue whales actually represent two different species, respectively characteristic of the two hemispheres. The type specimen described by Burmeister was said to be young, and 58 feet (17.65 m) in length, which in fact makes it difficult to judge whether it truly was a specimen of the giant Antarctic Blue Whale or the Pygmy Blue Whale; for the moment, we continue to use the name for the giant species, but restudy of the specimen would be valuable, in case the name actually refers to the Pygmy species, antedating *brevicaudatus* by 93 years.

*Baleinoptère de Miramar* Lahille, 1899: 79; Plate 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Miramar, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 175).

### *Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda* Zemsky and Boronin, 1964

**Pygmy Blue Whale**

*Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda* Zemsky and Boronin, 1964: 310.

TYPE LOCALITY: Subantarctic Ocean. (Approx. 49°59′S, 28°25′E)

COMMENTS: Zemsky and Boronin's (1964: 310) use of the name is not a *nomen nudum* (*pace* Rice, 1977: 6; Mead & Brownell 1993: 350; 2005: 725), and predates Ichihara's (1966: 79) first publication of the name by two years, which is unfortunate because Ichihara gave several detailed descriptions of Pygmy Blue Whales prior to naming it (e.g. Ichihara, 1961: 1, 19; 1963: 128), and his paper finally awarding it a name was given at a conference whose publication seems to have been inordinately delayed. Zemsky and Boronin (1964: 310) described the Pygmy Blue Whale under the name *brevicauda*, but without mentioning Ichihara's work. Taxon synonymised within *musculus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 175), but recognised by Yochem and Leatherwood (1985: 195), Rice (1998: 79), Mead and Brownell (1993: 350; 2005: 725), Bannister *et al*. (1996: 188), Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 800) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 26, 32). Perrin *et al*. (2009: 7) suggested there is strong support for the taxon. There is good evidence for the existence of a very distinct, non-migratory 'pygmy blue whale' in the southern Oceans, including Western Australian waters, and there is even a suggestion that it may overlap with much larger, migratory blue whales (Stafford *et al*. 2004: 1342–1343; LeDuc *et al*. 2007: 76), in which case we have to do with two separate species even under the biological species concept. Branch and Mikhalev (2008: 697) indicate that length at sexual maturity for Pygmy and Antarctic Blue Whales does not overlap, and LeDuc *et al*. (2007) found complete separation between Pygmy and Antarctic Blue Whales using the mitochondrial Control Region and seven microsatellite loci, but, intriguingly, found considerable difference also between Pygmy populations from the Indian Ocean and the south-eastern Pacific. The evidence is that Pygmy and large Blue Whales, both northern and southern hemisphere, are 100% distinct, and specific distinction could be upheld on these grounds alone. Perrin *et al*. (2009: 5–6), however, warned that the status of the earlier names *indica* and *intermedia* is unclear, and that one of them may conceivably represent the same 'pygmy' species; this seems out of the question in the case of *indica*, but as noted above it is possible that the type specimen of *intermedia* may actually have been a Pygmy blue whale.

### *Balaenoptera omurai* Wada *et al*., 2003

**Omura's Whale**

*Balaenoptera omurai* Wada *et al*., 2003: 278.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tsunoshima Island, The Sea of Japan, Japan. (34°21′03″N, 130°53′09″E)

COMMENTS: Separated from *Balaenoptera brydei*. Synonymised within *edeni* by Mead and Brownell (2005: 725) with the provision that it may be recognised as a full species when the genus *Balaenoptera* is revised. Species rank confirmed by Sasaki *et al*., (2006: 40) who showed it has a separate and ancient lineage. Subsequently recognised as a distinct species by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 801) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 26, 32). Taxon placed in *Rorqualis* by Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37, 43), along with B. musculus and the Sei/Bryde's group, which placement supported by the observations of McGowen *et al*. (2009: 896). See also comments above under *Balaenoptera edeni*.

### *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Fin Whale**

### Φ *Balaenoptera physalus physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Northern Fin Whale**

Φ *[Balaena] Physalus* Linnaeus, 1758: 75.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Habitat in Oceano Europeao', but restricted to near Svalbard, Spitzbergen Sea, Norway by Thomas (1911b: 156).

COMMENTS: History of description given by Gamble (1985a: 171). Transferred to *Balaenoptera* by Racovitza

(1903: 55). Reviewed by Gambell (1985b: 171) and Rice (1998: 76), who recognised *B. b. quoyi* [sic], and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725). The phylogenetic research of F. Archer *et al*. (2013: 1) strongly suggests the need for revision of the global taxonomy of this species.

Φ *[Balaena] Boops* Linnaeus, 1758: 76.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Oceano Septentrionali', but restricted to Firth of Forth, Scotland by Thomas (1911b: 156).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by True (1898: 633), Hershkovitz (1966: 164), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena boops* Fabricius, 1780, the Humpback Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Name is a junior synonym of *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781). See Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

*Balaena boops* Voigt, 1831, the Blue Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Name is a junior synonym of *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

Φ *Balaenoptera gibbar* Lacépède, 1804: xxxvi, 114.

TYPE LOCALITY: Arctic Seas, near Greenland.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 165), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

Φ *Balaenoptera rorqual* Lacépède, 1804: xxxvii, 126; Plate 1, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Scottish Seas.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 165).

Φ *Balaena sulcata* Neill, 1811: 212.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Firth of Forth, above Alloa, Scotland.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 165).

Φ *Balaena rostrata major* Rosenthal, 1827: Plate 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: West coast Rugen, Baltic Sea, Germany.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 165).

Φ *balaenoptera mediterraneensis* Lesson, 1828d: 442.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sainte Marguerite Island, Mediterranean Sea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 165).

Φ *P.[hysalis (sic) vulgaris* Fleming, 1828: 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen novum* for *Balaena physalus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 166).

Φ *B.[alaena] Antiquorum* J. Fischer, 1829: 525.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 144). Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 166), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

Φ *Balaenoptera Aragous* Farines & Carcassone, 1829: Plate.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coast of Saint Cyprien, Pyrénées Orientales, Mediterranean Sea, France.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 166).

Φ *Balaenoptera tenuirostris* Sweeting, 1840: 343.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Charmouth Beach, England.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 166).

Φ *Balaena sulcata arctica* Schlegel, 1841: 38; Plate 6.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Netherlands.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 166).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena mysticetus arctica* Schlegel, 1841: 36, the Bowhead Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Balaenidae). Name is a synonym of *Balaena mysticetus* Linnaeus, 1758: 75. See Hershkovitz (1966: 194).

Φ *Physalus Duguidii* Heddle, 1856: 187; Plate 44.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Island of Laman, or Lambholm Orkneys, Scotland.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 167).

Φ *Pterobalaena communis* Van Bénéden, 1857: 403.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, near Vlieland Island, Netherlands.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 167).

Φ *Pterobalaena Gigantea michrochira* Barkow, 1862: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Sea, Coast of Wales.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 167).

Φ *Benedenia Knoxii* J. Gray, 1864c: 212; Fig. 8.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Sea, Coast of Wales.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 167).

Φ *Balaenoptera swinhoii* J. Gray, 1866g: 725; Figs. 1–6.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific Ocean, Formosa.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 168).

Φ *Swinhoia chinensis* J. Gray, 1868c: 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Formosa, North Pacific Ocean.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 168).

Φ *B. [alaenoptera] velifera* Cope, 1869: 16.

TYPE LOCALITY: Oregon Coasts, North Pacific Ocean, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 168), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

Φ *B. [alaenoptera] swinhoei* Cope, 1869: 16.

TYPE LOCALITY: Formosa, North Pacific Ocean.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 168).

Φ *S. [ibbaldius] tuberosus* Cope, 1869: 16.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, eastern North American coast.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 169).

Φ *S. [ibbaldius] tectirostris* Cope, 1869: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Sinepuxent Bay, Maryland Peninsula, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 169).

Φ *B. [alaenoptera] blythii* Anderson, 1879: 564.

TYPE LOCALITY: Calcutta, India.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 169).

Φ *Balaenoptera musculus* Van Bénéden & Gervais, 1880: 167; Plates 12–13, Figs. 11–24.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not given.

COMMENTS: Mis-citation for *Balaena rostrata major* Rosenthal, 1827 in synonymy of *B. musculus* (see Hershkovitz (1966: 169). Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 169).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena musculus* Linnaeus, 1758, the Blue Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

*Rorqualus musculus* F. Cuvier, 1836b, the Fin Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

Φ *[Balaenoptera] [velifera] copei* Elliot, 1901: 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific, Shumagen Islands, Alaska, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 169).

Φ *Balaenopteris [sic] guibusdam [sic]* Tomilin, 1957: 93.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not given.

COMMENTS: Mis-citation for *Balaena rostrata major* Rosenthal, 1827 in synonymy of *B. musculus* (see Hershkovitz 1966: 169). Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 169).

Φ *Balaena antipodarum* Tomilin, 1957: 130.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not given.

COMMENTS: Name erroneously attributed to J. Fischer, 1829, evidently a lapsus for *antiquorum* J. Fischer, 1829. Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 170).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena antipodarum* J. Gray, 1843d, the Southern Right Whale of the Class Mammalia (Class Artiodactyla, Family Balaenidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins, 1822). See individual entry.

*Balaena antipodarum* J. Gray, 1864c, the Pygmy Right Whale of the Class Mammalia (Class Artiodactyla, Family Neobalaenidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Caperea marginata* (J. Gray, 1846c). See individual entry.

Φ *Dubertus rhodinsulensis* Trumbull, 1884: 29.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *physalus* by Tomilin (1957: 131) and Hershkovitz (1966: 170).

### Φ *Balaenopterus physalus patachonica* Burmeister, 1865

**Pygmy Fin Whale**

Φ *Balaenopterus patachonica* Burmeister, 1865a: 190.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic Ocean, Río de La Plata, near Mouth, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 168), Mead and Brownell (2005: 725), and not recognised by Aguilar (2009: 434). Elevated to a subspecies of *physalus* by Clarke (2004: 329), to represent a pygmy form of *physalus* in the southern hemisphere based on its distribution, size and colouration. This subspecies rank was subsequently adopted by the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2014). If there really is a 'pygmy fin whale', with a range in the South Atlantic abutting or overlapping that of the giant Southern Fin Whale *Balaenoptera physalus quoyi*, then it can hardly be a subspecies of *B. physalus*.

### *Balaenoptera physalus quoyi* (J. Fischer, 1829)

**Southern Fin Whale**

*B. [alaena] Quoyi* J. Fischer, 1829: 526.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Falkland Islands.

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Balaenoptera* by Lönnberg (1906b: 28). Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz

(1966: 166). Subspecies rank recognised, as *quoyii*, by Tomilin (1946: 468), and as *quoyi* by Tomilin (1957: 200), Mead and Brownell (2005: 725), Aguilar (2009: 434) and Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 26, 32), but not Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 804). Perrin *et al*. (2009: 5) suggested there is no morphological justification for its recognition.

*Balaena rostrata australis* Desmoulins, 1822a: 164.

TYPE LOCALITY: Shores of the Falkland Islands.

COMMENTS: Based on an animal observed by Quoy. Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 165).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena rostrata australis* Desmoulins, 1822a: 161, the Southern Right Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenidae). Taxon currently known as *Eubalaena australis*. See Mead and Brownell (2005: 723).

*R. [orqualus] musculus* F. Cuvier, 1836b: 334.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Falkland Islands.

COMMENTS: Included within '*balaena*' on page 308 and '*R*[*orqualis*]' on page 334. Name based on 'rorqual de la Méditeranée' of Lacépède, 1804 stranded on Sainte Marguerite Island. Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 166).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena musculus* Linnaeus, 1758, the Blue Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Cetacea, Family Balaenopteridae). Currently recognised species. See individual entry.

*Balaenoptera musculus* Van Bénéden & Gervais, 1880, the Fin Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Taxon is a synonym of *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

*Balaenoptera australis* J. Gray, 1846c: 51.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 165).

*Balaenoptera antarctica* J. Gray, 1846c: 51.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 167).

*Balaenoptera Brasiliensis* J. Gray, 1846c: 51.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Bahia, Brazil.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 167).

*Physalus? fasciatus* J. Gray, 1850: vii, 42.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, Peru.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 167).

*Physalus? australis* J. Gray, 1850: vii, 43.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Falklands.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 161). Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 165).

*Physalus antarcticus* J. Gray, 1850: vii, 43.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 167).

*Physalus Brasiliensis* J. Gray, 1850: vii, 43.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Brazil.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 167).

*Physalus Grayi* McCoy, 1867b: 177.

TYPE LOCALITY: Victoria, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and Hershkovitz (1966: 168).

*Physalus australis* J. Gray, 1870b: 393.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Patagonia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 165).

*Stenobalaena xanthogaster* J. Gray, 1874b: 305.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *physalus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 58) and Hershkovitz (1966: 169).

### ***Megaptera*** J. Gray, 1846

*Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b: 83.

TYPE SPECIES: *Megaptera longipinna* J. Gray, 1846b (derived from *Balaena longimana* Rudolphi, 1832) [=*Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a Genus listed within J. Gray, 1846c: 16, with the type species names as *Balaena nodosa* Bonnaterre, 1789 [=*Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781)]. Genus recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 58), Hershkovitz (1966: 176) and subsequent authors. The genus is sister to *B. musculus* according to mtDNA studies (McGowen *et al*., 2009: 896; Hassanin *et al*., 2011:37, 43), but separation time between the two is well above that suggested here for generic separation.

HOMONYMS:

*Megaptera* Meek and Worthen, 1868: 22, bivalves of the Phylum Mollusca (Class Bivalva, Order Pterioida, † Family Myalinidae). Genus is a synonym of † *Opisthoptera* Meek, 1872: 320, which was proposed as a replacement name. See Spamer *et al*. (1995: 271) and Vokes (1980: 30, 96).

*Megaptera* Modell, 1964: 95, bivalves of the Phylum Mollusca (Class Bivalva, Superfamily Unionacea). Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Metaptera* Rafinesque, 1820b: 299. Name has been placed as a junior synonym of *Potamilus*

Rafinesque, 1818b: 107 and *Proptera* Rafinesque, 1819a: 426. See Modell (1964: 95).

*Megapteron* J. Gray, 1846c: 51.

TYPE SPECIES: Apparently in *lapsus* for *Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b. See Hershkovitz (1966: 176).

COMMENTS: Name also used by Wagner (1847: 38) as '*Megaptera* s. *Megapteron*'. Synonymised within *Megaptera* by Palmer (1904: 406), J. Gray (1864c: 205), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 58) and Hershkovitz (1966: 176).

*Perqualus* J. Gray, 1846c: Plate 32.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena boops* Fabricius, 1780 (as *Balaenoptera boops*) [=*Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Subgenus of *Balaenoptera*. Taxon synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57), and within *Megaptera* by Hershkovitz (1966: 176), Clapham and Mead (1999: 1), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

*Kyphobalaena* Eschricht, 1849a: 108.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena boops* Fabricius, 1780 [=*Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Taxon also described by Eschricht (1849b: xv, 56, 146). Synonymised within *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and within *Megaptera* by J. Gray (1864c: 205), Hershkovitz (1966: 176), Clapham and Mead (1999: 1), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

*Poescopia* J. Gray, 1864c: 207.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balaena lalandii* J. Fischer, 1829; *Megaptera novae-zelandiae* J. Gray, 1864c [=*Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781)].

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b and raised to full genus by J. Gray (1866b: 113, 125). Synonymised within *Megaptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 58), Hershkovitz (1966: 176), Clapham and Mead (1999: 1), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

*Poeskopia* Gervais, 1871: 88.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Poescopia* J. Gray, 1864c.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Poescopia* by Palmer (1904: 554) and Hershkovitz (1966: 176).

*Cyphobalaena* de Marschall, 1873: 5

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Kyphobalaena* Eschricht, 1849a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Kyphobalaena* by Palmer (1904: 359), *Balaenoptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 57) and *Megaptera* by Hershkovitz (1966: 176), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

*Megapterina* Tomilin, 1957: 274.

TYPE SPECIES: Not given.

COMMENTS: Erroneously listed as a generic name in synonymy of *Megaptera* J. Gray, 1846b: 16 by Tomilin (1957: 274; see Hershkovitz (1966: 176). Recognised at suprageneric rank by J. Gray (1864c: 205). Synonymised within *Megaptera* by Hershkovitz (1966: 176).

## ***Megaptera novaeangliae*** (Borowski, 1781)

**Humpback Whale**

### Φ ***Megaptera novaeangliae novaeangliae*** (Borowski, 1781)

**North Atlantic Humpback Whale**

Φ *Balaena Novae Angliae* Borowski, 1781: 21.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coast of New England, United States of America.

COMMENTS: The specific name is always nowadays treated as a single word, *novaeangliae* (see Hershkovitz 1966: 177, Clapham and Mead 1999: 1). Reviewed by Winn and Reichley (1985: 241). Taxon reviewed by Jackson *et al*. (2014: 1, 8) who recognised three subspecies that include *novaeangliae, australis and kuzira*, which is followed here.

Φ *Balaena boops* Fabricius, 1780: 36.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Greenland.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 177) and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena boops* Linnaeus, 1758, the Fin Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Name is a junior synonym of *Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

*Balaena boops* Voigt, 1831, the Blue Whale of of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Name is a junior synonym of *Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See individual entry.

Φ *B. [alaena] Nodosa* Bonnaterre, 1789: 5; Plates 1–12.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, New England Coast, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 177), Mean and Brownell (1993: 350), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Balaena longimana* Rudolphi, 1832: 133.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Mouth of Elbe River, Germany.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Megaptera* by J. Gray (1866b: 119). Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 179), Mead and Brownell (1993: 350; 2005: 725), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Balaenoptera leucopteron* Lesson, 1842: 202.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 181), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Balaena gibbosa* J. Gray, 1843c: 183; Plate 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 183), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

HOMONYMS:

*Balaena gibbosa* Erxleben, 1777, the Dwarf Minke Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Name appears to be a synonym of *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804. See individual entry.

*Balaena gibbosa* Cope, 1868b, the Dwarf Minke Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Name is a synonym of *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacépède, 1804. See individual entry.

Φ *Megaptera longipinna* J. Gray, 1846b: 83.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 180), Mean and Brownell (1993: 350) and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Balaena Allamack* J. Gray, 1846c: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 181), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Megaptera Americana* J. Gray, 1846c: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 181), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Megaptera longimana* J. Gray, 1846c: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1864c: 207) and synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 179) and Hershkovitz (1966: 179).

Φ *Balaenoptera syncondylus* A. Müller, 1863: 38, 48; Plates 1–3.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Ostsee und die Kurische Nehrung' [= Baltic Sea, near Courland Spit].

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 181) and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *M. [egaptera gigas]* Cope, 1865a: 179.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'North Atlantic Species'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 182) and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Megaptera osphyia* Cope, 1865a: 180.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, 40 miles off Pettit Menan Lighthouse, Maine, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 182), Clapham and Mead (1999: 1) and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

Φ *[Megaptera longimanna]* var. *moorei* J. Gray, 1866b: 122.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, estuary of the Dee River, England.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 182) and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Kyphobalaena Keporkak* Van Bénéden, 1868: 109.

TYPE LOCALITY: Davis Strait.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 182), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Megaptera bellicosa* Cope, 1871: 103.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'San Domingo', Haiti. Given as North Atlantic, French West Indies, St. Barthélemy Island by Hershkovitz (1966: 182).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 182), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Megaptera boops* Van Bénéden & Gervais, 1880: 120; Plates 10–11, Figs. 1–8.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Grenadine Islands, Lesser Antilles.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 177).

Φ *Balaena atlanticus* Hurdis, 1897: 330, 339.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Bermudas.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 183), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Megaptera novaeangliae* Kellogg, 1932: 148.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'New England', North Atlantic, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 177).

### *Megaptera novaeangliae australis* (Lesson, 1828)

**Southern Humpback Whale**

*Balaenoptera australis* Lesson, 1828d: 372.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a distinct species within *Megaptera* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 58), but

synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 179), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1). Taxon recognised as a subspecies of *novaeangliae* by Jackson *et al*. (2014: 8).

*B. [alaena] Lalandii* J. Fischer, 1829: 525

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Recognised and placed in *Megaptera* by J. Gray (1864c: 207). Synonymised within *Megaptera australis* (Lesson, 1828d) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 58) and within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 179), Mean and Brownell (1993: 350; 2005: 725), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

*Balaenoptera Capensis* A. Smith, 1834: 242

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 180), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

*R. [orqualus] antarcticus* F. Cuvier, 1836b: 347; Plate 20, Figs. 2–4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 180), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

*Balaena sulcata antarctica* Schlegel, 1841: 43.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 180).

*Megaptera Poeskop* J. Gray, 1846c: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 181), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

*Megaptera antarctica* J. Gray, 1846c: 17.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 180).

*Balaenoptera Astrolabe* Pucheran, 1853: 42; Plate 24, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Southern oceans'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 181) and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

*Megaptera novae-zelandiae* J. Gray, 1864c: 207; Fig. 4.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, Otago, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 128). Synonymised within *Megaptera australis* (Lesson, 1828d) by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 58) and within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 181) and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

*Megaptera? Burmeisteri* J. Gray, 1866b: 129.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Island between Paraná and Guazu and Panama de las Palmas, Mouth of the Panama River, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 182), Mean and Brownell (1993: 350; 2005: 725), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

*Megaptera braziliensis* Cope, 1867: 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Bahia, Brazil.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 182), Mean and Brownell (1993: 350; 2005: 725), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

*Megaptera nodosa* Lahille, 1905: 72.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Punta Indio, Río de La Plata, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 178).

*Megaptera nodosa novae-zealandiae* Ivashin, 1958: 77.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 182).

### Φ *Megaptera novaeangliae kuzira* J. Gray, 1850

**North Pacific Humpback Whale**

Φ *Megaptera Kuzira* J. Gray, 1850: vii, 30.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific, southern coast of Japan.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 130). Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 181) and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Megaptera versabilis* Cope, 1869: 15.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 182), Mean and Brownell (1993: 350; 2005: 725), and Clapham and Mead (1999: 1).

Φ *Megaptera indica* Gervais, 1883: 1567.

TYPE LOCALITY: Persian Gulf.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *novaeangliae* by Hershkovitz (1966: 183), Clapham and Mead (1999: 1) and Mead and Brownell (2005: 725).

## Parvorder Odontoceti Flower, 1867

Suborder Odontoceti Flower, 1867: 110, 115.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included

the families Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821), Platanistidae (J. Gray, 1846c: 25) and Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821). McKenna and Bell (1997: 379) suggest the date of publication is 1869.

Order Pinnata Storr, 1780: Table C.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Mammalia (Linnaeus, 1758) and included the genera *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Diodon* Storr, 1780: 42, Table C [=*Monodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 75]; *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Balaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 75.

Tribe Carnivora Lesson, 1842:197.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cétacés (Lesson, 1842 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the families Delphinusideae (Lesson, 1842 [=Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Physetereae (Lesson, 1842 [=Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821)]).

HOMONYM:

Order Carnivora Bowdich, 1821, carnivores of the Class Mammalia. See individual entry.

Section Denticete J. Gray, 1864c: 231.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Cete (Linnaeus, 1758 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the families Catodontidae (F. Cuvier, 1836a [=Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821). Does not appear to have been recognised previously.

Suborder Odontocete Flower, 1865a: 388.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the families Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821), Platanistidae (J. Gray, 1846c: 25) and Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within Odontoceti by Simpson (1945: 100) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 379).

Suborder Delphinoidea Flower, 1865a: 388, 389.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the families Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821), Platanistidae (J. Gray, 1846c: 25) and Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821). Delphinoidea recognised at Superfamily rank by Rice (1984: 466). Proposed as an alternative name to the suborder. Synonymised within Odontoceti and Delphinoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 379, 383).

Suborder Denticeti Cope, 1869: 14, 20.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the families Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821), Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821) and Platanistidae (J. Gray, 1846c: 25). Both Denticeti and Denticete are mentioned.

Group Delphinoidea Huxley, 1872: 336.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) with lower ranks unknown. Synonymised within the Infraorder Autoceta (Haeckel, 1866) and Superfamily Delphinoidea (J. Gray, 1821) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 371, 383).

Family Hypognathodontidae Brandt, 1873b: 575.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Odontoceti (Flower, 1867) and included the subfamilies Physeterinae (J. Gray, 1821) and Ziphiinae (J. Gray, 1865d). Synonymised within the families Physeteridae and Ziphiidae by Rice (1998: 82, 85).

Megazoophaga A. Scott, 1873: 63.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Odontocete (Flower, 1865a [=Odontoceti (Flower, 1867)]) and included families Platanistidae (J. Gray, 1846c: 25), Pontoporiadae (J. Gray, 1870b: 393 [=Pontoporiiadae (J. Gray, 1870b: 393)]), † Champsodelphidae (A. Scott, 1873: 63), Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and Delphinapteridae (Gill, 1871b: 124).

Order Odontoceta Ameghino, 1889: xxvi, 883.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Grand Seccion Cetacea (Ameghino, 1889 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the families Platanistidae (J. Gray, 1846c: 25), Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821), Monodontidae (J. Gray, 1821: 310), Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821) and Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d).

Order Denticeta Haeckel, 1895: 566, 569.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Legion Cetomorpha (Haeckel, 1895 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the families † Archidelphines (Haeckel, 1895: 566), † Zeuglododontida (Haeckel, 1895: 566 [=† Archaeoceti (Flower, 1883: 182)]),† Squalodontida (Mesoceta) (Haeckel, 1895: 566 [=† Squalodontidae (Brandt, 1873b: 576)]); Delphinida (Delphinoceta) (Haeckel, 1866 [=Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821)]), Monodontida (Haeckel, 1895: 566 [=Monodontidae (J. Gray, 1821: 310)]), Ziphioida (Hyperoodontida) (J. Gray, 1868c [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and Physeterida (Catodontida) (Haeckel, 1866 [=Odontoceti (Flower, 1867)]). Synonymised within Odontoceti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 379).

Infraorder Physeterida de Muizon, 1988a: 6, 65.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Suborder Odontoceti (Flower, 1867) and included the Superfamily Physeteroidea (J. Gray, 1821).

Order Odontocetiformes Kinman, 1994: 38.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Class Mammalea (Kinman, 1994 [=Mammalia

(Linnaeus, 1758)]). Synonymised within Odontoceti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 379).

Clade Synrhina Geisler *et al*., 2011: 5, 29.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this clade was placed in the Odontoceti (Flower, 1867) and included the Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821), Phocoenidae (J. Gray, 1825a), Monodontidae (J. Gray, 1821: 310), Inioidea (Gray, 1846c: 25), Lipotidae (Zhou *et al*. 1979: 72, 74 [=Iniidae (Gray, 1846c: 25)]), Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d), Platanistidae (J. Gray, 1846c: 25), † Squalodelphinidae (Dal Piaz, 1917: 32), † Eurhinodelphinidae (Abel, 1901: 60), † *Kentriodon* Kellogg, 1927: 1; † *Atocetus* de Muizon, 1988a: 7, 129; and † *Albireo* Barnes, 1984: 1, 31.

## **Superfamily Physeteroidea** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Bianucci & Landini, 2006

Family Physeteridae J. Gray, 1821: 310.

TYPE GENUS: *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnivorae (J. Gray, 1821 =[Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Catodon* Linnaeus, 1761 [=*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758]. Superfamily rank Physeteroidea recognised by Fordyce and Barnes (1994: 428), McKenna and Bell (1997: 379) and Rice (2009: 235). The scope of the superfamily was discussed by Bianucci and Landini (2006: 125) as a result of the discovery of a new basal physeteroid from late Miocene deposits of Italy. An updated review of phylogeny of Physeteroidea was provided by Lambert (2008: 277) including the crown and stem Physeteridae and Kogiidae.

Family Physeterida Haeckel, 1866: clix.

TYPE GENUS: *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Autoceta (Haeckel, 1866 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genus *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758. Name synonymised within Odontoceti by McKenna and Bell (1997: 379).

HOMONYMS:

Infraorder Physeterida de Muizon, 1988a, killer whales of the Class Mammalia. Name is a synonym of Physeteroidea J. Gray, 1821. See individual entry.

Suborder Physeteroidea J. Gray, 1871a: iv, 57.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Section Denticete (J. Gray, 1866b [=Odontoceti (Flower, 1867)]) and included the families Catodontidae (F. Cuvier, 1836a [=Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821). Recognised as a superfamily by Fordyce and Barnes (1994: 428) who gave the author as J. Gray (1821: 428) and refer to the usage of Gill (1872: 15).

Superfamily? Physeteroidea Gill, 1872: 15.

TYPE GENUS: *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Denticete (J. Gray, 1866b [=Odontoceti (Flower, 1867)]) and included the Family Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821). Synonymised within Physeteridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 379).

Infraorder Physeterida de Muizon, 1988a: 65.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as new, this rank included the Superfamily Physeteroidea (Gray, 1821).

HOMONYMS:

Family Physeterida Haeckel, 1866, killer whales of the Class Mammalia. Name is a synonym of Physeteroidea J. Gray, 1821. See individual entry.

## **Family Physeteridae** J. Gray, 1821

Family Physeteridae J. Gray, 1821: 310.

TYPE GENUS: *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnivorae (J. Gray, 1821 =[Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Catodon* Linnaeus, 1761 [=*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758]. Superfamily rank Physeteroidea also recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 379). Extant subfamilies Physeterinae and Kogiinae were also recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 380).

Tribe Physeterina J. Gray, 1825a: 340

TYPE GENUS: *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Balaenidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Physalus* Lacépède, 1804 [=*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758]; *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Catodon* Linnaeus, 1761 [=*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758]. Synonymised within Physeteridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 379).

Family Catodontidae F. Cuvier, 1836a: 564.

TYPE GENUS: *Catodon* Linnaeus, 1761 [=*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Tribe Zoophaga (F. Cuvier, 1836a [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Catodon* Linnaeus, 1761 [=*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758] and *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758. Family name recognised by Wall (1851: 63). Synonymised within Physeteridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 379).

Family Physetereae Lesson, 1842: 201.

TYPE GENUS: *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetaces (Lesson, 1842 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genus *Physeter* Linnaeus,

1758. Does not appear to have been recognised by other authors.

Subfamily Physeterinae Flower, 1867: 114.

TYPE GENUS: *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Kogia* J. Gray, 1846c. Subfamily rank recognised by Rice (1984: 490). Synonymised within the Subfamily Physeterinae (J. Gray, 1821: 310) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 379).

Family Physodontidae Lydekker, 1894b: 4.

TYPE GENUS: † *Physodon* Gervais, 1872: 101 [=*Scaldicetus* Du Bus, 1867: 568].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genus † *Physodon* Gervais, 1872: 101. Synonymised within Physeteridae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 379).

## ***Physeter*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758: 76.

TYPE SPECIES: *Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation. See discussion below under *P. macrocephalus*.

COMMENTS: See Husson and Holthuis (1974: 210) and Schevill (1986: 156). Taxonomic decision of Hershkovitz (1966: 116) to accept *Physeter* in preference to *Catodon*.

HOMONYMS:

*Physeter* de Blainville, 1838, Pygmy and Dwarf Sperm Whales of the Class Mammalia (Infraorder Cetacea, Family Kogiidae). Genus is a synonym of *Kogia* J. Gray, 1846c. See individual entry.

*Catodon* Linnaeus, 1761: 18.

TYPE SPECIES: *Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as *Physeter catodon* Linnaeus, 1758) by virtual tautonomy.

COMMENTS: Recognised at genus rank by Lacépède (1804: xxxix), Tiedemann (1808: 575) and J. Gray (1864c: 231; 1866b: 195, 196). Synonymised within *Physeter* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 58), Hershkovitz (1966: 116), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737).

HOMONYMS:

*Catodon* Duméril & Bibron, 1844: 319, blind snakes of the Class Reptilia (Order Squamata, Family Leptotyphlopidae). Genus is a synonym of *Leptotyphlops* Fitzinger, 1843: 24. See Giraudo and Scrocchi (2002: 4).

*Physalus* Lacépède, 1804: xl, 219.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phiseter cylindricus* (as *Physalus cylindricus*) Bonnaterre, 1789 [=*Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 139). Synonymised within *Physeter* by Hershkovitz (1966: 116), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737).

HOMONYMS:

*Physalus* J. Gray, 1821, baleen whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Balaenopteridae). Genus is a synonym of *Balaenoptera* Lacépède, 1804. See individual entry.

*Physalus* de Blainville, 1830: 103, 'blue-bottle' jelly-fish of the Phylum Cnidaria (Class Hydrozoa, Order Siphonophorae, Family Physalidae). An unjustified emendation of *Physalia* Lamarck, 1801: 355. See Sherborn (1929: 4934) and ICZN (1941: 17).

*Physeterus* Duméril, 1806b: 28.

TYPE SPECIES: 'les physeteres'.

COMMENTS: Also described by Duméril (1806a: 29). Synonymised within *Physeter* by Palmer (1904: 536), Iredale and Troughton (1934: 58), Hershkovitz (1966: 116) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 380).

*Physelus* Rafinesque, 1815: 60.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Physalus* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Physeter* by Palmer (1904: 536) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 380).

*Cetus* Oken, 1816: xiii, 674.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phiseter cylindricus* Bonnaterre, 1789 (as *Cetus cylindricus*) [=*Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Physeter* by Hershkovitz (1966: 116), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737) who all give the author as Billberg (1828: 38) because the work of Oken (1816: 674) has been rejected for nomenclatural purposes by Opinion 417 of the ICZN (1956: 1).

HOMONYMS:

*Cetus* Brisson, 1762: 217, 225, whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla). Rejected for nomenclatural purposes by Opinion 1894 of the ICZN (1998: 64).

*Cetus* Billberg, 1828, the Sperm Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Physeteridae). Genus is a synonym of *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758. See individual entry.

*Cetus* Wagler, 1830, pilot whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Genus is a synonym of *Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d. See individual entry.

*Tursio* Fleming, 1822b: 211.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus vulgaris* Lacépède, 1804 (as *Tursio vulgaris*) [=*Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758] and *Physeter microps* Linnaeus, 1758 (as *T. microps*) [=*Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758].

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Physeter* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), Hershkovitz (1966: 116), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 380).

HOMONYMS:

*Tursio* Wagler, 1830, the Southern Rightwhale Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Genus is a synonym of *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841. See individual entry.

*Tursio* J. Gray, 1843a, bottle-nosed dolphins of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Genus is a synonym of *Tursiops* Gervais, 1855a. See individual entry.

*Megistosaurus* Harlan, 1828: 186.

TYPE SPECIES: *Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hershkovitz (1966: 116).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Physeter* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), Hershkovitz (1966: 116), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737).

*Cetus* Billberg, 1828: 38.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cetus cylindricus* Billberg, 1828 [=*Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Name synonymised within *Physeter* by Mead and Brownell (2005: 737).

HOMONYMS:

*Cetus* Brisson, 1762: 217, 225, whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla). Rejected for nomenclatural purposes by Opinion 1894 of the ICZN (1998: 64).

*Cetus* Oken, 1816, the Sperm Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Physeteridae). Genus is a synonym of *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758. See individual entry.

*Cetus* Wagler, 1830, pilot whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Genus is a synonym of *Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d. See individual entry.

*Physeteres* F. Cuvier, 1829b: 518.

TYPE SPECIES: Appears to be an emendation of *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Physeter* by Palmer (1904: 536) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 380).

*Cachelot* Hamilton, 1937: 154.

TYPE SPECIES: *Physeter catodon* Linnaeus, 1758 [=*Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758] by tautotypy. See Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Physeter* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59).

*Meganeuron* J. Gray, 1865f: 439, 440.

TYPE SPECIES: *Catodon (Meganeuron) krefftii* J. Gray, 1865f [=*Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Catodon*, and raised to generic rank by J. Gray (1866b: 387). Synonymised within *Physeter* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), Hershkovitz (1966: 116), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737).

## *Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758

**Sperm Whale**

*Physeter macrocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758: 76.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Oceano Europeao'.

COMMENTS: Linnaeus (1758: 76) used both *catodon* and *macrocephalus*; of these, *P. catodon* has line priority. The use of *macrocephalus* or *catodon* has been under considerable debate since their description. The specific name *macrocephalus* was given preference by various authors including J. Gray (1866b: 202), A. Murray (1866: 210), Boschma (1938: 166), Holthius (1987: 87), Bannister *et al*. (1996: 39) and more recently by Van Dyck and Strahan (2007: 808) and Whitehead (2009: 1091). However other authors including Schevill (1987a: 89), who replied to Holthius (1987), strongly argued for *catodon* to be the senior synonym. Synonymised within *catodon* by Bannister (1988b: 199), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737). Rice (1998: 82) noted that *P. macrocephalus* takes precedence over P. *catodon* because of the Principle of the First Reviser, as decreed in Article 24 of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 53) with Husson and Holthuis (1974: 214) acting as first reviser, and this was supported by Holthuis (1987: 87) and the others mentioned above. More recently this has been supported by the Committee on Taxonomy (2011) of the Society for Marine Mammalogy.

*Physeter catodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 76.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Oceano septentrionali' but given as Kairston, Orkney, Scotland by Thomas (1911b: 157).

COMMENTS: Neotype designated by Husson and Holthuis (1974: 212). Linnaeus (1758: 76) used both *catodon* and *macrocephalus*; *P. catodon* has line priority. G. Cuvier (1823a: 334) was the first author to suggest that all sperm whales were conspecific. Taxonomic decision of Thomas (1911b: 157), Hershkovitz (1966: 116) and Scheville (1986: 156) to recognise *catodon* as the senior name. Since the description numerous authors have used both *catodon* and *macrocephalus* (e.g. see Boschma, 1938: 161). Type designation by Boschma (1938: 161) and Schevill (1986: 156; 1987a: 89) who both reviewed the taxonomic history of the species. However the review of Schevill (1986: 153) was critically assessed by Holthius (1987: 87) who proposed that it was not strictly correct and suggested that *Physeter macrocephalus* is the valid name. This was in turn disputed by Schevill (1987a: 89). Subsequently Rice (1989a: 178) reviewed the taxon and concurred that the correct name was

*Physeter macrocephalus*. Despite this the name *catodon* was given priority by Mead and Brownell (2005: 737).

*Physeter microps* Linnaeus, 1758: 76.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Oceano septentrionali' but given as Kairston, Orkney, Scotland by Thomas (1911b: 157).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Physeter catodon* Linnaeus, 1758 by Hershkovitz (1966: 118).

*Physeter Andersoni* Borowski, 1780: 33.

TYPE LOCALITY: Iceland and Greenland.

COMMENTS: Name based on the 'cachalot a dents pointues' of Brisson (1756: 362). Synonymised within *catodon* Linnaeus, 1758 by Hershkovitz (1966: 119).

*P. [hiseter (sic)] Trumpo* Bonnaterre, 1789: 14; Plate 8, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bayonne, N. Atlantic, France.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Physeter catodon* Linnaeus, 1758 by Hershkovitz (1966: 119).

*P. [hiseter (sic)] Cylindricus* Bonnaterre, 1789: 16; Plate 7, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Greenland.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *catodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 119).

*Physalus cylindricus* Lacépède, 1804: xl, 219; Plate 9, Fig. 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Moluccas and New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *catodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 119).

*Physeterus [sic] sulcatus* Lacépède, 1818: 474.

TYPE LOCALITY: Name based on a Japanese drawing of a sperm whale.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *catodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 120).

*physeter polycyphus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 77; Plate 12.

TYPE LOCALITY: Name based on an observed animal at sea.

COMMENTS: Species placed within *Catodon* by Lesson (1827a: 422). Synonymised within *australasianus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), and within *catodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 120).

*Physeter australasianus* Desmoulins, 1822b: 618.

TYPE LOCALITY: Moluccas and New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Taxon recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), but synonymised within *catodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 120), Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737) and other authors.

*D. [elphinus] Bayeri* Risso, 1826b: 22.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nice, Mediterranean.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *catodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 120).

*Cetus Cylindricus* Billberg, 1828: 38.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *catodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 119).

*P. [hyseter] australis* J. Gray, 1846c: 22.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Jackson, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Lapsus for *Physeter australasianus*. Synonymised within *catodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 120), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737).

*Catodon Colneti* J. Gray, 1850: vii, 52.

TYPE LOCALITY: Point Angeles, Mexico.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *catodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 120).

*Catodon australis* Wall, 1851: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Port Jackson, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australasianus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), and within *catodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 120) and Bannister (1988b: 199).

*Catodon (Meganeuron) krefftii* J. Gray, 1865f: 440.

TYPE LOCALITY: New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *australasianus* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), and within *catodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 120) and Bannister (1988b: 199).

## Family Kogiidae Gill, 1871

Subfamily Kogiinae Gill, 1871c: 732.

TYPE GENUS: *Kogia* J. Gray, 1846c.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Kogia* J. Gray, 1846c. de Muizon (1988a: 65; 1991: 297) recognised two subfamilies, the † Subfamily Scaphokogiinae (de Muizon, 1988a: 66) for a Miocene species from Peru and the Kogiinae for the living genus and a Miocene fossil genus from Mexico. The Subfamily Kogiinae was subsequently recognised by Rice (1984: 490). Synonymised within Physeteridae by Simpson (1945: 102) and Mead and Brownell (2005: 737).

Family Kogiidae Miller, 1923: 33, 45.

TYPE GENUS: *Kogia* J. Gray, 1846c.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the genus *Kogia* J. Gray, 1846c. Synonymised within the Subfamily Kogiinae (Gill, 1871c: 732) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 380).

## ***Kogia*** J. Gray, 1846

*Kogia* J. Gray, 1846c: 22.

TYPE SPECIES: *Physeter breviceps* de Blainville, 1838 [=*Kogia breviceps* (de Blainville, 1838)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 59), Hershkovitz (1966: 113), and subsequent authors. Genus reviewed by Handley (1966: 62).

*Physeter* de Blainville, 1838: 337.

TYPE SPECIES: *Physeter breviceps* de Blainville, 1838 [=*Kogia breviceps* (de Blainville, 1838)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Kogia* by Handley (1966: 67) and Nagorsen (1985: 1).

HOMONYMS:

*Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758, the Sperm Whale of the Class Mammalia (Infraorder Cetacea, Family Physeteridae). Currently accepted genus. See individual entry.

*Euphysetes* Wall, 1851: 37, 46.

TYPE SPECIES: *Euphysetes grayii* Wall, 1851 [= *Kogia breviceps* (de Blainville, 1838)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Kogia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), Handley (1966: 67), Hershkovitz (1966: 113), Nagorsen (1985: 1), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737).

*Euphycetes* J. Gray, 1866b: 391.

TYPE SPECIES: *Euphysetes grayii* Wall, 1851 [=*Kogia breviceps* (de Blainville, 1838)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Proposed as alternative spelling to *Euphysetes* but not adopted. Synonymised within *Kogia* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381).

*Callignathus* Gill, 1871c: 738.

TYPE SPECIES: *Physeter (Euphysetes) simus* Owen, 1866b (as *Callignathus simus*) [=*Kogia sima* (Owen, 1866b)] by original designation. See Hershkovitz (1966: 113).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Kogia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), Handley (1966: 67), Hershkovitz (1966: 113), Nagorsen (1985: 1), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737).

HOMONYMS:

*Callignathus* Agassiz, 1846: 58, darkling beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Tenebrionidae). Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Calognathus* Guérin, 1837: Text to Plate 172.

*Cogia* Wallace, 1876: 208.

TYPE SPECIES: Invalid emendation of *Kogia* J. Gray, 1846c.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Flower and Lydekker (1891: 250). Synonymised within *Kogia* by Palmer (1904: 358), Handley (1966: 67), Hershkovitz (1966: 113), Nagorsen (1985: 1), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737).

*Callignathula* Strand, 1928: 61.

TYPE SPECIES: Substitute name for *Callignathus* Gill, 1871c.

COMMENTS: Often stated as published in 1926 but this appears to be in error (McKenna & Bell, 1997: 381). Synonymised within *Kogia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), Hershkovitz (1966: 113) and Handley (1966: 67).

*Gallignathus* Tomilin, 1957: 418.

TYPE SPECIES: Misprint for *Callignathus* Gill, 1871c.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Kogia* by Hershkovitz (1966: 113).

## ***Kogia breviceps*** (de Blainville, 1838)

**Pygmy Sperm Whale**

*physeter* [sic] *breviceps* de Blainville, 1838: 337; Plate 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Placed within *Kogia* by J. Gray (1846c: 22) and followed by most subsequent authors including Hershkovitz (1966: 113). Reviewed by Ross (1984: 247), and Caldwell and Caldwell (1989: 235).

*Euphysetes Grayii* Wall, 1851: 37; Plate 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Maroubra Beach, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Kogia* by J. Gray (1866b: 218) and Gill (1871c: 738). Synonymised within *breviceps* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), Handley (1966: 67), Hershkovitz (1966: 114), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737).

*Euphysetes macleayi* Krefft, 1866b: 713; Figs. 1–6.

TYPE LOCALITY: Manly Beach, Sydney, Australia.

COMMENTS: Species recognised within *Kogia* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), J. Gray (1966c: 391). Synonymised within *breviceps* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59) and Hershkovitz (1966: 114).

*Kogia Floweri* Gill, 1871c: 738; Figs. 168–172.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific, Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *breviceps* by Handley (1966: 67), Hershkovitz (1966: 115), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737).

*E. [uphysetes] pottsii* Haast, 1874: 97, 100; Plate 15.

TYPE LOCALITY: Governor Bay, near Ohinitahi, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *breviceps* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 59), Handley (1966: 68) and Hershkovitz (1966: 115).

*Kogia Goodei* True, 1884: 630, 641.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Nomen nudum*.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *breviceps* by Hershkovitz (1966: 115), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 359; 2005: 737).

### *Kogia sima* (Owen, 1866)

**Dwarf Sperm Whale**

*Physeter (Euphysetes) simus* Owen, 1866b: 30; Plates 10–14.

TYPE LOCALITY: Waltair, Madras, India.

COMMENTS: Taxon placed within *Kogia* by Yamada (1954: 37). Synonymised within *Kogia breviceps* by Hershkovitz (1966: 114), but recognised by Handley (1966: 67, 68). The feminine form of the specific name, *sima*, fixed to replaced *simus* or *simum* by Rice (1998: 84). Reviewed by Nagorsen (1985: 1) and Caldwell and Caldwell (1989: 235). Genetic evidence of Chivers *et al*. (2006: 619) gives evidence for the existence of two species within *Kogia sima*, one from the Indo-Pacific Ocean and one in the Atlantic Ocean.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Research is required to confirm the existence of a second species within *Kogia sima*, and if confirmed, should be formally described as a new species.

## Superfamily Ziphioidea J. Gray, 1865 *sensu* Rice, 2009

Family Ziphiidae J. Gray, 1865d: 528.

TYPE GENUS: *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the tribes Hyperoodontina (J. Gray, 1846c [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]), Epiodontina (J. Gray, 1865d [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and Ziphiina (J. Gray, 1863d [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]). Synonymised within the Superfamily Hyperoodontoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381) but superfamily rank recognised by Fordyce and Barnes (1994: 428) and Rice (2009: 235). Not recognised by Mead (2009: 94) who only recognised the subfamilies Ziphiinae and Hyperoodontinae.

Suborder Ziphioidea J. Gray, 1868c: 9.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Section Denticete (J. Gray, 1866b [=Odontoceti (Flower, 1867)]) and included the families Hyperoodontidae (J. Gray, 1846c [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and Epiodontidae (J. Gray, 1868 [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d). Taxon recognised by F. Fraser and Purves (1960: 88) and as a superfamily by Fordyce and Barnes (1994: 428). Synonymised within Hyperoodontoidea J. Gray, 1846c: 24 by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381).

## Family Ziphiidae J. Gray, 1865

Family Ziphiidae J. Gray, 1865d: 528.

TYPE GENUS: *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the tribes Hyperoodontina (J. Gray, 1846c [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]), Epiodontina (J. Gray, 1865d [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and Ziphiina (J. Gray, 1863d [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]). Mead and Brownell (1993: 361; 2005: 739) noted that although Hyperoodontidae (J. Gray, 1846c) has priority over Ziphiidae, they chose the latter name following Article 23(b) (1985) and Article 23.12 (1999) of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 47; 1999: 29) because Ziphiidae has been the name of choice for more than 100 years. Family reviewed by Moore (1968: 209) and Dalebout *et al*. (2004: 459) who used mitochondrial DNA to confirm each species. Contra Mead (2009: 94), we recognise no subfamilies, as the DNA work of McGowen *et al*. (2009: 891) indicates a comparatively rapid successive separation of the genera of the family beginning about 22 million years ago, and their interrelationships do not conform to the postulated subfamilies.

Tribe Hyperoodontina J. Gray, 1846c: 24.

TYPE GENUS: *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804; *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a; and *Delphinorhynchus* de Blainville, 1817: 151 *nomen dubium*. Recognised as a 'section' within the Family Delphinidae. Spelt Hyperodontidae by J. Gray (1866b: 62). Recognised as the Family Hyperoodontidae by Hershkovitz (1966: 122) and Superfamily Hyperoodontoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381). Synonymised within Ziphiidae by Mead and Brownell (1993: 361; 2005: 739). The rank Hyperooodontina was synonymised within Hyperoodontoidea and Hyperoodontidae (J. Gray, 1846c) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381). Tribe rank recognised by Moore (1968: 276) as a new rank, with family rank recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381). The technical priority of the name Hyperoodontidae over the name Ziphiidae was discussed by Rice (1998: 85), who noted that apart from Iredale and Troughton (1934: ix, 60), Hershkovitz (1966: vii, 122) and Moore (1968: 276), the name Ziphiidae has been in universal use for over a century. As a result Rice (1998: 85) followed Mead and Brownell (1993: viii; 361) and other authors who retained it under Article 23b of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 47).

Family Heterodontidae Girard, 1852: 324.

TYPE GENUS: *Heterodon* de Blainville, 1817.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Odontoceti (Flower, 1867) and included the genus *Heterodon* de Blainville, 1817 [=*Hyperoodon*

Lacépède, 1804]; and *Monodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 75. Synonymised within Ziphiidae by Rice (1998: 85).

Tribe? Ziphiina J. Gray, 1863d: 200.

TYPE GENUS: *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Bernardus* [sic =*Berardius*] Duvernoy, 1851; *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a; *Delphinorhynchus* de Blainville, 1817: 151 *nomen dubium*; and *Dioplodon* Gervais, 1850a [=*Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b]. Rank unknown but equivalent to subfamily or tribe. Tribe rank recognised by Moore (1968: 276) as a new rank. Reference given as J. Gray (1850: 59, 51) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381).

Tribe Epiodontina J. Gray, 1865d: 528.

TYPE GENUS: *Epiodon* Rafinesque, 1814a [=*Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d) and included the genera *Aliama* J. Gray, 1864c [=*Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a]; *Epiodon* Rafinesque, 1814a [=*Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b]; and *Petrorhynchus* J. Gray, 1865d [=*Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a]. Synonymised within the Family Ziphiidae by Rice (1998: 85).

Family Hyperodontidae J. Gray, 1866b: 62.

TYPE GENUS: *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Section Denticete (J. Gray, 1866b [=Odontoceti (Flower, 1867)]). Recognised as a subfamily Hyperodontina and placed in the Family Ziphiidae on page 327. Synonymised within Hyperoodontidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381).

Family Hyperoodonta Haeckel, 1866: clix.

TYPE GENUS: *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Autoceta (Haeckel, 1866 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804; *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a; and *Dioplodon* Gervais, 1850a [=*Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b]. Synonymised within Hyperoodontidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381).

Family Epiodontidae J. Gray, 1868c: 9.

TYPE GENUS: *Epiodon* Rafinesque, 1814a [=*Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Ziphioidea (J. Gray, 1868c [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and included the genera *Epiodon* Rafinesque, 1814a [=*Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b]; and *Petrorhynchus* J. Gray, 1865d [=*Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a]. Synonymised within the Family Ziphiidae by Rice (1998: 85).

Subfamily Ananarcinae Gill, 1871b: 124.

TYPE GENUS: *Anarnak* Lacépède, 1804 [*incertae sedis*].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d) and included the genus *Anarnacus* [=*Anarnak* Lacépède, 1804; *incertae sedis*]. Subfamily name spelt Anarnacinae on page 126. Subfamily name is an incorrect subsequent spelling of the Subfamily Anarnacinae. Synonymised within Hyperoodontidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381) and within Ziphiidae by Rice (1998: 85).

Family Xiphidae Ameghino, 1889: xxvi, 895.

TYPE GENUS: *Xiphius* Agassiz, 1846 [=*Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Odontoceta (Ameghino, 1889 [=Odontoceti (Flower, 1867)]) and included the genus *Xiphius* Agassiz, 1846 [=*Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a]. Synonymised within the Family Ziphiidae by Rice (1998: 85).

Xiphiini Winge, 1918 [p. 11 of 1921 English Edition].

TYPE GENUS: *Xiphius* Agassiz, 1846 [=*Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera † *Argyrodelphis* Lydekker, 1894b: 12 [=† *Notocetus* Moreno, 1892: 397]; *Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b; † *Xiphirostrum* Du Bus, 1868: 622; † *Chonoxiphius* [=† *Choneziphius*] Duvernoy, 1851: 43; *Xiphius* Agassiz, 1846 [=*Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a]; *Berardius* Duvernoy, 1851; and *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804. Synonymised within the Family Ziphiidae by Rice (1998: 85).

Subfamily Ziphiinae F. Fraser & Purves, 1960: Table adjacent to page 108.

TYPE GENUS: *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d) and included the genera *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804; *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a; *Berardius* Duvernoy, 1851; and *Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b. Synonymised within Hyperoodontidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381).

Family Hyperoodontidae Hershovitz, 1966: vii, 122.

TYPE GENUS: *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Odontoceti (Flower, 1867) and included the genera *Tasmacetus* Oliver, 1937; *Berardius* Duvernoy, 1851; *Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b; *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a; and *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804. Name also recognised by Moore (1968: 276).

Superfamily Hyperoodontoidea Moore, 1968: 276.

TYPE GENUS: *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Suborder Odontoceti (Flower, 1867) and included the Family Hyperoodontidae (J. Gray, 1866b [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]). Synonymised within Hyperoodontoidea (J. Gray, 1846c: 24), by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381).

Tribe Ziphiini Moore, 1968: 276.

TYPE GENUS: *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Hyperoodontidae (J. Gray, 1866b [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and included the subtribes Berardiina (Moore, 1968 [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and Ziphiina (J. Gray, 1863d [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]). Synonymised within Hyperoodontidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381).

Subtribe Berardiina Moore, 1968: 276.

TYPE GENUS: *Berardius* Duvernoy, 1851.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Tribe Ziphini (Moore, 1968 [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and included the genus *Berardius* Duvernoy, 1851. Synonymised within Hyperoodontidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381) and within the Family Ziphiidae by Rice (1998: 85).

Tribe Hyperoodontini Moore, 1968: 276.

TYPE GENUS: *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Hyperoodontidae (J. Gray, 1866b [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and included the subtribes Tasmacetina (Moore, 1968 [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]), Indopacetina (Moore, 1968 [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and Hyperoodontina (J. Gray, 1846c [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]). Synonymised within Hyperoodontidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381).

Subtribe Tasmacetina Moore, 1968: 276.

TYPE GENUS: *Tasmacetus* Oliver, 1937.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Tribe Hyperoodontini (Moore, 1968 [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and included the genus *Tasmacetus* Oliver, 1937. Synonymised within Hyperoodontidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381) and within the Family Ziphiidae by Rice (1998: 85).

Subtribe Indopacetina Moore, 1968: 277.

TYPE GENUS: *Indopacetus* Moore, 1968.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Tribe Hyperoodontini (Moore, 1968 [=Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d)]) and included the genus *Indopacetus* Moore, 1968. Synonymised within Hyperoodontidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381) and within the Family Ziphiidae by Rice (1998: 85).

Subfamily Hyperoodontinae Mead, 2009: 94.

TYPE GENUS: *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank was placed in the Family Ziphiidae (J. Gray, 1865d) and included the genera *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804; *Indopacetus* Moore, 1968 and *Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b.

## ***Berardius*** Duvernoy, 1851

*Berardius* Duvernoy, 1851: 41, 52.

TYPE SPECIES: *Berardius arnuxii* Duvernoy, 1851 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 327, 348) and most subsequent authors.

*Berardus* J. Gray, 1863d: 200.

TYPE SPECIES: Invalid emendation of *Berardius* Duvernoy, 1851.

COMMENTS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Berardius* Duvernoy, 1851. Synonymised within *Berardius* by Palmer (1904: 136).

*Rostrifer* Zenkovicz, 1947: 15.

TYPE SPECIES: *Rostrifer nestoresmirnovi* Zenkovicz, 1947.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *Berardius* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 383).

## ***Berardius arnuxii*** Duvernoy, 1851

**Arnoux's Beaked Whale**

*Berardius arnuxii* Duvernoy, 1851: 52; Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Akaroa, near Banks Peninsula, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 348) and Flower (1872: 203). Species reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 122). Reviewed by Balcomb (1989: 261).

## ***Hyperoodon*** Lacépède, 1804

*Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804: xliv, 319.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Hyperoodon butskopf* Lacépède, 1804: xliv, 319 [=Φ *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 327, 328). Genus reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 142).

HOMONYMS:

*Hyperoodon* Philippi, 1902: 1, frogs of the Class Amphibia (Order Anura, Family Cycloramphidae). Genus is a synonym of *Odontophrynus* Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862: 159, 162. See Frost (2011).

*Uranodon* Illiger, 1811: 143.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus Butzkopf* [sic =*Butskopf*] Bonnaterre, 1789: 25 [sic] [=Φ *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804. Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 142), McKenna and Bell (1997: 382), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 361; 2005: 740).

*Bidens* G. Fischer, 1814: 686.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus diodon* Lacépède, 1804: xliii, 309 (via bottle-nosed whale of Hunter, 1787: 373) [=Φ *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18)] by monotypy. See Hershkovitz (1966: 147).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 142) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Heterodon* de Blainville, 1817: 151, 175.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus Butzkopf* Bonnaterre, 1789: 25 (as *Delphinus Butskode* and *Dauphin butskopf*) [=Φ *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18)] by subsequent designation. See Hershkovitz (1966: 142).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Delphinus*. Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 142), McKenna and Bell (1997: 382), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 361, 2005: 740).

HOMONYMS:

*Heterodon* Latreille, 1801: 32, hognose snakes of the Class Reptilia (Order Squamata, Family Colubridae). Currently recognised name.

*Heterodon* Lund, 1838: 11, extinct relative of modern armadillos of the Class Mammalia (Order Cingulata, † Family Glyptodontidae).

*Heterodon* J. Gray, 1840b: 150, of the Phylum Mollusca (Order Goniopoda?, Family Unionidae?). *Incertae sedis*.

*Heterodon* Bleeker, 1845: 523, threadfin bream fish of the Superclass Pisces (Order Perciformes, Family Nemipteridae). Genus is a synonym of *Pentapodus* Quoy and Gaimard, 1824: 294. See Russell (1990: 78).

*Hyperdordon* J. Gray, 1821: 310

TYPE SPECIES: Typographical error of *Heterodon* de Blainville, 1817.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 143).

*Ceto-diodon* Jacob, 1825: 72.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus hunteri* Desmarest, 1822b: 520 (as *Ceto-diodon Hunteri*) [=Φ *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 143) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382), but not considered by Mead and Brownell (1993: 361, 2005: 740).

*Anodon* Wagler, 1830: 34 footnote 3.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus edentulus* Schreber, 1792: Plate 347 [=Φ *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18)] by subsequent designation. See Hershkovitz (1966: 147).

COMMENTS: Appears to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Aodon* Lesson, 1828d [=*Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b]. Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 143), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 361; 2005: 740).

HOMONYMS:

*Anodon* Oken, 1815: 236, freshwater mussels of the Phylum Mollusca (Class Bivalvia, Order Unionoida, Family Unionidae). An unjustified emendation of *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799: 87. See Melville and Smith (1987: 46).

*Anodon* A. Smith, 1829: 443, African egg-eating snakes of the Class Reptilia (Order Squamata, Family Colubridae). Genus is a synonym of *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830: 178.

*Anodon* Agassiz, 1846: 24, 27, fish of the Superclass Pisces (Order Rajiformes, Family Myliobatidae). An unjustified emendation of *Aodon* Lacépède, 1798: 297.

*Anodon* J. Gray, 1850, beaked whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Ziphiidae). Genus is a junior synonym of *Mesoplodon*, Gervais, 1850b. See individual entry.

*Anodon* Fairmaire, 1871: 36, scarab beetles of the class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Scarabaeidae). Genus is a synonym of *Paranodon* Cockerell, 1905: 104.

*Orca* Wagler, 1830: 34.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus bidentatus* Bonnaterre, 1789: 25 (as *Orca bidentatus*) [=Φ *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18)] by subsequent designation. See Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ziphius* by Hershkovitz (1966: 137) and within *Hyperoodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

HOMONYMS:

*Orca* J. Gray, 1846b: 84, the Killer Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Genus is a synonym of *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b. See individual entry.

*Chaenodelphinus* Eschricht, 1843: 655.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 143), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 361; 2005: 740).

*Uperoodon* J. Gray, 1843a: xxiii.

TYPE SPECIES: Misprint of either *Hyperoodon* or *Uranodon*.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Palmer (1904: 340), Hershkovitz (1966: 143), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Chaenocetus* Eschricht, 1845: 17.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 143), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Chenocetus* J. Gray, 1846c: 52.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Chaenocetus* Eschricht, 1845.

COMMENTS: Placed within *Hyperoodon* by J. Gray (1866b: 328), but synonymised within *Chaenocetus* by Palmer (1904: 176) and within *Hyperoodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 143) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Hyperhoodon* Gervais, 1850b: 6.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Palmer (1904: 340), Hershkovitz (1966: 143) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Chenodelphinus* Duvernoy, 1851: 45.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Chaenodelphinus* Eschricht, 1845.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Chaenodelphinus* by Palmer (1904: 176).

*Lagenocetus* J. Gray, 1863d: 200.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Hyperoodon latifrons* J. Gray, 1846c: 27 (as *Lagenocetus latifrons*) [=Φ *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 327, 336). Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 143), McKenna and Bell (1997: 382), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 361; 2005: 740).

*Hyperodon* J. Gray, 1863d: 200.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Balaena rostata* O. Müller, 1776: 7 (as *Hyperodon rostratum*) [= Φ *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Palmer (1904: 340), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Lagocetus* J. Gray, 1866b: 82, 104.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Lagenocetus* J. Gray, 1863d.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Lagenocetus* by Palmer (1904: 360) and *Hyperoodon* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Hyperaodon* Cope, 1869: 31.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Palmer (1904: 340), Hershkovitz (1966: 143), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Hyperoodus* E. Schulze, 1897: 78.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Palmer (1904: 340), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Frasercetus* Moore, 1968: 274.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hyperoodon planifrons* Flower, 1882 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Hyperoodon*. Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 361; 2005: 740).

### ***Hyperoodon planifrons*** Flower, 1882

**Southern Bottle-nosed Whale**

*Hyperoodon planifrons* Flower, 1882: 393, 395.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lewis Island, Dampier Archipelago, north Western Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Placed in the subgenus *Frasercetus* by Moore (1968: 274) but typically placed within *Hyperoodon*. Reviewed by Mead (1989a: 321).

*Hyperoodon Burmeisteri* Moreno, 1895: 5.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen nudum* attributed to 'Moreno, 1888'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *planifrons* by Hershkovitz (1966: 145), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 361; 2005: 740).

### ***Indopacetus*** Moore, 1968

*Indopacetus* Moore, 1968: 254.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mesoplodon pacificus* Longman, 1926 [=*Indopacetus pacificus* (Longman, 1926)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Mead and Brownell (1993: 362) noted that this genus is considered by many authors to be more correctly included within *Mesoplodon*, to which it is the sister genus. Included within *Mesoplodon* by Reyes *et al*. (1995: 37) and Bannister *et al*. (1996: 39). Separated from *Mesoplodon* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 362; 2005: 740).

### ***Indopacetus pacificus*** (Longman, 1926)

**Longman's Beaked Whale**

*Mesoplodon pacificus* Longman, 1926: 269; Plate 43.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mackay, eastern Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Only known from ten skulls (Pitman, 2009: 601). Reviewed by Mead (1989b: 368) and Dalebout (2003: 421) who confirmed its status within *Indopacetus*. Recognised within *Mesoplodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 62), Mead (1989b: 351), Reyes *et al*. (1995: 37) and

Bannister *et al*. (1996: 39). Synonymised within *Hyperoodon planifrons* by Hershkovitz (1966: 145) but transferred to *Indopacetus* and recognised as a distinct species by Moore (1968: 254), and followed by subsequent authors including Mead and Brownell (1993: 362; 2005: 740).

## *Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850

*Mesoplodon* Gervais, 1850b: 16.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus sowerbensis* de Blainville, 1817: 177 [= Φ *Mesoplodon bidens* (Sowerby, 1804: 310)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 125). Iredale and Troughton (1934: 61) also considered other genera as synonyms of *Mesoplodon* including *Mesodiodon* Duvernoy, 1851 and *Callidon* J. Gray, 1871b. Rice (1980: 30) petitioned the ICZN to place *Nodus* on the list of rejected names and *Mesoplodon* on the list of valid names. The ICZN (1985b: 19) rejected *Nodus*, *Micropteron* and *Mikropteron*. Genus reviewed by Mead (1989b: 349) and Dalebout *et al*. (2004: 459). All species included within this genus appear to represent long-separated lines (apparently Late Miocene). Some of the generic synonyms listed here may, therefore, prove to merit resurrection as full genera, if further study supports these early separation dates. The taxon *Mesoplodon hotaula* Deraniyagala, 1963b: 13 from the tropical Indo-Pacific was resurrected by Dalebout *et al*. (2014), but it remains to be seen if this species occurs within Australian waters.

*Aodon* Lesson, 1828d: 155, 440; Plate 3, Fig. 1.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Aodon dalei* Lesson, 1828d: 440 [= Φ *Mesoplodon bidens* (Sowerby, 1804: 310)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Mesoplodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 61), Hershkovitz (1966: 125), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 362; 2005: 740).

HOMONYMS:

*Aodon* Lacépède, 1798: 297 or Anon, 1798b: 675, fish of the Superclass Pisces (Order Rajiformes, Family Myliobatidae). Name is recognised as described.

*Nodus* Wagler, 1830: 34.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus edentulus* Schreber, 1792: Plate 347 [= Φ *Hyperoodon ampullatus* (Forster, 1770: 18)]. Name for *Aodon* Lesson, 1828d.

COMMENTS: *Nomen oblitum* as not used in the primary literature in the last 50 years (e.g. Hershkovitz, 1966: 125; Mead, 1989b: 349), although *nomen oblitum* is redefined by the Glossary of the Fourth Edition of the Code as a name which has not been used since 1899. Suppressed by the ICZN (1985b: 19). Included as a synonym of *Hyperoodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), and a synonym of *Mesoplodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 125), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 362; 2005: 740).

*Micropterus* Wagner, 1846: 281, 352.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus micropterus* G. Cuvier, 1829a: 288. [= Φ *Mesoplodon bidens* (Sowerby, 1804: 310)] by tautonomy and monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Delphinus*. Synonymised within *Mesoplodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 125), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 362; 2005: 740).

HOMONYMS:

*Micropterus* Lacépède, 1802b: 324, sunfish of the Superclass Pisces (Order Perciformes, Family Centrarchidae). Genus currently recognised (Near *et al*., 2003: 1610).

*Micropterus* Lesson, 1828e: 416, ducks of the class Aves (Order Anseriformes, Family Anatidae). Genus is a synonym of *Tachyeres* Owen, 1875b: 254.

*Micropterus* Chevrolat, 1842: 277, beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Cleridae). Genus was replaced by *Micropteroclerus* Chapin, 1920: 51.

*Micropteron* Eschricht, 1849a: 97.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus micropterus* G. Cuvier, 1829b: 288 [= Φ *Mesoplodon bidens* (Sowerby, 1804: 310)] by tautonomy.

COMMENTS: Recognised as an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Micropterus* Wagner, 1846 by the ICZN (1985b: 19). A *nomen oblitum* as not used in the primary literature in the last 50 years (Mead, 1989b: 349), although *nomen oblitum* is redefined by the Glossary of the Fourth Edition of the Code as a name which has not been used since 1899. Synonymised within *Micropterus* by Palmer (1904: 423) and *Mesoplodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 125) and Mead (1989b: 349).

*Mikropteron* Eschricht, 1849a: 98.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Micropteron* Eschricht, 1849a.

COMMENTS: Recognised as an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Micropterus* Wagner, 1846 by Opinion 1289 of the ICZN (1985b: 19).

*Anodon* J. Gray, 1850: 71.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Aodon* Lesson, 1828d.

COMMENTS: Genus synonymised within *Aodon* by Palmer (1904: 110) and *Mesoplodon* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381).

HOMONYMS:

*Anodon* A. Smith, 1829: 443, African egg-eating snakes of the Class Reptilia (Order Squamata, Family Colubridae). Genus is a synonym of *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830: 178.

*Anodon* Oken, 1815: 236, freshwater mussels of the Phylum Mollusca (Class Bivalvia, Order Unionoida, Family Unionidae). An unjustified emendation of *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799: 87. See Melville and Smith (1987: 46).

*Anodon* Wagler, 1830: 34, the Southern Bottle-nosed Whale of the class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Ziphiidae). Genus is a synonym of *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804. See individual entry.

*Anodon* Agassiz, 1846: 24, 27, fish of the Superclass Pisces (Order Rajiformes, Family Myliobatidae). An unjustified emendation of *Aodon* Lacépède, 1798: 297. See Whitley (1936: 165).

*Anodon* Fairmaire, 1871: 36, scarab beetles of the class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Scarabaeidae). Genus is a synonym of *Paranodon* Cockerell, 1905: 104.

*Dioplodon* Gervais, 1850a: 512.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus densirostris* de Blainville, 1817 [=*Mesoplodon densirostris* (de Blainville, 1817)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus. An extract of this paper, including the genus name, appeared in Gervais (1950c: 16). Ranked as a *nomen oblitum*, as not used in the primary literature in the last 50 years by Mead (1989b: 349), although *nomen oblitum* is redefined by the Glossary of the Fourth Edition of the Code as a name which has not been used since 1899, and it is specified that such a name still remains available. Genus recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 327, 355) and Iredale and Troughton (1934: 61) and Mead (1989b: 350). Synonymised within *Mesoplodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 125), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 362; 2005: 740), and is available to be used for *M. densirostris*, and presumably the closely related *M. stejnegeri*, should the genus *Mesoplodon* be split up in future.

*Mesodiodon* Duvernoy, 1851: 41.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Mesodiodon Sowerbyi* Duvernoy, 1851: 41, 69 [= Φ *Mesoplodon bidens* (Sowerby, 1804: 310)] by subsequent designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Mesoplodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 126) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 381).

*Mesiodon* J. Gray, 1866b: 349.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Mesodiodon* Duvernoy, 1851.

COMMENTS: Originally placed within *Ziphius* by J. Gray (1866b: 349), but subsequently synonymised within *Mesodiodon* by Palmer (1904: 414) and within *Mesoplodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 126).

*Diplodon* J. Gray, 1866b: 349.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dioplodon* Gervais, 1850a.

COMMENTS: Originally placed within *Ziphius* by J. Gray (1866b: 349), but subsequently synonymised within *Mesoplodon* by Hershkovitz (1966: 126).

*Dolichodon* J. Gray, 1866b: 353.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ziphius layardii* J. Gray, 1865g [=*Mesoplodon layardii* (J. Gray, 1865g)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Ziphius*. Synonymised within *Mesoplodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 61), Hershkovitz (1966: 126), Mead (1989b: 350), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 362; 2005: 740). This name would be available for use for the *Mesoplodon layardi* group (presumably including *M. bowdoini* R. Andrews, 1908; *M. carlhubbsi* Moore, 1963: 396, 422; *M. traversii* (Gray, 1874d: 96)), should the genus *Mesoplodon* be split up in the future.

HOMONYMS:

*Dolicodon* Fanzago, 1874: 22, centipedes of the Subphylum Myriapoda (Order Lithobiomorpha, Family Lithobiidae). Name corrected to *Dolichodon* by the Cambridge (1875: 262). Genus is a junior synonym of *Lithobius* Leach, 1814: 387.

*Dolichodon* Parr, 1931: 45, deep-sea fish of the Class Actinopterygii (Order Perciformes, Family Chiasmodontidae). Genus is a synonym of *Kali* Lloyd, 1909: 154. See Melo (2008: 3).

*Callidon* J. Gray, 1871b: 368.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mesoplodon guntheri* Krefft, 1871c [=*Mesoplodon layardii* (J. Gray, 1865g)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Objective synonym of *Dolichodon*. Synonymised within *Mesoplodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 126) and Mead (1989b: 350), but not discussed by Mead and Brownell (2005: 740).

*Neoziphius* J. Gray, 1871a: vi, 101.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Diplodon europaeus* Gervais, 1855a: 320 (as *Neoziphius europaeus*) [= Φ *Mesoplodon europaeus* (Gervais, 1855a: 320)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Mesoplodon* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 381), but the name would be available for *M. europaeus*, a species of isolated affinities, should the genus *Mesoplodon* be split up in future.

*Diplodon* de Marschall, 1873: 5.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dioplodon* Gervais, 1850a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Dioplodon* by Palmer (1904: 235).

*Oulodon* Haast, 1876a: 457.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mesoplodon grayi* Haast, 1876b by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Mesoplodon* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 61), Hershkovitz (1966: 126), Mead (1989b: 350), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 362; 2005: 740); the name would be available for *M. grayi* should the genus *Mesoplodon* be split up in the future.

*Calliodon* Trouessart, 1898 [1898–1899]: 1067.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Callidon* J. Gray, 1871b.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Callidon* by Palmer (1904: 151).

*Paikea* Oliver, 1922: 574.

TYPE SPECIES: *Berardius hectori* J. Gray, 1871c [=*Mesoplodon hectori* J. Gray, 1871c] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Berardius* by Hershkovitz (1966: 122). Synonymised within *Mesoplodon* by Harmer (1924: 555), Mead (1989b: 349), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 362; 2005: 740), although the name would be available for *M. hectori*, a species of isolated affinities, should the genus *Mesoplodon* be split up in future.

## *Mesoplodon bowdoini* R. Andrews, 1908

**Andrews' Beaked Whale**

*Mesoplodon bowdoini* R. Andrews, 1908: 203; Plate 13, Figs. 1–5.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Brighton Beach, Canterbury Province, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Historically often not recognised by authors including Orr (1953: 243) and McCann (1962: 18; 1964: 124; 1976: 107) who felt that *M. bowdoini* was synonymous with *Mesoplodon stejnegeri* (True, 1885: 584). *Mesoplodon bowdoini* was separated from *stejnegeri* by Moore (1963: 396) on the basis that *stejnegeri* represented a 'subarctic lot' and *bowdoini* represented a 'south temperate lot'. This recognition was followed by subsequent authors including Hershkovitz (1966: 136), Mead (1989b: 363), Baker (2001: 473), Dalebout *et al*. (2004: 466–468) and subsequent authors.

## *Mesoplodon densirostris* (de Blainville, 1817)

**Blainville's Beaked Whale**

*Delphinus densirostris* de Blainville, 1817: 178.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Placed within *Mesoplodon* by Flower (1878a: 684) and most subsequent authors. Species reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 134), Ross (1984: 215) and Mead (1989b: 356).

*Ziphius Sechellensis* J. Gray, 1846c: 28; Plate 6, Fig. 1–2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Seychelles, India.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *densirostris* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 61), Hershkovitz (1966: 135), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 362; 2005: 741) who spelt the name '*seychellensis*'.

## *Mesoplodon ginkgodens* Nishiwaki & Kamiya, 1958

**Ginkgo-toothed Beaked Whale**

*Mesoplodon ginkgodens* Nishiwaki & Kamiya, 1958: 77; Fig. 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Oiso Beach, Sagami Bay, near Tokyo, Japan.

COMMENTS: Species recognised by Hershkovitz (1966: 132), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 363; 2005: 741).

## *Mesoplodon grayi* Haast, 1876

**Gray's Beaked Whale**

*Mesoplodon Grayi* Haast, 1876b: 9, 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Waitangi Beach, Chatham Island, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 130), Ross (1984: 198) and Mead (1989b: 358).

*M. [esoplodon] australis* Flower, 1878b: 417, footnote; Plates 71–73.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, Lyall Bay, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *grayi* by Hershkovitz (1966: 131), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 363; 2005: 742).

*Mesoplodon haasti* Flower, 1878a: 684.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, North Island, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *grayi* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 62), Hershkovitz (1966: 131), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 363; 2005: 742).

## *Mesoplodon hectori* (J. Gray, 1871)

**Hector's Beaked Whale**

*Berardius Hectori* J. Gray, 1871c: 117.

TYPE LOCALITY: Titai Bay, Cook Strait, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Placed within *Mesoplodon* by Flower (1878b: 416) and Ross (1970: 195). Synonymised within *Berardius arnuxi* by Hershkovitz (1966: 123). Species recognised by Mead and Brownell (1993: 363; 2005: 742). Reviewed by Mead (1989b: 361).

*Mesoplodon knoxi* Hector, 1873a: 166, 167; Plate 6, Figs. 4a-b.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, Titai Bay, near Porirua, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Berardius arnuxi* by Hershkovitz (1966: 124) and within *Mesoplodon hectori* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 363; 2005: 742). Appears to be of uncertain status as Reeves *et al*. (2002: 274) suggests it is restricted to southern oceans.

### ***Mesoplodon layardii*** (J. Gray, 1865)

**Strap-toothed Beaked Whale**

*Ziphius layardii* J. Gray, 1865g: 358.

TYPE LOCALITY: Probably off the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Placed in *Dolichodon* by J. Gray (1871a: 101) and *Mesoplodon* by Hector (1873b: 106), Flower (1878a: 684) and followed by most subsequent authors. Reviewed by Mead (1989b: 366).

*Mesoplodon Güntheri* Krefft, 1871c: 368.

TYPE LOCALITY: Little Bay, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Mesoplodon layardi* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 61), Hershkovitz (1966: 133), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 363; 2005: 742).

*Mesoplodon longirostris* J. Gray, 1873b: 145.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Mesoplodon layardi* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 62), Hershkovitz (1966: 134), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 363; 2005: 742).

*Mesoplodon floweri* Haast, 1876c: 478; Plates 45–46.

TYPE LOCALITY: Saltwater Creek, Canterbury, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Mesoplodon layardi* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 62), Hershkovitz (1966: 134), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 363; 2005: 742).

*M. [esoplodon] thomsoni* J. Ogilby, 1892: 71.

TYPE LOCALITY: Little Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

COMMENTS: Ogilby's paper refers to a manuscript of Krefft and states 'In Mr Krefft's MSS occurs a notice of a Ziphiid Whale, which he names *M. thomsoni*, but is probably a female of this species [*Mesoplodon layardii*]'. Not considered by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 61–62) or Mead and Brownell (1993: 363; 2005: 742). Synonymised within *layardii* by Hershkovitz (1966: 134).

### ***Mesoplodon mirus*** True, 1913

**True's Beaked Whale**

*Mesoplodon mirum* True, 1913: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Bird Island Shoal, Beaufort Harbour, North Carolina, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Spelling of the species name changed to *mirus* by Ulmer (1941: 107). Reviewed by Ross (1984: 202) and Mead (1989b: 366).

### ***Tasmacetus*** Oliver, 1937

*Tasmacetus* Oliver, 1937: 371, 372.

TYPE SPECIES: *Tasmacetus shepherdi* Oliver, 1937, by original designation.

COMMENTS: Taxon reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 122).

### ***Tasmacetus shepherdi*** Oliver, 1937

**Tasman Beaked Whale**

*Tasmacetus shepherdi* Oliver, 1937: 371, 373; Plates 1–5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Beach at Ohawe, Taranaki, west coast of North Island, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Taxon reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 122) and Mead (1989c: 309).

### ***Ziphius*** G. Cuvier, 1823a

*ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a: 350, 352.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier, 1823a by original designation.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 327, 348). Taxon reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 137).

*Diodon* Lesson, 1828d: 123, 440.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus desmaresti* Risso, 1826b [=*Ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier, 1823a] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ziphius* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 137), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 364; 2005: 743).

HOMONYMS:

*Diodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 334, porcupine fishes of the Class Actinopterygii (Order Tetraodontiformes, Family Diodontidae). See Bray *et al*. (2006: 1933).

*Diodon* Storr, 1780: 42, Table C, the Narwhal of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Monodontidae). Genus is a synonym of *Monodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 75. See Mead and Brownell (2005: 735).

*Diodon* Lesson, 1830: 95, falcons of the Class Aves (Order Falconiformes, Family Falconidae). Genus is a synonym of *Falco* Linnaeus, 1758: 83, 88.

*Hypodon* Haldeman, 1841: 127.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Diodon* Lesson, 1828d.

COMMENTS: Replacement name for *Diodon* Lesson, 1828d. Synonymised within *Ziphius* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 137), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 364; 2005: 743).

*Xiphias* Murchison, 1843: 560.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Diodon* Lesson, 1828d. Synonymised within *Ziphius* by Palmer (1904: 716) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

HOMONYMS:

*Xiphias* Linnaeus, 1758: 248, swordfish of the Class Actinopterygii (Order Percifomes, Family Xiphiidae). Currently recognised name. See Bray and Hoese (2006: 1783).

*Xiphius* Agassiz, 1846: 389, 392.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ziphius* by Palmer (1904: 716) and Hershkovitz (1966: 137), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Ziphices* Duvernoy, 1851: 42.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ziphius* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60).

*Aliama* J. Gray, 1864c: 242.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus desmaresti* Risso, 1826b: (as *Aliama desmarestii*) [=*Ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier, 1823a] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ziphius* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 137), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Petrorhynchus* J. Gray, 1865d: 524.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hyperoodon capensis* J. Gray, 1865g (as *Petrorhynchus capensis*) [=*Ziphiurus cavirostris* G. Cuvier, 1823a] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 327, 342). Synonymised within *Ziphius* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 137), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 364; 2005: 743) give the year as 1875.

*Ziphiorrhynchus* Burmeister, 1866a: 94; Plate 3.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ziphiorhynchus cryptodon* Burmeister, 1866a [=*Ziphiurus cavirostris* G. Cuvier, 1823a] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ziphius* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 60), Hershkovitz (1966: 137), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 364; 2005: 743).

HOMONYMS:

*Ziphorhynchus* Swainson, 1837: 313, scythebills of the Class Aves (Order Passeriformes, Family Furnariidae). Genus is a synonym of *Campylorhamphus* Bertoni, 1901: 70.

*Ziphiorhynchus* Van Bénéden, 1868: 96.

TYPE SPECIES: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ziphiorrhynchus* Burmeister, 1866a.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ziphius* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Mesoodon* Brandt, 1873a: 220.

TYPE SPECIES: † *Ziphius longirostris* G. Cuvier, 1823b: 245.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Ziphius*.

HOMONYMS:

*Mesodon* Rafinesque, 1819b: 66, snails of the Phylum Mollusca (Class Gastropoda). *nomen nudum*. Described further by Rafinesque (1831: 3).

*Mesodon* Férussac, 1821: 33, snails of the Phylum Mollusca (Class Gastropoda). Name is a junior synonym of *Helix* Say, 1817: 7 (in Conchology). See Rosenberg and Emberton (1990: 204).

*Mesodon* Wagner, 1851: 54, 56, ray-fined fish of the († Order Pycnodontiformes, Family Pycnodontidae). Genus is a synonym of *Typodus* Quenstedt, 1858: 781.

*Mesodon* Ameghino, 1882: 41, edentates of the Class Mammalia (Order Pilosa, † Family Scelidotheriidae). Genus is a synonym of † *Mylodon* Owen, 1839b: 63, 68, which is a currently accepted name (e.g. see Fernicola *et al*. 2009: 152).

## ***Ziphius cavirostris*** G. Cuvier, 1823a

**Cuvier's Beaked Whale**

*ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier, 1823a: 352.

TYPE LOCALITY: Fossilised skull, from between Fos and the mouth of the Galegeon, Bouches-du-Rhone, France.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Ross (1984: 227) and Heyning (1989a: 54; 1989b: 289).

*D. [elphinus] Desmaresti* Risso, 1826b: 24; Plate 2, Fig. 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea.

COMMENTS: Recognised as *Hyperoodon Desmarestii* by J. Gray (1850: 69), *Aliama desmarestii* by J. Gray (1864c: 242) and *Epiodon desmarestii* by Carus (1893: 716). Synonymised within *cavirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 139), and not considered by Mead and Brownell (1993: 364; 2005:743).

*Delphinus Philippii* Cocco, 1846: 104.

TYPE LOCALITY: Italy, North Atlantic.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cavirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 139).

*Hyperoodon Doumetii* J. Gray, 1850: vii, 68.

TYPE LOCALITY: Corsica, Mediterranean Sea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cavirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 139).

*Hyperoodon Gervaisii* Duvernoy, 1851: 49, 67.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aresquiers, near Frontignan, Herault, North Atlantic, France.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cavirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 139).

*Ziphius indicus* Van Bénéden, 1864: 23; Plate 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape of Good Hope, South Atlantic, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Recognised as *Aliama indica* by J. Gray (1865d: 528). Synonymised within *cavirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 139), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 364; 2005: 743).

*Delphinorhynchus australis* Burmeister, 1865b: 262.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Coast of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cavirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 140), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 364; 2005: 743).

*Hyperoodon Capensis* J. Gray, 1865g: 359; Figure.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, possibly off Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cavirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 140), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 364).

*Ziphiorrhynchus cryptodon* Burmeister, 1866a: 94; Plate 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Buenos Aires, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ziphius* by Hershkovitz (1966: 140).

*Epiodon chathamiensis* Hector, 1873b: 105.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, Chatham Islands, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a species of *Ziphius* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 61). Synonymised within *cavirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 141), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 364).

*Ziphius novae-zealandiae* Haast, 1876d: 466; Plates 45–46.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lyttelton Harbor, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Ziphius chathamensis* Hector, 1873b [=*Ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier, 1823a] by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 61). Synonymised within *cavirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 142).

*Ziphius grebnitzkii* Stejneger, 1883: 77.

TYPE LOCALITY: Komandorskye Island, Bering Sea, eastern Siberia, Russia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cavirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 142).

## **Superfamily Delphinoidea** J. Gray, 1821 *sensu* Rice, 2009

Family Delphinidae J. Gray, 1821: 310.

TYPE GENUS: *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnivorae (J. Gray, 1821 =[Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Phocena* J. Gray, 1821 [=*Phocoena* G. Cuvier, 1816a]; *Delphinaster* [sic =*Delphinapterus*] Lacépède, 1804: xli, 243; and *Hyperdordons* [sic =*Hyperoodon*] Lacépède, 1804. Recognised at superfamily/suborder rank by Flower (1865a: 388), Huxley (1872: 336), F. Fraser (1966: 7), Mead (1975: 64), Fordyce and Barnes (1994: 429) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 383). Composition of the superfamily follows Rice (2009: 235) and Le Duc (2009: 299).

Suborder Delphinoidea Flower, 1865a: 388.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the families Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821), Platanistidae (J. Gray, 1846c: 25) and Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821). Delphinoidea recognised at Superfamily rank by Rice (1984: 466). Proposed as an alternative name to the suborder. Synonymised within Odontoceti and Delphinoidea by McKenna and Bell (1997: 379, 383).

## **Family Delphinidae** J. Gray, 1821

Family Delphinidae J. Gray, 1821: 310.

TYPE GENUS: *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Carnivorae (J. Gray, 1821 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Phocena* J. Gray, 1821 [=*Phocoena* G. Cuvier, 1816a]; *Delphinaster* [sic =*Delphinapterus*] Lacépède, 1804: xli, 243; and *Hyperdordons* [sic =*Hyperoodon*] Lacépède, 1804. The subfamilies Orcininae, Delphininae, Globicephalinae and Cephalorhynchinae were recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384–386). Family reviewed by Kasuya (1973: 32), Barnes (1978: 1), Perrin (1989: iv) and Rice (1998: 97), with LeDuc *et al*. (1999: 619) and Caballero *et al*. (2008: 263) reviewing the recognised subfamilies and their constituents. Subfamilies were proposed by LeDuc (2009: 299), that were derived from LeDuc (1999: 639), and the results of Beasley *et al*. (2005: 365) and Caballero *et al*. (2007: 358); see also Nishida *et al*. (2007: 723), McGowen *et al*. (2009: 891), and Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 37). The evolutionary relationships among the Delphinidae are not well understood and relationships of the various genera are almost certainly not as traditionally envisaged (Cunha *et al*., 2011: 3; McGowen, 2011: 349–354; Perrin *et al*., 2013: 567), and therefore we recognise no subfamilies. Within the typically recognised Subfamily Delphininae, Le Duc *et al*. (1999: 619, 641) suggested that the genera *Stenella* and *Tursiops* are polyphyletic and that these genera, along with *Sousa* and *Lagenodelphis* should be synonymised within *Delphinus* as that is the oldest genus name. This potential taxonomic grouping was also noted by other studies

including Caballero *et al*. (2008: 260), McGowen *et al*. (2009), McGowen (2011), and Hassanin *et al*. (2012: 43).

The option to synonymise the species of the genera *Stenella*, *Tursiops*, *Sousa* and *Lagenodelphis* within *Delphinus* was considered by Perrin *et al*. (2013: 567, 581), who suggested the status-quo does not appeal to them but could understood why it may prevail, and concluded that should further work using next generation molecular technologies still prove unable to robustly identify relationships, it may then be time to revisit the taxonomy and consider a single-genus approach. Pending that work (which will, we hope, provide consensus to the shape of delphinid phylogeny), in the interests of stability of taxa that are currently well recognised and defined we have, with considerable reluctance, not followed these at this time, even if the phylogenetics currently implies that substantial taxonomic nomenclatorial revision is warranted.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: All recent studies have indicated that the species customarily assigned to the five putative genera *Delphinus*, *Tursiops*, *Sousa*, *Lagenodelphis* and *Stenella* are intertwined, and that they are the result of a rapid radiation during the Pleistocene (see especially McGowen, 2011: 349–354; Cunha *et al*., 2011: 3). Taxonomic studies are needed to resolve the interrelationships of the different taxa, to determine the validity of these and some recently recognised genera, and of several disputed species, and to identify and describe the undescribed species.

Tribe Delphinina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Delphinorhynchus* de Blainville, 1817: 151 *nomen dubium*. Recognised as an infraorder by de Muizon (1984: 68). Synonymised within Delphinidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 386).

Family Delphinusideae Lesson, 1842: 197.

TYPE GENUS: *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetaces (Lesson, 1842 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Inia* D'Orbigny, 1834: 31; *Heterodon* de Blainville, 1817 [=*Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804]; and *Monodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 75. Synonymised within Delphinidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

Tribe? Orcini Wagner, 1846: 292.

TYPE GENUS: *Orca* J. Gray, 1846b [=*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b].

COMMENTS: Subfamily rank recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384) and LeDuc (2009: 299). Rice (1998: 98) noted that the name is unavailable because the type genus is a junior homonym (Article 39 of the Code; ICZN, 1985a: 79): see below under generic synonymy.

Subfamily? Orcadina J. Gray, 1846c: 24.

TYPE GENUS: *Orca* J. Gray, 1846b [=*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Orca* J. Gray, 1846b [=*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b]. Synonymised within the Subfamily Orcininae (Wagner, 1846) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384), and within the Family Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 97).

Tribe? Lagenorhynchi Wagner, 1846: 317.

TYPE GENUS: *Lagenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the genus *Lagenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846b. Synonymised within the Subfamily Orcininae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

Family Delphinodea Giebel, 1855: ix, 86.

TYPE GENUS: *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Order Cetacea (Brisson, 1762) and included the genera *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758; *Phocaena* G. Cuvier, 1817; *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Inia* D'Orbigny, 1834: 31; *Platanista* Wagler, 1830: 35; *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804; *Berardius* Duvernoy, 1851; *Ziphius* G. Cuvier, 1823a; and *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804: xli, 243. Synonymised within Delphinidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

Tribe? Globiocephalina J. Gray, 1863d: 201.

TYPE GENUS: *Globiocephalus* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Globiocephalus* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d]. The year of publication is often given as J. Gray, 1850 (e.g. McKenna and Bell, 1997: 385; Mead & Brownell, 2005: 726; Aguirre-Fernández *et al*., 2009: 248), but this is incorrect as this rank does not occur within this publication. Subfamily rank recognised by Rice (1984: 481), McKenna and Bell (1997: 385), LeDuc *et al*. (1999: 639) and LeDuc (2009: 299).

Family Globiocephalidae J. Gray, 1866b: 62, 313.

TYPE GENUS: *Globiocephalus* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Section Denticete (J. Gray, 1866b [=Odontoceti (Flower, 1867)]) and included the genera *Globiocephalus* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d]; and *Sphaerocephalus* J. Gray, 1864c [*Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d]. Citation for description sometimes given

as J. Gray (1950), but this citation only mentions the genus *Globiocephalus* and not the family name. Family rank recognised by Nishiwaki (1963: 98), and at subfamily rank by McKenna and Bell (1997: 385) but synonymised within Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 98), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 726).

Family Delphinida Haeckel, 1866: clix.

TYPE GENUS: *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Autoceta (Haeckel, 1866 [=Cetacea (Brisson, 1762)]) and included the genera *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Phocaena* G. Cuvier, 1817; † *Arionius* H. Meyer, 1841: 315 [=† *Squalodon* Grateloup, 1840a: 208, 1840b: 346]; and † *Stereodelphis* Gervais, 1848: 152. Synonymised within Delphinidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

HOMONYMS:

Infraorder Delphinida de Muizon, 1984, dolphins of the Class Mammalia (Infraorder Cetacea, Parvorder Odontoceti). Name is a synonym of Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821). See individual entry.

Subfamily Delphininae Flower, 1867: 115.

TYPE GENUS: *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Phocaena* G. Cuvier, 1817; *Neomeris* J. Gray, 1846c: 30 [=*Neophocaena* Palmer, 1899d: 23]; *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828; *Orca* J. Gray, 1846b [=*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b]; *Pseudorca* Reinhardt, 1862; *Lagenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846b; *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804: xli, 243; and *Globiocephalus* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d]. Synonymised within Delphinidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

Tribe Stenonina J. Gray, 1868c: 5.

TYPE GENUS: *Steno* J. Gray, 1846c.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Pontoporia* J. Gray, 1846c: 45; and *Steno* J. Gray, 1846c. Synonymised within Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 98), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 384), but it was recognised as a subfamily by Rice (1984: 480), LeDuc *et al*. (1999: 639) and LeDuc (2009: 299).

Tribe Lagenorhynchina J. Gray, 1868c: 7.

TYPE GENUS: *Lagenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Electra* J. Gray, 1866b [*Lagenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846b]; *Leucopleurus* J. Gray, 1866h [=*Lagenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846b]; and *Lagenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846b. Synonymised within Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 98), and McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

Tribe Pseudorcaina J. Gray, 1871a: v, 79.

TYPE GENUS: *Pseudorca* Reinhardt, 1862.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Pseudorca* Reinhardt, 1862; and *Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b. Synonymised within the Subfamily Orcininae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384), and the Family Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 98).

Family Grampidae J. Gray, 1871a: v, 82.

TYPE GENUS: *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Physeteroidea (J. Gray, 1871a [=Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the genus *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828. Synonymised within the Family Delphinidae and Subfamily Globicephalinae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384, 385), and within the Family Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 98).

Family Orcadae J. Gray, 1871a: vi, 85.

TYPE GENUS: *Orca* J. Gray, 1846b [=*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Physeteroidea (J. Gray, 1871a [=Physeteridae (J. Gray, 1821)]) and included the genera *Orca* J. Gray, 1846b [=*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b] and *Ophysia* J. Gray, 1868c [=*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b]. Rice (1998: 98) noted that the name is unavailable because the type genus is a junior homonym (Article 39 of the Code; ICZN, 1985a: 79). Synonymised within the Subfamily Orcininae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384) and within the Family Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 98).

Subfamily Globiocephalinae Gill, 1872: 15, 95.

TYPE GENUS: *Globiocephalus* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Globiocephalus* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d]; and *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828. Synonymised within the Subfamily Globicephalinae (J. Gray, 1850: 313 [=J. Gray, 1863d: 201 or J. Gray, 1866b: 62, 313]) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 385). Subfamily recognised by van Bree and Cadenat (1968: 193), van Bree (1972: 212) and LeDuc *et al*. (1999: 639). Synonymised within Globicephalidae 'J. Gray, 1850' by McKenna and Bell (1997: 385).

Family Holoodontidae Brandt, 1873b: 575.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included the subfamilies Orcinae (Brandt, 1873b [=Delphinidae

(J. Gray, 1821)]); Phocaeninae [=Phocoenidae] (J. Gray, 1825a); Delphininae (J. Gray, 1821); and Platanistinae (J. Gray, 1846c: 45). Synonymised within the Family Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 98).

Subfamily Orcinae Brandt, 1873b: 576.

TYPE GENUS: *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed this rank was placed in the Family Holoodontidae (Brandt, 1873b) and included the genus *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b.

Family Delphinoidae Guérin, 1874: 62.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the 'Cétodontes' and included the genera *Lagenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846b; *Delphinorhynchus* de Blainville, 1817: 151 *nomen dubium*; *Tursio* J. Gray, 1843a [=*Tursiops* Gervais, 1855a] and 'Dauphins divers'.

Family Delphinorhynchidae W. Sclater, 1887: 60.

TYPE GENUS: *Delphinorhynchus* de Blainville, 1817: 151 *nomen dubium*.

COMMENTS: Family placed on the Cetaceae and included the genera † *Chamsodelphis* True, 1907: 104; † *Squalodon* Grateloup, 1840a: 208, 1840b: 346]; † *Schizodelphis* Gervais, 1861: 126; *Delphinorhynchus* de Blainville, 1817: 151 *nomen dubium*.

Tribe? Globicipites Winge, 1918: 36 [in 1921 English Edition].

TYPE GENUS: *Globiceps* Flower, 1884 [=*Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d].

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Orca* J. Gray, 1846b [=*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b]; *Orcella* Anderson, 1871 [=*Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b]; *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828; *Pseudorca* Reinhardt, 1862; and '*Globiceps* [*Globicephala*]' Flower, 1884 [=*Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d].

Subfamily Orcinae Slijper, 1936: 556.

TYPE GENUS: *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Orca* J. Gray, 1846b [=*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b], *Pseudorca* Reinhardt, 1862; *Orcella* Anderson, 1871 [=*Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b]; and *Globicephalus* Lesson, 1828d. Synonymised within the Subfamily Orcininae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

Family Stenidae F. Fraser & Purves, 1960: 59.

TYPE GENUS: *Steno* J. Gray, 1846c.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Delphinoidea (Flower, 1865a [=Odontoceti (Flower, 1867)]) and included the genera *Steno* J. Gray, 1846c; *Stenella* J. Gray, 1866h; and *Tursiops* Gervais, 1855a. Synonymised within Delphinidae by Mead and Brownell (2005: 726). Rank is an incorrect subsequent spelling of Stenonina (J. Gray, 1868c) (see Steyskal, 1980: 583; Rice (1998: 98). Steyskal (1980: 583) suggested that the correct spelling should be Stenonidae. Rice (1998: 98) noted that because of the incorrect spelling of its stem, the name becomes a homonym of the currently used subfamily name Stenidae [=Stenides Rey, 1883: 175], based on *Stenus* Latreille, 1796: 77, a genus of beetles [Coleoptera: Staphylinidae, See Shun-Ichiro (2006: 39)].

HOMONYMS:

Stenidae Rey, 1883: 175, rove beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Staphylinidae). Name derived from the *Stenus* Latreille, 1796: 77, which is currently recognised as the Subfamily Steninae. See Shun-Ichiro (2006: 39).

Subfamily Orcinae F. Fraser and Purves, 1960: 94.

TYPE GENUS: *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Phocaenidae (Bravard, 1885 [=Phocoenidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]) and included the genera *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b; and *Pseudorca* Reinhardt, 1862. Synonymised within Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 98), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 726).

Subfamily Lissodelphinae F. Fraser and Purves, 1960: 108.

TYPE GENUS: *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Phocaenidae (Bravard, 1885 [=Phocoenidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]) and included the genus *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841. Synonymised within Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 98), McKenna and Bell (1997: 384), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 726). Subfamily recognised by Mead (1975: iii, 29), Rice (1984: 481), LeDuc *et al*. (1999: 639) who spelt it Lissodelphininae, and followed by LeDuc (2009: 299), but Rice (1998: 98) noted that the subfamily name is an incorrect original spelling under Article 32(c)(iii) of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 69), because the grammatical stem of *delphis* is *delphin-*. Strong support for the subfamily was made by Harlin-Cognato and Honeycutt (2006: 1), who also suggested the genus *Lagenorhynchus* was polyphyletic.

Subfamily Cephalorhynchinae F. Fraser and Purves, 1960: 108.

TYPE GENUS: *Cephalorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846c: 36.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Phocaenidae (Bravard, 1885 [=Phocoenidae (J. Gray, 1825a)]) and included the genus *Cephalorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846c: 36. Subfamily recognised by Mead (1975: iii, 28), Rice (1984: 481) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 386), but synonymised within Delphinidae by

Rice (1998: 98), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 726), but not recognised by LeDuc *et al*. (1999: 639) or LeDuc (2009: 299).

Family Orcaellidae Nishiwaki, 1963: 98.

TYPE GENUS: *Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it included the genus *Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b. Recognised as the Subfamily by McKenna and Bell (1997: 389), but synonymised within the Family Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 99).

Family Globicephalidae Nishiwaki, 1963: 98.

TYPE GENUS: *Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it included the genera *Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d; *Feresa* J. Gray, 1870e; *Pseudorca* Reinhardt, 1862; *Grampus* Iredale & Troughton, 1933; and *Grampidelphis* Iredale and Troughton, 1933 [= *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828]. Name is a justified emendation of Globiocephalidae. Synonymised within the Family Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 99).

Family Globidelphinidae Nishiwaki, 1963: 98.

TYPE GENUS: Not based on a genus group name.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it included the genus *Grampidelphis* Iredale and Troughton, 1933 [= *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828]. It appears that the spelling of this family name was incorrectly given since it is based on *Grampidelphis* Iredale and Troughton, 1933. Synonymised within Delphinidae by Mead and Brownell (2005: 726).

Subfamily Orcininae Rice, 1967: 324.

TYPE GENUS: *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Feresa* J. Gray, 1870e; *Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d; *Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b; *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b; *Peponocephala* Nishiwaki and Norris, 1966 and *Pseudorca* Reinhardt, 1862. Rice (1998: 99) argued that the name is a justified emendation of the Subfamily Orcinae (Fraser and Purves, 1960) in accordance with Article 29, 32(c)(iii), and 32(d) of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 55, 69, 71).

Family Orcaelidae Nishiwaki, 1972: 111.

TYPE GENUS: *Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Suborder Odontoceti (Flower, 1867) and included the genus *Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b. Incorrect subsequent spelling of Orcaellidae (Nishiwaki, 1963). Synonymised within the Family Delphinidae by Rice (1998: 99).

Subfamily Sotaliinae Kasuya, 1973: 32.

TYPE GENUS: *Sotalia* J. Gray, 1866b: 401.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Sotalia* J. Gray, 1866b: 401; *Sousa* J. Gray, 1866h; and *Cephalorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846c: 36. Synonymised within Delphinidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

Subfamily Orcininae Kasuya, 1973: 40.

TYPE GENUS: *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Pseudorca* Reinhardt, 1862; and *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b. Subfamily was tentatively recognised by LeDuc *et al*. (1999: 639). Synonymised within the Subfamily Orcininae (Wagner, 1846) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

Subfamily Orcaellinae Kasuya, 1973: 61.

TYPE GENUS: *Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinapteridae (Gill, 1871b: 124) and included the genus *Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b. Synonymised within the Subfamily Orcaellinae Nishiwaki (1972: 111) by McKenna and Bell (1997: 389).

Family Steninae Mead, 1975: iii, 26.

TYPE GENUS: *Steno* J. Gray, 1846c.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Steno* J. Gray, 1846c; and *Sotalia* J. Gray, 1866b: 401. Synonymised within the Family Delphinidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

Family Stenonidae Steyskal, 1980: 583.

TYPE GENUS: *Steno* J. Gray, 1846c.

COMMENTS: Name is a correction of the spelling used in the Family Stenidae (F. Fraser & Purves, 1960). See also the discussion of Rice (1998: 98).

Infraorder Delphinida de Muizon, 1984: 68.

COMMENTS: When originally used, this rank was placed in the Odontoceti and included the superfamilies Delphinoidea (J. Gray, 1821) and Inioidea (Gray, 1846c: 25). Name subsequently recognised and further defined by de Muizon (1988b: 159, 160) and as an unranked clade within the Odontoceti by Geisler *et al*. (2011: 6).

HOMONYMS:

Family Delphinida Haeckel, 1866, dolphins of the Class Mammalia (Infraorder Cetacea, Parvorder Odontoceti). Name is a synonym of Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821). See individual entry.

Subfamily Stenoninae Rice, 1984: 480.

TYPE GENUS: *Steno* J. Gray, 1846c.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Sotalia* J. Gray, 1866b: 401; *Sousa* J.

Gray, 1866h; and *Steno* J. Gray, 1846. Subfamily tentatively recognised by LeDuc *et al*. (1999: 639) but not typically by subsequent authors.

Subfamily Lissodelphininae Rice, 1984: 481.

TYPE GENUS: *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genus *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841. Rice (1998: 99) suggested this name is a justified emendation of the Subfamily Lissodelphinae in accordance with Article 29, 32(c)(iii), and 32(d) of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 55, 69, 71).

Tribe Delphinini Pavlinov & Rossolimo, 1987: 92.

TYPE GENUS: *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Delphininae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Stenella* J. Gray, 1866h; *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Tursiops* Gervais, 1855a; and *Lagenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846b. Synonymised within Delphinidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

Tribe Grampini Pavlinov & Rossolimo, 1987: 94.

TYPE GENUS: *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Subfamily Delphininae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828 and *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841. Synonymised within Delphinidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 385).

Family Grampidelphidae Mead and Brownell, 2005: 726.

TYPE GENUS: *Grampidelphis* Iredale and Troughton, 1933 [=*Grampus* J. Gray, 1828].

COMMENTS: When originally used this rank appears to be a correction of the Family Globidelphinidae (Nishiwaki, 1963), but potentially a correction of the type genus name *Grampidelphis* Iredale and Troughton, 1933. Synonymised within Delphinidae by Mead and Brownell (2005: 726).

## ***Delphinus*** Linnaeus, 1758

*Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 77.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758 by Linnaean tautonomy.

COMMENTS: Only one species of *Delphinus*, *D. delphis*, was typically recognised until Heyning and Perrin (1994: 1, 29) also recognised *D. capensis* Gray, 1828 from the eastern North Pacific Ocean. Other studies by LeDuc (1999: 631–632) and Jefferson and Waerebeek (2002: 808) have suggested that there may be other valid taxa recognised in the future including *Delphinus bairdii* Dall, 1873 or possibly *Delphinus microps* Burmeister, 1866b. A review of 211 *Delphinus* skulls from throughout southern Australia revealed the presence of only one species (Bell *et al*., 2002: 1), which is supported by the observations of Jefferson and Waerebeek (2002: 787, 794) who tentatively suggested that *D. delphis* occurs in southern Australian waters and *D. capensis* appears to occur in western and northern waters of Australia.

*Epiodon* Rafinesque, 1814a: 13.

TYPE SPECIES: *Epiodon urganantus* Rafinesque, 1814a: 13 [=*Incertae sedis*].

COMMENTS: Genus recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 327, 340), and allied to *Delphinus*, by Hershkovitz (1966: 199).

*Rhinodelphis* Wagner, 1846: 281, 316.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758 by subsequent designation.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Delphinus*. Synonymised within *Delphinus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 42), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 727).

*Delphis* J. Gray, 1864c: 236.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758 by tautonomy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Delphinus*. Synonymised within *Delphinus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 42).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphis* Forskål, 1775: xviii, whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla). Name appears to be a *nomen nudum*.

*Delphis* Wagler, 1830: 34, the Beluga Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Taxon is a synonym of *Delphinapterus* Lacépède 1804: xli, 243.

*Eudelphinus* Van Bénéden & Gervais, 1880: 600.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Delphinus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 42), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 727).

HOMONYMS:

*Eudelphis* Du Bus, 1872: 500, extinct dolphins of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Taxon is a synonym of † *Scaldicetus* Du Bus, 1867: 568. See Hampe (2006: 63).

*Mamdelphinus* Herrera, 1899: 27.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mamdelphinus delphis* [=*Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Article 1(b)(8) of the Code (ICZN, 1985a: 5) excludes modifications of available names by addition of a standard prefix or suffix in order to indicate that the taxa named are members of that group. Synonymised within *Delphinus* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 384).

### *Delphinus capensis* Gray, 1828

**Long-beaked Common Dolphin**

### Φ *Delphinus capensis capensis* Gray, 1828

**Long-beaked Common Dolphin**

Φ *Delphinus Capensis* Gray, 1828: 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Synonyms reviewed by Heyning and Perrin (1994: 21–24, 29). Species historically not recognised as occurring within Australian waters until it was added to the list of Australian mammals by Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 32). The addition of this species to the Australian mammal fauna was based on Brewer *et al*. (2009: 60) who suggested it occurs on the Scott Reef on the continental slope waters. It may also be the *Delphinus* that occurs around the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in Australian territorial waters in north-eastern Indian Ocean (Woinarski *et al*., 2014: 788). Jefferson and Van Waerebeek (2002: 787, 792–793) proposed that any Indian Ocean records should be attributed to *D. capensis*, or *tropicalis*, though the Australian forms in their study did not fit neatly with descriptions of either *capensis* or *delphis* and were not associated with the *tropicalis*-form. Jefferson and Van Waerebeek (2002: 807) proposed that this species generally does not occur around oceanic islands, so confirmation is needed for the occurrence of this species near Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Woinarski *et al*. (2014: 789) indicated the distribution of this species is not well defined due to confusion with *D. delphis*.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: A broadscale study of the distribution and taxonomic position of *Delphinus capensis*, and *tropicalis*, needs to be confirmed to determine if additional taxa should be recognised.

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus capensis* G. Cuvier, 1829: 289, Heaviside's Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Name appears to be a synonym of *Cephalorhynchus heavisidii* (J. Gray, 1828: 2). See Hershkovitz (1966: 76).

*Delphinus capensis* Rapp, 1837, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Name is a synonym of *Stenella attenuata* (J. Gray, 1846). See individual entry.

Φ *Delphinus major* Gray, 1866b: 396.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Taxon synonymised within *capensis* by Heyning and Perrin (1994: 29), which was supported by the observations of Banks and Brownell (1969: 269).

Φ *Delphinus moorii* [sic] Gray, 1866i: 736, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Southwest of Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. (34°S, 7°3′W)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *capensis* by Heyning and Perrin (1994: 29).

Φ *Delphinus microps* Burmeister, 1866b: 101.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Brazil.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 46) and synonymised within *capensis* by Heyning and Perrin (1994: 29).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus microps* J. Gray, 1846c, Spinner Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Stenella longirostris* (J. Gray, 1828). See individual entry.

Φ *Delphinus Bairdii* Dall, 1873: 12.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coast of California, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Neotype allocated by Heyning and Perrin (1994: 1, 29), who synonymised it within *capensis*, which was followed by Mead and Brownell (2005: 728).

### *Delphinus capensis tropicalis* van Bree, 1971

**Indo-Pacific Common Dolphin**

*Delphinus tropicalis* van Bree, 1971: 345.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malabar Coast, India.

COMMENTS: *Novum nomen* for *Delphinus longirostris* G. Cuvier, 1829a and *Delphinus dussumieri* Blanford, 1891 that are both preoccupied. Heyning and Perrin (1994: 1) suggested that further work was required to resolve whether *tropicalis* was a valid species. Taxon not recognised by Mead and Brownell (2005: 728), who placed it within *capensis*, but recognised as a subspecies of it by Jefferson and Van Waerebeek (2002: 787), Burbidge *et al*. (2014: 32), Wang *et al*. (2014: 502) and the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2014). It has also been recognised as a distinct species by van Bree and Gallagher (1978: 1) and Rice (1998: 112). Considered to be the subspecies most likely to occur within Australian waters by Jefferson and Van Waerebeek (2002: 793) and Woinarski *et al*. (2014: 788).

*Delphinus longirostris* G. Cuvier, 1829a: 288.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malabar Coast, India.

COMMENTS: Name pre-occupied by *Delphinus longirostris* Gray, 1828. Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 43).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus longirostris* Gray, 1828, Spinner Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Name is currently recognised as *Stenella longirostris* (J. Gray, 1828).

*Delphinus Sao* J. Gray, 1850: viii, 125.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, Indian Ocean.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 44), but synonymised within *capensis* by Heyning and Perrin (1994: 29).

*D. Frithii* Blyth, 1859b: 492.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'procured during the voyage from England to India'.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *capensis* by Heyning and Perrin (1994: 29).

*Delphinus dussumieri* Blanford, 1891: 588.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Novum nomen* for *Delphinus longirostris* G. Cuvier, 1829a.

COMMENTS: *Delphinus longirostris* G. Cuvier, 1829a is preoccupied by *D. longirostris* J. Gray, 1828 [= *Stenella longirostris* (J. Gray, 1828)] (see Hershkovitz, 1966: 46). Taxon synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 46) and within *tropicalis* by Pilleri and Gihr (1972: 406). Two additional skulls were discussed by van Bree (1971a: 169). Taxonomic history reviewed by Heyning and Perrin (1994: 24).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus dussumieri* J. Fischer, 1829: 456, Heaviside's Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Name proposed as a replacement for *Delphinus capensis* G. Cuvier, 1829: 289, which is preoccupied by *D. capensis* Gray, 1828. Name appears to be a synonym of *Cephalorhynchus heavisidii* (J. Gray, 1828: 2). See Hershkovitz (1966: 76).

### *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758

**Short-beaked Common Dolphin**

### *Delphinus delphis delphis* Linnaeus, 1758

**Short-beaked Common Dolphin**

*[Delphinus] Delphis* Linnaeus, 1758: 77.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Oceano Europaeo'.

COMMENTS: Based on description of an animal by Artedi (1738: 105). Taxonomic decision of Hershkovitz (1966: 42) to recognise only one species, which was followed by most subsequent authors including Mitchell (1975: 931). Evidence for two species of the traditional (restricted) *Delphinus* was proposed by Miller (1936: 146), Heyning and Perrin (1994: 1) when they proposed separating *D. bairdii* (Dall, 1873: 12); most authors recognise also *D. capensis* (e.g. Mead & Brownell, 2005: 727).

*Delphinus vulgaris* Lacépède, 1804: xlii, 250; Plates 13, Fig. 1; 14, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 43), Heyning and Perrin (1994: 28), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 728).

*Delphinus Novae-Zelandiae* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 149; Plate 28.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, Near Cape Gable, not far from Tolga Bay, New Zealand. Location given as Cook Straits by J. Gray (1843d: 183).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 44), and Heyning and Perrin (1994: 28).

*Delphinus Zelandiae* J. Gray, 1843d: 183.

TYPE LOCALITY: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Delphinus Novae-Zelandiae* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 44), and Heyning and Perrin (1994: 28).

*Delphinus fulvifasciatus* Wagner, 1846: 427; Plate 361, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 44), Bannister (1988c: 201), Heyning and Perrin (1994: 28), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 728).

*Delphinus novae zeelandiae* Wagner, 1846: 338, Plate 357.

TYPE LOCALITY: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Delphinus Novae-Zelandiae* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 44), and Heyning and Perrin (1994: 28).

*Delphinus loriger* Wiegmann, 1846: Plate 362.

TYPE LOCALITY: No locality.

COMMENTS: See comments under *Delphinus pseudodelphis* (below) for discussion on the date of publication. Taxon synonymised within *Stenella dubia* by Hershkovitz (1966: 32) and E. Hall (1981: 883). Perrin *et al*. (1987: 113) suggested the figure of external appearance that comprises the description is clearly of *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758, which was confirmed by Heyning and Perrin (1994: 22, 28). Name not discussed by Mead and Brownell (2005).

*Delphinus Janira* J. Gray, 1846c: 41; Plate 23.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Newfoundland, Canada.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Delphinus* by J. Gray (1866b: 245), but synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 44), Heyning and Perrin (1994: 28), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 728).

*Delphinus Forsteri* J. Gray, 1846c: 42; Plate 24.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, between New Caledonia and Norfolk Island.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 44), and Heyning and Perrin (1994: 28).

*Delphinus albimanus* Peale, 1848: 33; Plate 5, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, off coast Chile. (27°16′S, 75°30′W)

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Delphinus* by J. Gray (1866b: 247). Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 44), and Heyning and Perrin (1994: 28).

*Delphinus novae zealandiae* Gray, 1850: 123.

TYPE LOCALITY: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Delphinus Novae-Zelandiae* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 44), and Heyning and Perrin (1994: 28).

*Delphinus algeriensis* Loche, 1860: 474; Plate 22, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Algeria, along coast.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 45), and Heyning and Perrin (1994: 28).

*Delphinus fulvofasciatus* True, 1889: 45.

TYPE LOCALITY: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Delphinus fulvifasciatus* Wagner, 1846.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 44) and Bannister (1988c: 201). Not considered by Heyning and Perrin (1994) or Mead and Brownell (2005).

### Φ *Delphinus delphis ponticus* Barabash-Nikiforov, 1935

**Black Sea Common Dolphin**

Φ *Delphinus delphis ponticus* Barabash-Nikiforov, 1935: 246, 249.

TYPE LOCALITY: Yalta region, Black Sea, Russia.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies of *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 46), Rice (1998: 111), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 728), but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 846).

### *Delphinus Incertae sedis*

*Delphinus pomeegra* Owen, 1866b: 23; Plate 6, Fig. 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Off coast of Madras, India.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *delphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 45), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 728), but considered to be a *nomen dubium* by Heyning and Perrin (1994: 28) because the specimen is a juvenile and the rostrum is damaged.

*Delphinus walkeri* Gray, 1866i: 737, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Southwest of Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. 35°38′ S., 0°10′ E.

COMMENTS: Appears to be very similar to *moorei* [= *moorii*] according to Heyning and Perrin (1994: 23).

*E. [udelphinus] Tasmaniensis* Van Beneden & Gervais, 1880: 604, Plate 39, fig. 9.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within delphis by Hershkovitz (1966: 45), but considered a *nomen dubium* by Heyning and Perrin (1994: 24).

### *Feresa* J. Gray, 1870

*Feresa* J. Gray, 1870e: 77.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus intermedia* J. Gray, 1827b (as *Orca intermedia*) [=*Feresa attenuata* J. Gray, 1874e] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Orca* and raised to generic rank by J. Gray (1871a: v, 78). *Delphinus intermedius* J. Gray, 1827b was occupied by *Delphinus intermedius* Harlan, 1827 [=*Globicephala melas* (Traill, 1809)].

*Feresia* Flower, 1884: 510.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Feresa* J. Gray, 1870e.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Feresa* J. Gray, 1870e by Palmer (1904: 285) and Hershkovitz (1966: 98).

### *Feresa attenuata* J. Gray, 1874

**Pygmy Killer Whale**

*Feresa attenuata* J. Gray, 1874e: 238.

TYPE LOCALITY: ‘South Seas’.

COMMENTS: Described further by J. Gray (1875: 184). Molecular clock dates (McGowen *et al*. 2009: 898; see also Nishida *et al*. 2007: 727) for the separation of this genus and *Globicephala* seem to be well within the Pliocene; the generic status of *Feresa* seems thus to be very insecure.

*Delphinus intermedius* J. Gray, 1827b: 376.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Name attributed to J. Gray (1827b: 376) by Hershkovitz (1966: 98) and to J. Gray (1843a: 106) by Mead and Brownell (1993: 734; 2005: 728). Synonymised within *attenuata* by Hershkovitz (1966: 98).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus intermedius* Harlan, 1827, the Long-finned Pilot Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Taxon is a synonym of *Globicephala melas* (Traill, 1809). See individual entry.

*Feresa occulta* Jones & Packard, 1956: 167.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific, Taiji, Honshu, Japan.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *attenuatus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 99) and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728).

## ***Globicephala*** Lesson, 1828

*globicephala* [sic] Lesson, 1828d: 276, 441.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus globiceps* G. Cuvier, 1812 [=*Globicephala melas* (Traill, 1809)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: See van Bree (1971c: 79) for a further review of *Globicephala* taxonomy.

*Globicephalus* Lesson, 1828f: 116.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d by Palmer (1904: 296), Hershkovitz (1966: 90) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 385).

*Cetus* Wagler, 1830: 33.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d.

COMMENTS: Proposed as a *Nomen novum* for *Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d. Synonymised within *Globicephala* by Hershkovitz (1966: 90) and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728).

HOMONYMS:

*Cetus* Brisson, 1762: 217, 225, whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla). Rejected for nomenclatural purposes by Opinion 1894 of the ICZN (1998: 64).

*Cetus* Oken, 1816, the Sperm Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Physeteridae). Genus is a synonym of *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758. See individual entry.

*Cetus* Billberg, 1828, the Sperm Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Physeteridae). Genus is a synonym of *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758. See individual entry.

*Globiocephalus* J. Gray, 1846c: 32.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Globicephalus* Lesson, 1828d.

COMMENTS: Spelling recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 313) and other authors until synonymised within *Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d by Hershkovitz (1966: 90).

*Sphaerocephalus* J. Gray, 1864c: 244.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus globiceps* G. Cuvier, 1812 [=*Globicephala melas* (Traill, 1809)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Described as subgenus of *Globiocephalus* J. Gray, 1846c, and raised to generic rank by J. Gray (1866b: 323). Synonymised within *Globicephala* by Iredale and Troughton (1936: 64), Hershkovitz (1966: 90), McKenna ad Bell (1997: 385), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728).

*Globicephalus* Van Bénéden & Gervais, 1880: 554.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus globiceps* G. Cuvier, 1812 [=*Globicephala melas* (Traill, 1809)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Globicephalus* by Palmer (1904: 296) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 385).

*Globiceps* Flower, 1884: 508.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Globicephala* Lesson, 1828d.

COMMENTS: Flower was the first to select a type species (McKenna and Bell, 1997: 385), but his *Globiceps* was preoccupied by *Globiceps* Le Pelletier and Audinet-Serville, 1825, an insect. Synonymised within *Globicephala* by Palmer (1904: 296), Iredale and Troughton (1936: 64), Hershkovitz (1966: 90), McKenna and Bell (1997: 385), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728).

HOMONYMS:

*Globiceps* Le Peletier and Audinet-Serville, 1825: 326, bugs of the Class Insecta (Order Hemiptera, Family Miridae). Currently recognised name.

*Globiceps* Ayres, 1854: 193, polyps of the Class Hydrozoa (Order Anthoathecata, Family Pennariidae). Genus is a synonym of *Pennaria* Goldfuss, 1820b: xii, 89. See Schuchert (2006: 364).

*Globiceps* Van Bénéden, 1868: 93, whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Genus is a *nomen nudum*.

*Globiceps* Felder, 1869: 31, butterflies of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Pieridae). Genus is a synonym of *Pseudopontia* Plötz, 1870: 348.

## ***Globicephala macrorhynchus*** (J. Gray, 1846)

**Short-finned Pilot Whale**

*Globiocephalus macrorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846c: 33.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'South Seas'.

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Globicephala* by F. Fraser (1950: 49). Synonymised within *Globicephala melaena melaena* (Traill, 1809) by Hershkovitz (1966: 94). Species recognised and synonyms reviewed by van Bree (1971c: 85), Ross (1984: 282), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728).

*Globiocephalus Sieboldii* J. Gray, 1846c: 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not known.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a subspecies within *melaena* by Hershkovitz (1966: 97) and synonymised within *macrorhynchus* by van Bree (1971c: 79), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728).

*Globicephalus scammonii* Cope, 1869: 21; Figs. 12–13.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific, 10 miles off Baja California.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *sieboldi* by Hershkovitz (1966: 97) and within *macrorhynchus* by van Bree (1971c: 85), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728).

*Globicephalus ventricosus* Iredale and Troughton, 1933: 35.

TYPE LOCALITY: See below.

COMMENTS: Erroneously applied to the pilot whale by Iredale & Troughton (1933: 35) who suggested that *Delphinus ventricosus* was based on the pilot whale or blackfish, which they believed must therefore be called *Globicephalus ventricosus*. Fraser (1951: 943) showed that *Delphinus ventricosus* was in fact *Phocoena phocoena* (Linnaeus, 1758: 77).

HOMONYMS:

*Globiocephalus ventricosus* Lacépède, 1804: xliii, 311, the Harbour Porpoise of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Phocoenidae). Name is a synonym of *Phocoena phocoena* (Linnaeus, 1758: 77). See Fraser (1951: 943).

## *Globicephala melas* (Traill, 1809)

**Long-finned Pilot Whale**

### Φ *Globicephala melas melas* (Traill, 1809)

**North Atlantic Long-finned Pilot Whale**

Φ *Delphinus melas* Traill, 1809: 81; Plate 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Scapay Bay, Pomona, Orkney Islands, Scotland.

COMMENTS: Placed in *Globiocephalus* by Murie (1873: 235), *Globiceps* by Flower (1884: 509), *Globicephalus* by Flower (1885: v, 19) and *Globicephala* by Thomas (1898b: 99) and Sapin-Jaloustre (1953: 253). Type designation by Flower (1885: 19). Synonyms reviewed by van Bree (1971c: 83), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728). The spelling *melas* (the male form) has been used by various others including Scott and Lord (1920b: 13), Rice (1989b: 210; 1990: 360), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728). Article 31.2.3 of the fourth edition of the Code (ICZN, 1999: 38) gave *melas* as an example of a Greek adjective that does not change its ending when transferred to a genus of another gender. Kasuya (1975: 95) referred to historical records of an extinct North Pacific long-finned pilot whale, which was recognised as an unnamed subspecies by Rice (1998: 119).

Φ *Globicephala melaena* Thomas, 1898b: 99.

TYPE LOCALITY: Introduced as a feminine form of *melas*.

COMMENTS: There has previously been a lot of debate of the correct spelling of this taxon and whether to use *melas* or *melaena* (e.g. Schevill, 1990a: 169; 1990b: 360). The feminine form *melaena/melaina* has been used by various authors including Hershkovitz (1966: 91). See comments under *melas* above.

Φ *Globicephalus brachypterus* Cope, 1876: 129; Figs. 1–3.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, east coast of Delaware Bay at Mouth of Maurice River, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *melaena* by Hershkovitz (1966: 95), van Bree (1971c: 85), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728).

Φ *delphinus [sic] globiceps* G. Cuvier, 1812: 14; Plate 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'le dauphin de St. Brieux', France.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *melas* by Hershkovitz (1966: 92), van Bree (1971c: 83), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728).

Φ *Delphinus intermedius* Harlan, 1827: 51; Plate 1, Fig. 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Salem Harbour, Massachusetts, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Globiocephalus* by J. Gray (1866b: 318). Synonymised within *melaena* by Hershkovitz (1966: 93), and *melas* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus intermedius* J. Gray, 1827b, the Pygmy Killer Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Taxon is a synonym of *Feresa attenuata* J. Gray, 1874e. See individual entry.

Φ *Globiocephalus Svineval* J. Gray, 1846c: 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Coast of North America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *melas* by Hershkovitz (1966: 94), van Bree (1971c: 85), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352; 2005: 728).

### *Globicephala melas edwardii* (Smith, 1834)

**Southern Long-finned Pilot Whale**

*Phocaena Edwardii* A. Smith, 1834: 239.

TYPE LOCALITY: Slang-kop, near Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Placed within *Globiocephalus* at species rank by J. Gray (1866b: 320) and within *Globicephala* as a subspecies of *melaena* by Davies (1960: 34). Synonymised within *melas* by Hershkovitz (1966: 93), van Bree (1971c: 85), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352). Recognised as a subspecies by Mead and Brownell (2005: 728), Clayton *et al*. (2006: 115), and Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 864). Perrin *et al*. (2009: 16) considered that there is no strong morphological evidence supporting this taxon, although the separation of the northern and southern whales by a vast region of tropical and temperate waters does suggest that this is a case where reconsideration of distribution as a primary criterion might be justified.

*Globicephala leucosagmaphora* Rayner, 1939: 543.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, South of Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *melas* by Hershkovitz (1966: 96), van Bree (1971c: 85), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 352) and *edwardii* by Mead and Brownell (2005: 728).

## *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828

*Grampus* J. Gray, 1828: 2.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus griseus* G. Cuvier, 1812 [= *Grampus griseus* (G. Cuvier, 1812)] by virtual selection and formal subsequent selection. See J. Gray (1846c: 30) and Hershkovitz (1966: 87).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758 but elevated to generic rank by J. Gray (1843a: xxiii, 106) and followed by J. Gray (1866b: 295) and most subsequent authors. Iredale and Troughton (1933: 35) outlined the confusion in the genus name *Grampus*; they suggested that the name does not belong to Risso's dolphin but to the killer whale, and proposed that the common name and genus name should be *Grampus orca* rather than *Orcinus orca*. See review of Hershkovitz (1966: 81ff).

HOMONYMS:

*Grampus* Iredale & Troughton, 1933, the Killer Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Genus is synonym of *Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b. See individual entry. See individual entry.

*Grayius* A. Scott, 1873: 104

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Grampidelphis* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 64). Synonymised within *Grampus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 87), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 353; 2005: 729).

*Grampidelphis* Iredale and Troughton, 1933: 31.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Grampus* J. Gray, 1846b: 85.

COMMENTS: According to Hershkovitz (1966: 87) this name is an incorrect homonym of *Grampus* J. Gray, 1828. Synonymised within *Grampus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 741), Schevill (1954: 124), Hershkovitz (1966: 87), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 353; 2005 729) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 386).

## *Grampus griseus* (G. Cuvier, 1812)

**Risso's Dolphin**

*delphinus [sic] griseus* G. Cuvier, 1812: 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brest, France.

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Phocaena* by F. Cuvier (1836b: 182), *Grampus* by R. Hamilton (1837: 233) and *Grampidelphis* by Miller and Kellogg (1955: 662). Taxonomic decision of Hershkovitz (1966: 87) to return it to *Grampus*. Bannister *et al*. (1996: 68) noted morphological difference between regions, and suggested there are several races worldwide.

*[Delphinus] aries* G. Cuvier, 1812: 12; Plate 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Mediterranean at Nice, France.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *griseus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 88).

*delphinus Rissoanus* Desmarest, 1822b: 519.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Mediterranean at Nice, France.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for *Delphinus aries* Cuvier, 1812. Recognised within *Grampus* by J. Gray (1866b: 298). Synonymised within *griseus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 88), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 729).

*Grampus Stearnsii* Dall, 1873: 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific, Monterey, California, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *griseus* by True (1889: 125), Hershkovitz (1966: 89), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 729).

*Grampus Souverbianus* P. Fischer, 1881: 210.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown. Skull is in the Bordeaux Museum (Hershkovitz, 1966: 89).

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *griseus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 89).

*Grampidelphis exilis* Iredale & Troughton, 1933: 32; Plate 10, Figs. 1–5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ocean Beach, Manly, Sydney, New South Wales.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *griseus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 89).

## *Lagenodelphis* F. Fraser, 1956

*Lagenodelphis* F. Fraser, 1956: 496.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lagenodelphis hosei* F. Fraser, 1956 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Molecular data place the type species *hosei* well within the *Delphinus/Tursiops/Stenella* radiation (McGowen, 2011: 349; Hassanin *et al*.; 2012: 43).

## *Lagenodelphis hosei* F. Fraser, 1956

**Fraser's Dolphin**

*Lagenodelphis hosei* F. Fraser, 1956: 496.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lutong River, Baram, Sarawak, Malaysia.

COMMENTS: No subspecies recognised by Bannister *et al*. (1996: 91). Species rediscovered in 1971 after not having been seen since its description (Perrin *et al*., 1973: 345).

## *Lagenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846

*Lagenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1846b: 84.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus albirostris* J. Gray, 1846b: 84 [= Φ *Lagenorhynchus albirostris* (J. Gray, 1846b: 84)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Also described by J. Gray (1846c: 30, 34). Genus reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 60) and F. Fraser (1966: 16). This genus is considered polyphyletic and containing morphologically convergent species (Cipriano, 1997: 305; LeDuc *et al*., 1999: 631; McGowan, 2011: 353; Committee on Taxonomy, 2011).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Further research required to resolve whether *Lagenorhynchus* is paraphyletic and, if required, make the necessary taxonomic changes.

*Leucopleurus* J. Gray, 1866h: 216.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus leucopleurus* Rasch, 1843: 112 [= Φ *Lagenorhynchus acutus* (J. Gray, 1828: 2)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Lagenorhynchus*. Synonymised within *Lagenorhynchus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 60), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 353; 2005: 729).

*Sagmatias* Cope, 1866: 294.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Sagmatias amblodon* Cope, 1866 [= Φ *Lagenorhynchus australis* (Peale, 1848: 33)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Lagenorhynchus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 60), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 353; 2005: 729). Due to the apparent polyphyletic nature of *Lagenorhynchus*, the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2011) noted this genus has been resurrected by some authors (including Harlin-Cognato, 2010: 9) because of the disagreement about the composition of the genus.

## *Lagenorhynchus cruciger* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

**Hourglass Dolphin**

*delphinus cruciger* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 87; Plate 11, Figs. 3–4.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pacific Ocean, 49°S, between Cape Horn, South Africa and Australia.

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Lagenorhynchus* by Van Bénéden and Gervais (1880: 598, footnote), *Phocaena*, as *crucigera*, by Philippi (1893: 11). Formerly included *australis* and *obscurus*.

*delphinus albigena* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 87; Plate 11, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, observed at sea between Cape Horn, South Africa and Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cruciger* by Hershkovitz (1966: 63), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 353; 2005: 730).

*delphinus bivittatus* Lesson, 1827c: 178; Plate 9, Fig. 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, observed 140 leagues west of the Falkland Islands, en route from Cape Horn, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cruciger* by Hershkovitz (1966: 63), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 353; 2005: 730).

*Lagenorhynchus clanculus* J. Gray, 1846c: Plate 35.

TYPE LOCALITY: No type locality specified.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cruciger* by Hershkovitz (1966: 66), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 353; 2005: 730).

*Sagmatias amblodon* Cope, 1866: 294

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown, but possibly Cape Horn to Lima, or in Australia or New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within cruciger by Hershkovitz (1966: 68).

*[Lagenorhynchus] wilsoni* Lillie, 1915: 85, 123.

TYPE LOCALITY: Antarctic, between 54° and 65°S, including 55–60°S, 135°E.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cruciger* by Hershkovitz (1966: 68), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 353; 2005: 730).

## *Lagenorhynchus obscurus* (J. Gray, 1828)

**Dusky Dolphin**

## *Lagenorhynchus obscurus obscurus* (J. Gray, 1828)

**African Dusky Dolphin**

Φ *Delphinus (Grampus) obscurus* J. Gray, 1828: 2; Plate 2, Figs. 2–5.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlanta, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Tursio* by J. Gray (1866b: 264), *Clymenia* by J. Gray (1868c: 6), *Prodelphinus* by Flower (1885: vi, 28) and *Lagenorhynchus* by True (1889: 62). Synonymised within *cruciger* by Hershkovitz (1966: 64), but considered a distinct species by Rice (1977: 9), Brownell (1974: 14) and Mitchell (1975: 920). Some doubt exists over the placement of this taxon in *Lagenorhynchus* (Bannister *et al*., 1996: 62). Confirmation of its occurrence along the coast of Australia was made by Gill *et al*. (2000: 452). Rice (1989: 114) refers to an unnamed subspecies from the east

coast of New Zealand from Whitianga on the North Island south to Stewart Island, Campbell Island, Auckland Islands and the Chatham Islands.

Φ *Clymene similis* J. Gray, 1868d: 146, 147; Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Stenella coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 30), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1) and *Lagenorhynchus obscurus* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 354; 2005: 730).

*delphinus superciliosus* Lesson, 1827c: 181; Plate 9, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Cape, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cruciger* by Hershkovitz (1966: 64) and within *obscurus* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 354; 2005: 730). Taxon recognised as a subspecies of *obscurus* by Harlin-Cognato (2010: 9) and but this was not followed by the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2011) who raised doubt over the figure of Lesson (1827c) and referred to it as the 'unnamed New Zealand subspecies'.

### Φ *Lagenorhynchus obscurus fitzroyi* (Waterhouse, 1838)

**Fitzroy's Dusky Dolphin**

Φ *Delphinus Fitzroyi* Waterhouse, 1838f: 23.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Golfo San Jose, Chebutt, coast of Patagoia, Argentina. (Approx. 42°30S)

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Lagenorhynchus* by Flower (1885: vi, 23) and *Phocaena* by Philippi (1893: 13). Synonymised within *Lagenorhynchus cruciger* by Hershkovitz (1966: 66) and within obscurus by Mead and Brownell (1993: 354). Subspecies within *Lagenorhynchus obscurus* recognised by Rice (1998: 114), Mead and Brownell (2005: 730), Harlin-Cognato (2010: 9), the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2011). Taxon not recognised by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 850). Subspecies discussed by Perrin *et al*. (2009a: 14).

Φ *Delphinus breviceps* Wagner, 1846: 427; Plate 368, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Río de La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *cruciger* by Hershkovitz (1966: 67), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 354) and within *fitzroyi* by Mead and Brownell (2005: 730).

Φ *Tursio? panope* Philippi, 1896: 14; Plates 4–6.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, Chile.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Cephalorhynchus eutropica* J. Gray, 1846c: Plate 34 by Hershkovitz (1966: 75), but synonymised within *obscurus* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 354; 2005: 730) and within *fitzroyi* by Mead and Brownell (2005: 730).

### *Lagenorhynchus obscurus posidonia* (Philippi, 1893)

**Peruvian/Chilean Dusky Dolphin**

*Phocaena posidonia* Philippi, 1893: 9.

TYPE LOCALITY: Southern tip of South America. Harpooned at '48° 10' latit. sur i 77° lonjit. oeste, i era hembra'.

COMMENTS: Name not typically considered by other authors until recognised as a subspecies of *obscurus* by Harlin-Cognato (2010: 9) and followed by the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2011).

## *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841

*Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841: xxxiv, 169.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, 1804 [=*Lissodelphis peronii* (Lacépède, 1804)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Hershkovitz (1966: 56) to recognise this taxon.

*delphinapterus* Lesson, 1827c: 179.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, 1804 [=*Lissodelphis peronii* (Lacépède, 1804)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Taxon recognised by J. Gray (1846c: 36; 1866b: 276). Synonymised within *Lissodelphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 56), McKenna and Bell (1997: 385), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 354; 2005: 730).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804: xli, 243, the Beluga Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Monodontidae). Genus is currently recognised.

*Delphinaptera* Bowdich, 1821: 86, the Beluga Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Monodontidae). Emendation of *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804.

*Tursio* Wagler, 1830: 34.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, 1804 [=*Lissodelphis peronii* (Lacépède, 1804)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Lissodelphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 56), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 354; 2005: 730).

HOMONYMS:

*Tursio* Fleming, 1822b, the Sperm Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Physeteridae). Genus is a synonym of *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758. See individual entry.

*Tursio* J. Gray, 1843a, bottle-nosed dolphins of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Genus

is a synonym of *Tursiops* Gervais, 1855a. See individual entry.

*Leucorhamphus* Lilljeborg, 1861b: 4, 5.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Delphinapterus* Lesson 1827c.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Lissodelphis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 56), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 354; 2005: 730).

*Pachypleurus* Brandt, 1873a: 234.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, 1804 [=*Lissodelphis peronii* (Lacépède, 1804)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Delphinapterus*. Synonymised within *Lissodelphis* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 385).

HOMONYMS:

*Pachypleura* White, 1853: 27, longhorn beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera, Family Cerambycidae). Genus is a synonym of *Megopis* Audinet-Serville, 1832: 161.

*Pachypleura* Cornalia, 1854: 45, reptiles of the Class Reptilia (Order Sauropterygia, Family Pachypleurosauridae). Taxon is a homonym of *Neusticosaurus* Seeley, 1882: 350. See Sander (1989: 576) for synonymy.

*Archaeocetus* Sinzow, 1898: 125.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, 1804 [=*Lissodelphis peronii* (Lacépède, 1804)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Unnecessary replacement name for *Pachypleurus*. Synonymised within *Lissodelphis* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 385).

*Pristinicetus* Trouessart, 1898 [1898–1899]: 1071.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, 1804 [=*Lissodelphis peronii* (Lacépède, 1804)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Unnecessary replacement name for *Pachypleurus* Brandt (1873a), which is preoccupied by *Pachypleurus* White (1953: 27) a genus of coleopteran beetles. Synonymised within *Lissodelphis* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 385).

### ***Lissodelphis peronii*** (Lacépède, 1804)

**Southern Rightwhale Dolphin**

*Delphinus Peronii* Lacépède, 1804: xliii, 316.

TYPE LOCALITY: South of Tasmania, Australia. (Approx. 44°S, 144°E)

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Delphinapterus* by Lesson (1827c: 179) and J. Gray (1866b: 276), *Tursio* by True (1889: 78) and *Lissodelphis* by Palmer (1899d: 24).

*Delphinus leucoramphus* Lacépède, 1804: 316, footnote.

TYPE LOCALITY: Observed at sea north and east of 44°S, 141°W.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Péron's manuscript name for *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, 1804 (see Hershkovitz, 1966: 58). Synonymised within *peronii* by Hershkovitz (1966: 58), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 354; 2005: 731).

### ***Orcaella*** J. Gray, 1866

*Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b: 285.

TYPE SPECIES: *Orca brevirostris* J. Gray, 1866b: 285 [=*Orcaella brevirostris* (Owen in J. Gray, 1866b: 285)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Orca* and raised to generic rank by J. Gray (1868c: 7). Taxon included within Delphinidae by Hershkovitz (1966: 77), Heyning (1989a: 54), Lint *et al*. (1990: 17), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 731). *Orcaella* has been placed in the Subfamily Orcaellinae, within the Family Monodontidae, by Barnes *et al*. (1985: 26) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 389).

*Orcella* Anderson, 1871: 142, footnote.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Orcaella* J. Gray, 1866b.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Orcaella* by Palmer (1904: 478), Hershkovitz (1966: 77) and Stacey and Arnold (1999: 1).

### ***Orcaella heinsohni*** Beasley *et al.,* 2005

**Australian Snub-finned Dolphin**

*Orcaella heinsohni* Beasley *et al*., 2005: 365, 378.

TYPE LOCALITY: Horseshoe Bay, Magnetic Island, Queensland, Australia.

COMMENTS: Separated from *O. brevirostris* (J. Gray, 1866b: 285). The phylogenetic position of this species (as *O. brevirostris*) was explored by Arnold and Heinsohn (1996: 141) from a specimen collected in Queensland.

### ***Orcinus*** Fitzinger, 1860

*Orcinus* Fitzinger, 1860b: 204.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus orca* Linnaeus, 1758 [=*Orcinus orca* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Taxon reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 81).

*Orca* J. Gray, 1846b: 84.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus gladiator* Bonnaterre, 1789 (as *Orca gladiator*) [=*Orcinus orca* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by virtual tautonomy.

COMMENTS: Also described by J. Gray (1846b: 33). Synonymised within *Orcinus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 81), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 354; 2005: 731).

HOMONYMS:

*Orca* Wagler, 1830, bottle-nosed whales of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Ziphiidae). Genus is

a synonym of *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804. See individual entry.

*Ophysia* J. Gray, 1868c: 8.

TYPE SPECIES: *Orca capensis* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Orcinus orca* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Orca*. Synonymised within *Orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 81), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 354; 2005: 731).

*Gladiator* J. Gray, 1870e: 71.

TYPE SPECIES: *Orca stenorhyncha* J. Gray, 1870e [=*Orcinus orca* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Orca*. Synonymised within *Orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 81), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 354; 2005: 731).

HOMONYMS:

*Gladiator* Gistl (in Gistel & Bromme), 1850 [1847–1850]: 381, beetles of the Class Insecta (Order Coleoptera).

*Grampus* Iredale & Troughton, 1933: 28.

TYPE SPECIES: '*Delphinus grampus* Linn. =Hunter' [=*Delphinus grampus* de Blainville, 1817] [=*Orcinus orca* (Linnaeus, 1758)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Orcinus* by Hershkovitz (1961: 549; 1966: 81), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 739), Bannister (1988c: 206), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 354; 2005: 731).

HOMONYMS:

*Grampus* J. Gray, 1828, Risso's Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Currently accepted name. See individual entry.

## *Orcinus orca* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Killer Whale**

[*Delphinus*] *orca* Linnaeus, 1758: 77.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Oceano Europaeo'.

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Orcinus* by Palmer (1899d: 24) and *Grampus* by Iredale and Troughton (1933: 30). Reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 82), Ross (1984: 259), and Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1). No widely recognised subspecies according to Bannister *et al*. (1996: 107). It now seems evident that there are several undescribed species in this genus. Pitman and Ensor (2003: 131) distinguished three 'forms' in Antarctic waters, and Pitman *et al*. (2007: 43) described a fourth dwarf 'form' from Antarctica. Jefferson *et al*. (2008: 158–161) also described the different forms. LeDuc *et al*. (2008: 426) found that the existence of 'multiple' species seemed to be confirmed by mtDNA, and Morin *et al*. (2010: 908) produced convincing evidence of this, finding that three Antarctic species could be separated by complete mitochondrial genomes. Two unnamed 'subspecies' were recognised by Krahn *et al*. (2004: 16) and supported by Hoelzel *et al*. (2007: 1407), Perrin *et al*. (2009: 17) and Pitman *et al*. (2011: 303). Despite this accumulating evidence, Ford (2009: 650) suggested that it was unclear at present whether killer whale ecotypes represent a single species, multiple species, or subspecies. In fact, the evidence seems quite clear; Morin *et al*. (2010: 908) discussed in some detail the various 'ecotypes' that have been revealed over the last 30 years, supporting them using their complete mitochondrial genome sequences, and proposed that each 'ecotype' be elevated to species with some other types being recognised as subspecies pending additional data. Colour plates by Gorter (2011: 34) illustrated males and females of four 'ecotypes and forms' (plus a 'small type' of one of them) from the Southern Hemisphere, as well as five from the Northern Hemisphere. Each of these has its own preferred habitat, social organisation and diet, further corroborating the idea that they are distinct species. At least two names are available for Southern Hemisphere killer whales: certainly *glacialis* and *nanus*, and very likely also the names *capensis*, *victorini*, *magellanica*, *africana* and *tasmanica*. The name *antarctica* was based on a drawing, and may not be identifiable, although the name itself suggests it is another of these Southern Hemisphere killer whales. The name *nanus* was considered a *nomen nudum* by Rice (1998: 118), which was followed by Mead and Brownell (2005: 731), but the name was accompanied by a satisfactory description, so is available, and the stipulation that a type specimen be designated was not brought into the Code until the fourth edition (1999: 20, Art.16.4).

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Further research is need to confirm the identity of the different 'forms' of *Orcinus* and which of the available names corresponds to which of them; new species should be described for those presently without a name, after due consideration of the names presently assigned to synonymy.

*Delphinus serra* Borowski, 1781: 38.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Davis Strait, Spitzbergen.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 83), and Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*D. [elphinus] Gladiator* Bonnaterre, 1789: 23.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Spitzbergen, Davis Strait and New England Coast.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Orca* by J. Gray (1866b: 279) and others including Scott and Lord (1920b: 9). Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 83), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 355; 2005: 731).

*Delphinus Duhamelii* Lacépède, 1804: xliii, 314.

TYPE LOCALITY: France.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 83), and Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*Delphinus grampus* de Blainville, 1817: 168.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 83), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*Orca Capensis* J. Gray, 1846c: 34.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 283). Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 83), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 355; 2005: 731).

*Delphinus victorini* Grill, 1858: 21; Plate 1, Figs. 1–2.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Knysua River, west Cape Town, South Africa.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 83), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*O. [rca] Schlegelii* Lilljeborg, 1866b: 235.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, west coast of Norway.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 84), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*Orca magellanica* Burmeister, 1866b: 99; Plate 9, Fig. 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Arroyo de Cristiano Muerto, south of Cabo Corrientes, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 84), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*Orca Eschrichtii* Reinhardt, 1866: 188; Fig. page 187.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Kollefjord of Strömö, Faeroe Islands, Great Britain
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 84), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*Orca ater* Cope, 1869: 22.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific, north west coasts from Oregon to Aleuian Islands.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 84), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 355; 2005: 731).

*Orca rectipinna* Cope, 1869: 22; Figs. 15–16.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific, Coast of California, United States of America.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 84), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 355; 2005: 731).

*Orca stenorhyncha* J. Gray, 1870e: 71; Figs. 1–3.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, English coast.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 85), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*Orca pacifica* J. Gray, 1870e: 71, 76.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 85), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*Orca latirostris* J. Gray, 1870e: 76.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, coast of Essex, England.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 85), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*Orca africana* J. Gray, 1871a: vi, 91.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indian Ocean, Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 85), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*Orca tasmanica* J. Gray, 1871a: vi, 92.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tasmania, Australia.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 85), Bannister (1988c: 206), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*Orca minor* Malm, 1871: 80, 81.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Sweden.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Hershkovitz (1966: 85), Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*Orca antarctica* P. Fischer, 1876: 146.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.
COMMENTS: Based on a drawing. Synonymised within *orca* by Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1).

*[Grampus] orca* Iredale & Troughton, 1933: 30.

TYPE LOCALITY: Identification of *nomen nudum Delphinus grampus* 'Linn.' (J. Gray, 1828: 2).
COMMENTS: Name synonymised within *orca* by Bannister (1988c: 206) and Hershkovitz (1966: 82).

*Orca nanus* Mikhalev *et al*., 1981: 564.

TYPE LOCALITY: Antarctic waters.
COMMENTS: Synonymised within *orca* by Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1) and Mead and Brownell (2005: 731). As no holotype was designated for this taxon it was recognised as a *nomen nudum* by the International Whaling Commission (1982: 625), which was followed by Rice (1998: 118), and Pitman and Ensor (2003: 131), but this is incorrect: until 2000, in the Fourth Edition of the Code (ICZN, 1999), a type specimen was not required in order for a name to be available. Careful comparison of the description, the localities and other data should enable this name to be identified with one of the four or five Southern Hemisphere 'forms'.

*O. [rcinus] glacialis* Berzin & Vladimirov, 1982: 31.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indian Ocean sector of Antarctic.

COMMENTS: Described again in greater detail by Berzin and Vladimirov (1983: 288). Doubt over the validity of this taxon as a separate species was made by Miyazaki (1992: 48) and it was synonymised within *orca* by Heyning and Dahlheim (1988: 1), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 731). Taxon discussed by Pitman and Ensor (2003: 131) who noted that much more descriptive detail was provided in the description of *glacialis* and that the authors designated a holotype and five paratypes at the Pacific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, TINRO, Vladivostok, although Pitman and Ensor (2003: 131) advised that apparently all of the specimens were subsequently discarded.

## ***Peponocephala*** Nishiwaki & Norris, 1966

*Peponocephala* Nishiwaki & Norris, 1966: 95.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Electra* J. Gray, 1866b.

COMMENTS: Formerly included within *Lagenorhynchus* (e.g. Mead & Brownell, 2005: 731). Molecular clock dates (McGowen *et al*. 2009: 898; Nishida *et al*. 2007: 727; McGowen 2011: 349) for the separation of this genus and *Globicephala* seem to be well within the Pliocene and its separation from *G. melas* postdates that of *Feresa*; the generic status of *Peponocephala* seems thus very insecure.

*Electra* J. Gray, 1866b: 268.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lagenorhynchus electra* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Peponocephala electra* (J. Gray, 1846c)] by tautonomy.

COMMENTS: Also named by J. Gray (1866h: 216). Described as a subgenus of *Lagenorhynchus*, but raised to generic rank by J. Gray (1868c: 7). Formerly synonymised in *Lagenorhynchus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 60), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 355), but placed within *Peponocephala* by Mead and Brownell (2005: 731).

HOMONYMS:

*Electra* Lamouroux, 1816: 120, bryozoans of the Phylum Bryozoa (Class Gymnolaemata, Order Cheilostomata, Family Electridae). Currently accepted name. See Hayward (2011).

*Electra* Stephens, 1829a: 44, 1829b: 238, 1829c: 135, moths of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Geometridae). Genus is a synonym of *Pelurga* Hübner, 1825 [1816–1826]: 335.

*Electra* Curtis, 1836: 603, geometer moths of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Geometridae). Genus is a synonym of *Electrophaes* Prout, 1923: 197. See Prout (1923: 197).

*Electra* Loew, 1845: 57, flies of the Class Insecta (Order Diptera, Family Rachiceridae). Genus is a synonym of *Paleorachicerus* Nagatomi, 1970: 420.

*Electra* Albers, 1850: 194, land snails of the Phylum Mollusca (Class Gastropoda, Family Subulinidae). Genus is a synonym of *Glessula* Martens, 1860: 254.

### ***Peponocephala electra*** (J. Gray, 1846)

**Melon-headed Whale**

*Lagenorhynchus Electra* J. Gray, 1846c: 35; Plate 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Included in *Lagenorynchus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 69). Transferred to the newly created genus *Peponocephala* by Nishiwaki and Norris (1966: 95), and followed by subsequent authors including van Bree and Cadenat (1968: 193) and Bryden *et al*. (1977: 180).

*Lagenorhynchus Asia* J. Gray, 1846c: 35; Plate 14.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *electra* by Hershkovitz (1966: 70), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 731).

*Delphinus (Lagenorhynchus) fusiformis* Owen, 1866b: 22; Plate 5, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indian Ocean, Madras, India.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *electra* by Hershkovitz (1966: 70), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 355; 2005: 731).

*Delphinus pectoralis* Peale, 1848: 32; Plate 5, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific, Hilo Bay, Hawaii, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *electra* by Hershkovitz (1966: 70), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 355; 2005: 731).

## ***Pseudorca*** Reinhardt, 1862

*Pseudorca* Reinhardt, 1862: 151

TYPE SPECIES: *Phocaena crassidens* Owen, 1846 (as *Pseudorca crassidens*) [=*Pseudorca crassidens* (Owen, 1846)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 290), Hershkovitz (1966: 78) and subsequent authors, but molecular clock dates (McGowen *et al*. 2009: 898; Nishida *et al*. 2007: 727; McGowen 2011: 353) for the separation of this genus and *Globicephala* seem to be well within the Pliocene.

*Neoorca* J. Gray, 1871e: 80.

TYPE SPECIES: *Orca meridionalis* Flower, 1865b (as *Pseudorca meridionalis* J. Gray, 1866b: 291) [=*Pseudorca crassidens* (Owen, 1846)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Pseudorca*. Synonymised within *Pseudorca* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 63), Hershkovitz (1966: 78), Bannister (1988c: 207), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 355; 2005: 731).

### ***Pseudorca crassidens*** (Owen, 1846)

**False Killer Whale**

*Phocaena crassidens* Owen, 1846: 516; Fig. 213.

TYPE LOCALITY: Lincolnshire fens, near Stanford, England. (subfossil).

COMMENTS: Transferred to *Pseudorca* by Reinhardt (1862: 151), and followed by J. Gray (1866b: 290), Hershkovitz (1966: 79) and most subsequent authors.

*Orca meridionalis* Flower, 1865b: 420; Figs. 1–2.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Pseudorca* by J. Gray (1866b: 291), but synonymised within *crassidens* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 63), Hershkovitz (1966: 80), Bannister (1988c: 207), Mead and Brownell (1993: 355; 2005: 732) and Stacey *et al*. (1994: 1).

*Orca destructor* Cope, 1866: 293.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, Piura, off Paita, Peru.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *crassidens* by Hershkovitz (1966: 80), Mead and Brownell (1993: 355; 2005: 732) and Stacey *et al*. (1994: 1).

*Globicephalus Grayi* Burmeister, 1869: 367.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Golfo de Somborombón, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Mead and Brownell (1993: 355; 2005: 732). Synonymised within *crassidens* by Hershkovitz (1966: 80) and Stacey *et al*. (1994: 1).

*Pseudorca? mediterranea* Giglioli, 1882: 289.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea.

COMMENTS: Not considered by Mead and Brownell (1993: 355; 2005: 732). Synonymised within *crassidens* by Hershkovitz (1966: 80) and Stacey *et al*. (1994: 1).

### ***Sousa*** J. Gray, 1866

*Sousa* J. Gray, 1866h: 213.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus (Steno?) lentiginosus* Owen, 1866b: 20 (as *Steno lentiginosus*) [=*Sousa chinensis* (Osbeck, 1765: 337)] by subsequent designation. See Iredale and Troughton (1934: 67).

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Steno* J. Gray, 1846c. Genus synonymised within *Sotalia* J. Gray, 1866b: 401 by Hershkovitz (1966: 18) but recognised by various authors including Bannister (1988c: 207) and Bannister *et al*. (1996: 58) who suggested the genus is in need of review, and that there may be several species in addition to *Sousa chinensis* (Osbeck, 1765: 337). Rice (1998: 102–103) recognised three species in the genus including *Sousa chinensis* (Osbeck, 1765: 337), *Sousa plumbea* (G. Cuvier, 1829a: 288) and *Sousa teuszii* (Kükenthal, 1892: 442). Jefferson and Van Waerebeek (2004: 3) undertook morphological studies and found that *chinensis* and *teuszii* were clearly distinct and that *plumbea* may also be valid. Mead and Brownell (2005: 732), however, took a more conservative approach and only recognised *chinensis* and *teuszii* as distinct species. More recently there has been increasing clarity of the different taxa that should be recognised with support for the recognition of three species discussed above and an undescribed species from Australian waters. Studies in support of this arrangement include those of Frère *et al*. (2008: 259, 263), who used mitochondrial DNA, and Mendez *et al*. (2013: 5936) using both genetic sequence and morphologic data. Subsequently Jefferson and Rosenbaum (2014: 1494) formally revised the genus and recognised *chinensis*, *plumbea* and *teuszii* as distinct species, and named the species that occurs from northern Australia to southern New Guinea as *Sousa sahulensis*. With respect to the genus *Sousa* we are reluctant to recognise it because it is nested within the *Delphis/Tursiops/Stenella* radiation according to molecular data (Cunha *et al*., 2011: 3; McGowen, 2011: 349; Hassanin *et al*., 2012: 37), and we do so only because (as indicated above, under Delphinidae) the entire small-dolphin complex is in urgent need of revision.

### ***Sousa sahulensis*** Jefferson & Rosenbaum, 2014

**Australian Hump-backed Dolphin**

*Sousa sahulensis* Jefferson & Rosenbaum, 2014: 1501, 1526.

TYPE LOCALITY: Saunders Beach, near Townsville, North Queensland, Australia. (19°09′20″S, 146°36′26″E)

COMMENTS: The Australian species has historically been recognised as *Sousa chinensis* (Osbeck, 1765: 337) but see the discussion above under *Sousa*.

*Sousa queenslandensis* Gaskin, 1972: 124.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not provided.

COMMENTS: Taxon named by Gaskin (1972) who suggested the animals found in Queensland may be a species or subspecies new to science, for which the name *Sousa queenslandensis* might be considered. However, as no biological description of the animal was provided, the name is a *nomen nudum* (Jefferson & Rosenbaum, 2014: 1498, 1526).

### ***Stenella*** J. Gray, 1866

*Stenella* J. Gray, 1866h: 213.

TYPE SPECIES: *Steno attenuatus* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Stenella attenuatus* (J. Gray, 1846c)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Steno* J. Gray, 1846c. Reviewed by Perrin (1975: 1) and Perrin *et al*. (1981: 583; 1987: 99). Opinion 1660 of the ICZN (1991: 277) conserved *Stenella* J. Gray, 1866h. As all recent studies indicate that *Stenella* is polyphyletic (see LeDuc *et al*., 1999:

619; Charlton *et al*., 2011: 11, 15; McGowan, 2011: 353; Hassanin *et al*. 2012: 37), we are very reluctant to recognise the genus here, but do so, as explained earlier, pending an urgently needed total revision of the small-dolphin complex.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Further research required to resolve the interrelationships between the species formerly ascribed to *Stenella*.

*Clymene* J. Gray, 1864c: 237.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus euphrosyne* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Stenella coeruleoalba* (Meyen, 1833)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Delphinus* Linnaeus, 1758. Raised to generic rank by J. Gray (1866h: 214). Synonymised within *Stenella* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 65), Hershkovitz (1966: 25), McKenna and Bell (1997: 385), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

HOMONYMS:

*Clymene* Oken, 1807: 1168, worms of the Class Polychaeta. *Nomen dubium* (arbitrary confused usages). See Read (2012).

*Clymene* Oken, 1815: 378, worms of the Class Polychaeta. *Nomen dubium* (arbitrary confused usages). See Read (2012).

*Clymene* Savigny, in Lamarck, 1818: 339, bamboo worms of the Class Polychaeta (Subclass Scolecida, Family Maldanidae). *Nomen dubium*. See Read and Fauchald (2012).

*Clymene* Savigny, 1822: 63, worms of the Phylum Annelida (Class Polychaeta, Family Maldanidae).

*Clymene* Chambers, 1873: 114, caddis flies of the Class Insecta (Order Trichoptera, Family Hydroptilidae). Genus is a synonym of *Orthotrichia* Eaton, 1873: 141.

*Euphrosyne* J. Gray, 1866h: 214.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus euphrosyne* J. Gray, 1846c [=*Stenella coeruleoalba* (Meyen, 1833)] by tautonomy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Clymene* J. Gray, 1864c. Synonymised within *Stenella* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 65), Hershkovitz (1966: 25), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

HOMONYMS:

*Euphrosyne* Meigen, 1800: 16, flies of the Class Insecta (Order Diptera, Family Mycetophilidae). *Macrocera* Meigen, 1803: 261 was a change of name. See Coquillett (1910: 542, 564).

*Euphrosyne* Buchecker, 1876: Plate 19, moths of the Class Insecta (Order Lepidoptera, Family Castniidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Xanthocastnia* Houlbert, 1918: 63, 71, 257, 262.

*Euphrosyne* Savigny, 1822: 63, worms of the Phylum Annelida (Class Polychaeta, Order Aciculata, Family Euphrosinidae).

*Clymenia* J. Gray, 1868c: 6.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Clymene* J. Gray, 1864c.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Clymene* by Palmer (1904: 191) and within *Stenella* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 66) and Hershkovitz (1966: 25).

HOMONYMS:

*Clymenia* Savi, 1817, a genus of 'vermes' that was an obsolete taxon used by Linnaeus.

*Clymenia* Münster, 1832: 489, ammonites of the Phylum Mollusca (Class Cephalopoda, Order Clymeniida, Family Clymeniidae). Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Clymenea* Münster, 1830: 78.

† *Clymenia* Bronn, 1835: 334, of the Class Cephalopoda. *Incertae sedis*.

*Clymenia* Örsted, 1844: 79, worms of the Class Polychaeta (Order Sabellida, Family Oweniidae). See Fauchald (2012).

*Micropia* J. Gray, 1868c: 6.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1866b (as *Clymenia stenorhyncha*) [=*Stenella longirostris* (J. Gray, 1828)] by virtual tautonomy and monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Clymenia* (J. Gray, 1868c). Synonymised within *Stenella* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 66), Hershkovitz (1966: 25), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

*Fretidelphis* Iredale & Troughton, 1934: ix, 65.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus roseiventris* Wagner, 1946 [=*Stenella longirostris roseiventris* (Wagner, 1846)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Proposed as subgenus of *Steno* J. Gray, 1846c. Synonymised within *Stenella* by Hershkovitz (1966: 26), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

*Prodelphinus* Gervais, 1880: 604; Plate 38.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Clymenia* J. Gray, 1868c.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Stenella* by Hershkovitz (1966: 26), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

## *Stenella attenuata* (J. Gray, 1846)

**Pantropical Spotted Dolphin**

## *Stenella attenuata attenuata* (J. Gray, 1846)

**Offshore Pantropical Spotted Dolphin**

*Steno attenuatus* J. Gray, 1846c: 44.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not given, unknown (possibly India, see J. Gray, 1843a: 105).

COMMENTS: Placed in the genus *Stenella* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 66). Synonymised within *Delphinus dubia* G. Cuvier, 1812: 14, by Hershkovitz (1966: 32). Reviewed by Ross (1984: 352) and Perrin *et al*. (1987: 149). Opinion 1660 of the ICZN (1991: 277) conserved *attenuata* J. Gray, 1846c and suppressed *velox* G. Cuvier, 1829a, *pseudodelphis* Schlegel, 1841 and *brevimanus* Wagner, 1846. Specific

name *attenuata* added to the Official List of Specific Names (J. Smith, 2001: 8). Recognised as the subspecies that occurs within Australian waters by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 841).

*Delphinus attenuatus* J. Gray, 1843: 105.

TYPE LOCALITY: ? India.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nudum*. Synonymised within *dubia* by Hershkovitz (1966: 32).

*D.[elphinus] dubius* G. Cuvier, 1812: 14.

TYPE LOCALITY: There is no holotype specimen.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank by Hershkovitz (1966: 31). The name *Delphinus dubius* was considered a *nomen nudum* by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 111).

*delphinus malayanus* Lesson, 1827c: 184; Plate 9, Fig. 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Karaimata Strait, between Java and Borneo. There is no holotype specimen.

COMMENTS: Species name recognised within *Steno* by J. Gray (1866b: 232) and within *Prodelphis* by True (1889: 67). Subsequently synonymised within *Stenella dubia* (G. Cuvier, 1812: 14) by Hershkovitz (1966: 32), reduced to a *nomen nudum* by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 111) and it synonymised within *Stenella attenuata* by Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

*D.[elphinus] velox* G. Cuvier, 1829a: 288.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ceylon [=Sri Lanka].

COMMENTS: Suppressed by Opinion 1660 of the ICZN (1991: 277). Synonymised *dubia* by Hershkovitz (1966: 32) and *attenuata* by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 149), Perrin (2001: 1), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

*Delphinus capensis* Rapp, 1837: 31.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *malayanus* by J. Gray (1866b: 232). Synonymised within *Delphinus dubius* G. Cuvier, 1812 [=*Stenella attenuatus* (J. Gray, 1846c)] by Hershkovitz (1966: 34) and within *attenuata* by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 149), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus capensis* J. Gray, 1828, the Long-beaked Common Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Recognised as described. See Mead and Brownell (2005: 727). See individual entry.

*Delphinus capensis* G. Cuvier, 1829: 289, Heaviside's Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Name appears to be a synonym of *Cephalorhynchus heavisidii* (J. Gray, 1828: 2). See Hershkovitz (1966: 76).

*Delphinus pseudodelphis* Wiegmann in Wagner, 1846: Plate 358.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not given.

COMMENTS: The year of publication of the volume in which this name exists has been unstable with authors including Sherborn (1892: 592; 1927: 3674, see '*loriger*' entry), Heyning and Perrin (1994: 22 – see '*loriger*' entry), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733) giving the publication date as 1846. In contrast Hershkovitz (1966: 32) and Perrin *et al*. (1987: 112) gave the year of publication as 1840. Also note that when Schlegel (1841: 22) referred to this taxon he gave the author as 'Wiegmann im Wagner' and referred to Plate 358 so the name must have already been published. Taxon synonymised within *dubia* by Hershkovitz (1966: 32) and within *attenuatus* by True (1889: 67), Perrin *et al*. (1987: 113, 149), Perrin (2001: 1), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

*Delphinus pseudodelphis* Schlegel, 1841: 22.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not given.

COMMENTS: Suppressed by Opinion 1660 of the ICZN (1991: 277) and discussed by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 112–113).

*Delphinus Rappii* L. Reichenbach, 1845: 12; Plate 18, Fig. 57.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Cape of Good Hope.

COMMENTS: It was described earlier by Rapp (1837: 31) under '*Delphinus capensis* J. Gray [1828]' but it is not the same species as the holotype of *D. capensis* J. Gray, 1828, which was a specimen of *D. delphis* (Hershkovitz, 1966: 34). Synonymised within *malayanus* by J. Gray (1866b: 232). Perrin *et al*. (1987: 113) believed that Hershkovitz (1966: 34) was not justified in including the name in the synonymy of *Stenella dubia* and suggested that until the holotype skull can be critically examined the species should remain *incertae sedis*. Perrin *et al*. (1987: 113) also suggested that as the name has not been used since 1846 it should be considered a *nomen oblitum*, although the Fourth Edition of the Code recalls that such a name is still potentially available.

*D. [elphinus] brevimanus* Wagner, 1846: 427; Plate 361, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indian Ocean, near Singapore.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Steno* by J. Gray (1866b: 236). Considered a *nomen oblitum* by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 114). Suppressed by Opinion 1660 of the ICZN (1991: 277). Synonymised within *malayanus* by True (1889: 67), *dubia* by Hershkovitz (1966: 33) and *attenuatus* by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 149), Perrin (2001: 1), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

*Delphinus albirostratus* Peale, 1848: 34.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pacific Ocean, near Phoenix Islands (2°47′5″S, 174°13′W)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Stenella coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 29) and within *attenuatus* by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 150), Perrin (2001: 1), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

*Delphinus? microbrachium* J. Gray, 1850: viii, 119.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Sea?

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Delphinus dubius* G. Cuvier, 1812 [=*Stenella attenuatus* (J. Gray, 1846c)] by Hershkovitz (1966: 34). Considered a *nomen oblitum* by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 114). Synonymised within *attenuatus* by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 149) and Perrin (2001: 1).

*Steno capensis* J. Gray, 1865d: 522.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Pacific, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Delphinus dubius* G. Cuvier, 1812 [=*Stenella attenuatus* (J. Gray, 1846c)] by Hershkovitz (1966: 34) and *attenuatus* by True (1889: 67), Perrin *et al*. (1987: 150) and Perrin (2001: 1).

*Clymene punctata* J. Gray, 1866i: 738.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Cape Verde, West Africa. (16°40′N., 21°W)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Delphinus dubius* G. Cuvier, 1812 [=*Stenella attenuatus* (J. Gray, 1846c)] by Hershkovitz (1966: 34), *attenuatus* by True (1889: 67), Perrin *et al*. (1987: 150), Perrin (2001: 1), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

*Steno consimilis* Malm, 1871: 104; Plate 6, Fig. 53.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indian Ocean, Madagascar.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *longirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 40) and *attenuatus* by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 150), Perrin (2001: 1), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 733).

### Φ *Stenella attenuata graffmani* (Lönnberg, 1934)

**Coastal Pantropical Spotted Dolphin**

Φ *Prodelphinus graffmani* Lönnberg, 1934: 1; Plate 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: 20 miles north of the port of Acapulco, Mexico.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank within *Stenella* by Hershkovitz (1966: 37) but placed within *attenuatus* by Perrin *et al*. (1987: 150). Recognised as a subspecies of *attenuatus* by Rice (1998: 108), Perrin (2001: 1), Mead and Brownell (2005: 733), and Perrin *et al*. (2009: 12). Further research is still needed to determine the status of this taxon.

### *Stenella coeruleoalba* (Meyen, 1833)

**Striped Dolphin**

*Delphinus coeruleo-albus* Meyen, 1833: 609; Plate 43.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Río de la Plata, east coast of South America.

COMMENTS: Included within *Lagenorhynchus* by J. Gray (1866b: 268) and within *Stenella* by Hershkovitz (1966: 27) and many recent authors. Reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 27), Perrin *et al*. (1981: 584, 592), Ross (1984: 337), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1). No subspecies formally recognised (Bannister *et al*., 1996: 84).

*Delphinus Styx* J. Gray, 1846c: 39; Plate 21.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Delphinus* by J. Gray (1866b: 250). Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 28), Mead and Brownell (1993: 356; 2005: 733), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Delphinus Euphrosyne* J. Gray, 1846c: 40; Plate 22.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unspecified. Hershkovitz (1966: 28) give locations as North Atlantic, England and South Atlantic, Río de La Plata, mouth Buenos Aires, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Delphinus* by J. Gray (1866b: 251). Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 28), Mead and Brownell (1993: 356; 2005: 733), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Del. [phinus] Holböllii* Nilsson, 1847: 595.

TYPE LOCALITY: Greenland.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by van Bree (1973: 129), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Delphinus lateralis* Peale, 1848: 35; Plate 8, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific. (13°58′N, 161°22′W)

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Delphinus* by J. Gray (1866b: 254). Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 29), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Delphinus Tethyos* Gervais, 1853: 150; Plate 1, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: 'Mediterranee'. Location given as Valreas, mouth of the Orb River, Herault, North Atlantic, France by Hershkovitz (1966: 30).

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Delphinus* by J. Gray (1866b: 251). Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 30), Mead and Brownell (1993: 356; 2005: 733), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Delphinus marginatus* Pucheran, 1856: 545; Plate 25.

TYPE LOCALITY: Atlantic Ocean, 'Dieppe', France.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Delphinus* by J. Gray (1866b: 245). Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 30), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Delphinus mediterraneus* Loche, 1860: 475; Plate 22, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Algeria.

COMMENTS: Placed in synonymy with *Delphinus frontalis* (G. Cuvier, 1829: 288) by Hershkovitz (1966: 36) and

by E. Hall (1981: 880), although Perrin *et al*. (1987: 114) considered that Loche's description of the colour pattern identifies the type specimen as a striped dolphin, *Delphinus coeruleoalba* Meyen, 1833. Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*[Delphinus] asthenops* Cope, 1865b: 200.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 356; 2005: 733), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Delphinus crotaphiscus* Cope, 1865b: 200.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a distinct species within *Stenella* by Hershkovitz (1966: 31). Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 356; 2005: 733), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Tursio Dorcides* J. Gray, 1866b: 400.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 30), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Clymene dorides* J. Gray, 1866h: 214.

TYPE LOCALITY: Renaming of *Tursio dorcides* J. Gray, 1866b.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 30), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Clymenia euphrosynoides* J. Gray, 1868c: 6; Plate 31.

TYPE LOCALITY: Renaming of *Delphinus euphrosyne* J. Gray, 1846c.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 30), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Clymenia Burmeisteri* Malm, 1871: 63; Plate 6, Fig. 54.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Brazil.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 30), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Clymenia Novae Zealandiae* Hector, 1873a: 159; Plate 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: Waikanae, New Zealand.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Prodelphis Petersii* Lütken, 1889: 40, 43; Figure.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indian Ocean.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 30), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

*Delphinus amphitriteus* Philippi, 1893: 7; Plate 1, Fig. 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Atlantic Ocean. (29°15′S)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *coeruleoalba* by Hershkovitz (1966: 31), and F. Archer and Perrin (1999: 1).

## *Stenella longirostris* (J. Gray, 1828)

**Spinner Dolphin**

## *Stenella longirostris longirostris* (J. Gray, 1828)

**Gray's Spinner Dolphin**

*Delphinus longirostris* J. Gray, 1828: 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank included *Fretidelphis roseiventris* (Wagner, 1846). Recognised within *Delphinus* by J. Gray (1866b: 241) and transferred to *Clymenia* by Flower (1884: 499) and *Prodelphinus* by Flower (1885: vi, 31). Species placed within *Stenella* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 66), Hershkovitz (1966: 37) and Mead and Brownell (1993: 356; 2005: 734). Reviewed by Ross (1984: 364), Perrin (1990: 453; 1998: 1) and Perrin *et al*. (1999: 1029) who recognised a dwarf form from the Gulf of Thailand. The supposed subspecies of this species are badly in need of revision.

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus longirostris* G. Cuvier, 1829a, the Indo-Pacific Common Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Name is a junior synonym of *Delphinus capensis tropicalis* van Bree, 1971. See individual entry.

*Delphinus Alope* J. Gray, 1846c: Plate 32.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Delphinus* by J. Gray (1850: 118; 1866b: 252). Synonymised within *longirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 38), Mead and Brownell (1993: 356; 2005: 734), and Perrin (1998: 1).

*Delphinus microps* J. Gray, 1846c: 42.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Recognised by J. Gray (1866b: 240). Synonymised within *longirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 39), Mead and Brownell (1993: 356; 2005: 734), and Perrin (1998: 1).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus microps* Burmeister, 1866b, Long-beaked Common of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Name is a synonym of *Delphinus capensis* Gray, 1828. See individual entry.

*Delphinus stenorhynchus* J. Gray, 1866b: 396.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *longirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 40), Mead and Brownell (1993: 356) and Perrin (1998: 1). Not discussed by Mead and Brownell (1993; 2005).

*Prodelphis longirostris kunitomoi* Ogawa, 1950: 73, 85.

TYPE LOCALITY: Goto Islands, southwest Kyushu, Japan.

COMMENTS: Recognised as a *nomen nudum* by Nishiwaki (1957: 151). Synonymised within *longirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 40) and Perrin (1998: 1). Not discussed by Mead and Brownell (1993; 2005).

### Φ *Stenella longirostris centroamericana* Perrin, 1990

**Central American Spinner Dolphin**

Φ *Stenella longirostris centroamericana* Perrin, 1990: 461.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gulf of Nicoya, Pacific coast of Costa Rica. (9°47′N, 85°42′W)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *longirostris* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 356). Recognised as a subspecies by Perrin (1998: 1), Mead and Brownell (2005: 734), and Perrin *et al*. (2009: 13).

### Φ *Stenella longirostris orientalis* Perrin, 1990

**Eastern Spinner Dolphin**

Φ *Stenella longirostris orientalis* Perrin, 1990: 457.

TYPE LOCALITY: Approx. 120 km off the coast of Guatemala in the eastern tropical Pacific.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *longirostris* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 356). Recognised as a subspecies by Perrin, 1998: 1), Mead and Brownell (2005: 734) and Perrin *et al*. (2009a: 12). Not recognised by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 844).

### *Stenella longirostris roseiventris* (Wagner, 1846)

**Dwarf Spinner Dolphin**

*Delphinus roseiventris* Wagner, 1846: Plate 360.

TYPE LOCALITY: Torres Strait.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Steno* by J. Gray (1866b: 233). Synonymised within *longirostris* by Hershkovitz (1966: 39), Mead and Brownell (1993: 356; 2005: 734), and Perrin (1998: 1). Recognised as a subspecies of *longirostris* by Perrin (1999: 1029, 1048), who redescribed this taxon, and by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 844), Perrin *et al*. (2009: 13), and the Society for Marine Mammalogy (2011).

## *Steno* J. Gray, 1846

*Steno* J. Gray, 1846c: 30, 43.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus rostratus* G. Cuvier, 1812: 9 (as *Steno rostratus*) [=*Steno bredanensis* (G. Cuvier, 1828)]. See Hershkovitz (1966: 15).

COMMENTS: Taxon reviewed by Hershkovitz (1966: 15).

*Glyphidelphis* Gervais, 1859: 301.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus rostratus* G. Cuvier, 1823a: 278 [=*Steno bredanensis* (G. Cuvier, 1828)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Steno* by Hershkovitz (1966: 15) and McKenna and Bell (1997: 385).

*Stenopontistes* de Miranda-Ribeiro, 1936: 3, 19, 42.

TYPE SPECIES: *Stenopontistes zambezicus* de Miranda-Ribeiro, 1936 [=*Steno bredanensis* (G. Cuvier, 1828)] by original designation.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Steno* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 385) and within *Sousa* by Mead and Brownell (2005: 732).

### *Steno bredanensis* (G. Cuvier, 1828)

**Rough-toothed Dolphin**

*Delphinus bredanensis* G. Cuvier in Lesson, 1828d: 206.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coast of France.

COMMENTS: *Nomen nova pro Delphinus rostratus* G. Cuvier, 1812. See Schevill (1987b: 78) for further taxonomic notes. No subspecies recognised by Bannister *et al*. (1996: 55) or Mead and Brownell (2005: 734).

*[Delphinus] rostrata* G. Cuvier, 1812: 9.

TYPE LOCALITY: Coast of France.

COMMENTS: Name recognised by Desmarest, 1817f: 160, who recognised the author as G. Cuvier and give the type locality as Paimpol, Brittany, France. Name, with Desmarest (1817f: 160) as the author, synonymised within *bredanensis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 15), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 357; 2005: 734).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus Rostratus* Shaw, 1801: 514, the Ganges River Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Platanistidae). Currently recognised as *Platanista gangetica* (Roxburgh, 1803: 171). See Hershkovitz (1966: 14), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 738).

*[Delphinus] frontatus* G. Cuvier, 1823a: 278.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Steno* by J. Gray (1866b: 233). Synonymised within *bredanensis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 17), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 357; 2005: 734).

*Delphinus compressus* J. Gray, 1843a: 105.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: *nomen nudum*. Recognised within *Steno* by J. Gray (1866b: 234). Synonymised within *bredanensis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 17), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 357; 2005: 734).

*Steno compressus* J. Gray, 1846: 43; Plate 27.

TYPE LOCALITY: Unknown.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *bredanensis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 17).

*Delphinus (Steno) perspicillatus* Peters, 1877a: 360; Plates 2–3.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic. (32°29′S, 2°1′W)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within bredanensis by Hershkovitz (1966: 17), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 357; 2005: 734).

## ***Tursiops*** Gervais, 1855

*Tursiops* Gervais, 1855a: 323.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nomen novum* for *Tursio* J. Gray, 1843a.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic history of Australian species assigned to *Tursiops* was discussed by Bannister (1988c: 209) and Ross and Cockcroft (1990: 101), who concluded that only one species, *T. truncatus*, occurs in Australian waters. Mead and Brownell (1993: 357) also proposed that only one species be recognised. More recent morphological studies by Hale *et al*. (2000: 101) concluded that two distinct forms were present in Australian waters, a large unspotted dolphin (*T. truncatus*) living in waters deeper than 30m and a small, spotted one (*T.* cf. *aduncus*) living in waters shallower than 30m and this was subsequent confirmed by genetic tests by Möller and Berereay (2001: 249) and further osteological examination by Kemper (2004: 29), though Hale in personal communications to Kemper (2004: 30) referred them to cf. *aduncus* and cf. *truncatus*, pending further research. Two species were provisionally recognised by Mead and Brownell (2005: 734). It seems evident that there are undescribed species (Natoli *et al*., 2004: 363; Charleton *et al*., 2006: 173, 177; Möller *et al*., 2008: 678). As all recent studies indicate that *Tursiops* is polyphyletic (see LeDuc *et al*., 1999: 619; Charlton *et al*., 2011: 11, 15; Hassanin *et al*. 2012: 37), we recognise the genus here with considerable reluctance, as explained earlier under *Delphinus*.

*Tursio* J. Gray, 1843a: xxiii, 105.

TYPE LOCALITY: *Delphinus truncatus* Montagu, 1821 [= *Tursiops truncatus* (Montagu, 1821)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Tursiops* by Iredale and Troughton (1934: 68), Hershkovitz (1966: 47), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 734).

HOMONYMS:

*Tursio* Fleming, 1822b, the Sperm Whale of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Delphinidae). Genus is a synonym of *Physeter* Linnaeus, 1758: 76. See individual entry.

*Tursio* Wagler, 1830: 34, the Southern Rightwhale Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Genus is a synonym of *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841. See individual entry.

*Gudamu* J. Gray, 1868c: 6.

TYPE SPECIES: *Delphinus gadamu* Owen, 1866b: 17 (as *Clymenia gudamu* [sic]) [= *Tursiops aduncus* (Ehrenberg, 1833)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Taxon described as a subgenus of *Clymenia* by J. Gray (1868c: 6). Synonymised within *Tursiops* by Hershkovitz (1966: 48), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 734).

## ***Tursiops aduncus*** (Ehrenberg, 1833)

**Indo-Pacific Bottle-nosed Dolphin**

*Delphinus aduncus* Ehrenberg, 1833: 6, footnote 1 of *Herpestes leucurus* entry.

TYPE LOCALITY: Belhosse Island, Dahlak Archipelago, Eritrea.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *truncatus* by many authors including Ross and Cockcroft (1990: 124), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 357). Hershkovitz (1966: 48) and Bannister *et al*. (1996: 71) recognised this as a subspecies of *truncatus*. Species recognised by LeDuc and Curry (1997: 393), Rice (1998: 106), Mead and Brownell (2005: 734) and most subsequent authors. Also supported by morphological studies of Wang *et al*. (1999: 1603; 2000a: 1157; 2000b: 147) who clearly distinguished this species from *Tursiops truncatus*. These observations were also supported by Hale *et al*. (2000: 101). In contrast to these conclusions Natoli *et al*. (2004: 363) suggested *aduncus* was polytypic, which has not been widely accepted, and LeDuc *et al*. (1999: 619) who suggested that *aduncus* is most closely related to *Stenella frontalis* (G. Cuvier, 1829a: 288), which is inconsistent with the osteological characters. The presence of *aduncus* off eastern Australia was confirmed by Möller and Beheregaray (2001: 249).

*Tursiops nuuanu* R. Andrews, 1911a: 233; Plate 10.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Pacific, Santa Catalina Island, Gulf of California, United States of America. (12°N, 120°W)

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *aduncus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 50), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 357).

*Tursiops tursio* Ihering, 1893: 104.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Canal do Norte, near the Rio Grande; Rio Grande do Sul.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *aduncus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 51), but not considered by Mead and Brownell (1993: 734).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus tursio* Fabricius, 1780: 49, dolphins of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae?). *Incertae sedis*. See Hershkovitz (1966: 199).

*Delphinus tursio* Bonnaterre, 1789, the Common Bottle-nosed Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla,

Family Delphinindae). Taxon is a synonym of *Delphinus truncatus* Montagu, 1821. See individual entry.

*Tursiops tursio* Scott & Lord, 1920a (part), the Burrunan Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Taxon is a synonym of *Tursiops australis* Charlton-Robb *et al*., 2011. See individual entry.

*Tursiops tursio* Ihering, 1893, the Indo-Pacific Bottle-nosed Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Name is a synonym of *Delphinus aduncus* Ehrenberg, 1833. See individual entry.

## ***Tursiops australis*** Charlton-Robb *et al.,* 2011

**Burrunan Bottle-nosed Dolphin**

*Tursiops australis* Charlton-Robb *et al*., 2011: 1, 13; Figs. 4–5.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hobblers Bridge, North Esk River 5 km upstream from Tamar River, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Previously published as the female of the southern form of *Tursiops tursio* by Scott and Lord (1920a) and later ascribed to *Tursiops maugeanus* Iredale and Troughton, 1934: 68. Further support for the recognition of this species was given by Moura *et al*. (2013: 874), who showed that it represented a sister group of all other *Tursiops* lineages. Despite this serious doubt has been cast over the validity of this species by authors including Burbidge *et al*. (2014, 26, 32) and the Society for Marine Mammalogy (Committee on Taxonomy, 2014) who suggested that a rigorous re-evaluation of the relevant data and arguments is needed. As a result of these concerns this taxon is recognised here with caution pending formal publication of its acceptance or rejection.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: The validity of this taxon needs to be assessed to confirm whether or not it should be recognised.

*Tursiops tursio* Scott & Lord, 1920a: 96 (part).

TYPE LOCALITY: Hobblers Bridge, North Esk River 5 km upstream from Tamar River, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: Based on the female of the 'southern form'. Synonymised within *australis* by Charlton-Robb *et al*. (2011: 13).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus tursio* Fabricius, 1780: 49, dolphins of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae?). *Incertae sedis*. See Hershkovitz (1966: 199).

*Delphinus tursio* Bonnaterre, 1789, the Common Bottle-nosed Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinindae). Taxon is a synonym of *Delphinus truncatus* Montagu, 1821. See individual entry.

*Tursiops tursio* Ihering, 1893, the Indo-Pacific Bottle-nosed Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Name is a synonym of *Delphinus aduncus* Ehrenberg, 1833. See individual entry.

## ***Tursiops truncatus*** (Montagu, 1821)

**Common Bottle-nosed Dolphin**

## ***Tursiops truncatus truncatus*** (Montagu, 1821)

**Common Bottle-nosed Dolphin**

*Delphinus Truncatus* Montagu, 1821: 75; Plate 3.

TYPE LOCALITY: Duncannon Pool, near Stoke Gabriel, River Dart, Devonshire, England.

COMMENTS: Recognised within *Tursio* by J. Gray (1843a: 105; 1866b: 258) and *Tursiops* by True (1903: 314) and most subsequent authors. Has often been placed with '*Tursiops' aduncus*. Synonymised within *nesarnack* by E. Hall (1981: 886). This species name was conserved and *nesarnack* suppressed by Opinion 1413 of the ICZN (1986: 256). Only this species was recognised in the genus by Bannister (1988c: 209) and Ross and Cockcroft (1990: 101). Bannister *et al*. (1996: 71) tentatively recognise two subspecies, *T. t. truncatus* and *T. t. aduncus*, to occur in Australian waters.

*D. [elphinus] Tursio* Bonnaterre, 1789: 21; Plate 11, Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY: Description of specimen in the Veterinary School of Alford, France.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *truncatus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 54).

HOMONYMS:

*Delphinus tursio* Fabricius, 1780: 49, dolphins of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae?). *Incertae sedis*. See Hershkovitz (1966: 199).

*Tursiops tursio* Ihering, 1893, the Indo-Pacific Bottle-nosed Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Name is a synonym of *Delphinus aduncus* Ehrenberg, 1833. See individual entry.

*Tursiops tursio* Scott & Lord, 1920a (part), the Burrunan Dolphin of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Taxon is a synonym of *Tursiops australis* Charlton-Robb *et al*., 2011. See individual entry.

*Delphinus nesarnack* Lacépède, 1804: xliii, 307; Plate 15, Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY: North Atlantic.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank by E. Hall (1981: 885). Synonymised within *truncatus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 52), and Mead and Brownell (1993: 357; 2005: 734).

*Delphinus catalania* J. Gray, 1862b: 143, 144.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape Melville, north east Queensland, Australia, Australia.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *aduncus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 49) but not considered by Mead and Brownell (1993: 357; 2005: 734).

*Tursiops Gillii* Dall, 1873: 13.

TYPE LOCALITY: Monterey, California, United States of America.

COMMENTS: Recognised at the species rank by Hershkovitz (1966: 55) and E. Hall (1981: 885–887). Synonymised within *truncatus* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 357). Subspecies rank recognised by Mead and Brownell (2005: 724), but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 840). Rice (1998: 106) mentioned this taxon in the text but did not recognise it systematically as a subspecies (with a separate paragraph) as he did for subspecies of the other taxa.

*Tursiops gephyreus* Lahille, 1908: 347; Plates 3–4, Figs. 1–2.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Punta Lara, Río de La Plata; Quilmes, Río de La Plata, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *aduncus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 50) and *truncatus* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 357; 2005: 734).

*Tursiops maugeanus* Iredale & Troughton, 1934: ix, 68.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tamar River, Tasmania, Australia.

COMMENTS: *Nomen novum* for the unnamed southern form of *Tursiops tursio* described by Scott and Lord (1920a). Synonymised within *aduncus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 50), and within *truncatus* by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 840). Morphometric and genetic studies by Charleton-Robb *et al*. (2011: 11) revealed that the syntytpes, a male and female, allocated to this species comprise two different species, of which the female syntype was described as a new species and given the name *Tursiops australis*, while the male syntype was designated the lectotype of *maugeanus*.

FUTURE TAXONOMIC RESEARCH: Although this form is generally regarded as simply the southern form of *T. truncatus*, Charleton-Robb *et al*. (2011: 11) made the case that it is likely to be a valid species as long as it can be confirmed as different from *truncatus*. Therefore further research is needed to confirm if this taxon is distinct from *truncatus*.

### Φ *Tursiops truncatus ponticus* (Barabash-Nikiforov, 1940)

**Black Sea Bottle-nosed Dolphin**

Φ *Delphinus delphis ponticus* Barabash-Nikiforov, 1940: 56; Figs. 14–15.

TYPE LOCALITY: Black Sea at Novorosisk.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *truncatus* by Hershkovitz (1966: 54), but subsequently recognised as a subspecies of *truncatus* by Rice (1998: 106), Mead and Brownell (2005: 724), and Perrin *et al*. (2009: 11), but not by Van Dyck and Strahan (2008: 840).

## Family Phocoenidae J. Gray, 1825

Tribe Phocaenina J. Gray, 1825a: 340.

TYPE GENUS: *Phocoena* G. Cuvier, 1816a.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Phocoena* G. Cuvier, 1816a; *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804: xli, 243; *Heterodon* de Blainville, 1817 [=*Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804]; and *Monodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 75. Family rank not recognised by Hershkovitz (1966). Formerly considered a subfamily of Delphinidae (see Mead & Brownell, 2005: 735). Family rank recognised by McKenna and Bell (1997: 390), Barnes (1971: 79), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 735). Comprised the subfamilies Phocoenoidinae and Phocoeninae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 390–391).

Tribe Phocaenina J. Gray, 1868c: 8.

TYPE GENUS: *Phocaena* G. Cuvier, 1817.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed, this rank was placed in the Family Delphinidae (J. Gray, 1821) and included the genera *Pseudorca* Reinhardt, 1862; *Phocaena* G. Cuvier, 1817 [=*Phocoena* G. Cuvier, 1816a]; *Acanthodelphis* J. Gray, 1866b [=*Phocoena* G. Cuvier, 1816a]; and *Neomeris* J. Gray, 1846c: 30 [=*Neophocaena* Palmer, 1899d: 23]. Does not appear to have been previously considered.

Family Phocaenidae Bravard, 1885: 144; Plates 2–3.

TYPE GENUS: *Phocaena* G. Cuvier, 1817.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within the Family Phocoenidae by McKenna and Bell (1997: 390).

Subfamily Phocoenoidinae Barnes, 1984: 1, 17.

TYPE GENUS: *Phocoenoides* R. Andrews, 1911b: 31.

COMMENTS: When originally proposed as a new rank it was placed in the Family Phocoenidae (J. Gray, 1825a) and included the genera *Phocoenoides* R. Andrews, 1911b: 31; † *Loxolithax* Kellogg, 1931: 361, 390; and † *Piscolithax* de Muizon, 1983: 1203. Recognised as a subfamily within by McKenna and Bell (1997: 390).

### *Phocoena* G. Cuvier, 1816

*Phocoena* G. Cuvier, 1816a: 279.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus phocoena* Linnaeus, 1758: 77 [= Φ *Phocoena phocoena* (Linnaeus, 1758: 77)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Mead and Brownell (2005: 736) pointed out that *Phocaena* and *Phocena* are later spellings.

*Phocaena* G. Cuvier, 1817: 163.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus phocoena* Linnaeus, 1758: 77 [= Φ *Phocoena phocoena* (Linnaeus, 1758: 77)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Replacement name for *Phocoena* G. Cuvier, 1816a. Spelling used by G. Cuvier (1829a: 289) and used in preference to *Phocoena* by Palmer (1904: 532). Mead and Brownell (2005: 736) pointed out that the correct spelling is *Phocoena* and that *Phocaena* and *Phocena* are later spellings.

HOMONYMS:

*Phocaena* Brisson, 1762: 234, cetaceans of the Class Mammalia (Order Artiodactyla, Family Delphinidae). Rejected for nomenclatural purposes by Opinion 1894 of the ICZN (1998: 64).

*Phocena* J. Gray, 1821: 310.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus phocoena* Linnaeus, 1758: 77 [= Φ *Phocoena phocoena* (Linnaeus, 1758: 77)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Emendation or misprint of *Phocoena* Cuvier, 1816a. Synonymised within *Phocoena* by Hershkovitz (1966: 100), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 736).

*Phocaena* J. Gray, 1828: 2.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Delphinus phocoena* Linnaeus, 1758: 77 [= Φ *Phocoena phocoena* (Linnaeus, 1758: 77)] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Delphinus*. Synonymised within *Phocoena* by Hershkovitz (1966: 100).

*Acanthodelphis* J. Gray, 1866b: 304.

TYPE SPECIES: Φ *Phocaena* [sic] *spinipinnis* Burmeister, 1865c: 228 [= Φ *Phocoena spinipinnis* Burmeister, 1865c: 228] by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Described as a subgenus of *Phocaena*, but raised to generic rank by J. Gray (1868c: 8). Synonymised within *Phocoena* by Hershkovitz (1966: 100), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 736).

*Australophocaena* Barnes, 1985: 149, 153.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phocoena dioptrica* Lahille, 1912 by original designation.

COMMENTS: Recognised by Mead and Brownell (1993: 358), but synonymised within *Phocoena* by Rosel *et al*. (1995: 463) and Mead and Brownell (2005: 736).

### *Phocoena dioptrica* Lahille, 1912

**Spectacled Porpoise**

*Phocoena dioptrica* Lahille, 1912: 269.

TYPE LOCALITY: Punta Colares, near Quilmes, Río de la Plata, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Taxonomic decision of Hershkovitz (1966: 102) to recognise this species. Included in the genus *Phocoena* by Brownell (1975: 1) and Bannister (1988d: 211). Placed in the genus *Australophocaena* by Mead and Brownell (1993: 358) and Goodall and Schiavini (1995: 411), but transferred back to *Phocoena* by Mead and Brownell (2005: 736).

*Phocaena Stornii* Marelli, 1922: 229; Figs. 1–5.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Atlantic, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *dioptrica* by Hershkovitz (1966: 102), Brownell (1975: 1), and Mead and Brownell (2005: 736).

### *Incertae Sedis*

*Anarnak* Lacépède, 1804: xxxviii, 164.

TYPE SPECIES: *Anarnak groenlandicus* Lacépède, 1804: xxxviii, 164 by monotypy.

COMMENTS: Considered *incertae sedis* by Hershkovitz (1966: 195). Synonymised with doubt within *Hyperoodon* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 382) and does not appear to have been considered by other authors.

*anarcus* Duméril, 1806b: 28.

TYPE SPECIES: Emendation of *Anarnak* Lacépède, 1804.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Anarnak* by Palmer (1904: 100) and Hershkovitz (1966: 195), and within *Hyperoodon* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 382) with a query.

*anarcus* Froriep, 1806: 29.

TYPE SPECIES: *Anarnak groenlandicus* Lacépède, 1804: xxxviii, 164.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Anarnak* by Palmer (1904: 100).

*Anarnacus* Tiedemann, 1808: 575.

TYPE SPECIES: *Anarnak groenlandicus* Lacépède, 1804: xxxviii, 164.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Anarnak* by Palmer (1904: 100).

*Ancylodon* Illiger, 1811: 142.

TYPE SPECIES: *Monodon spurius* Fabricius, 1780: 31.

COMMENTS: Synonymised within *Hyperoodon* by McKenna and Bell (1997: 382).

*Ananareus* J. Gray, 1843a: xxiii.

TYPE SPECIES: *Anarnak groenlandicus* Lacépède, 1804: xxxviii, 164.

COMMENTS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Anarnak*. Synonymised within *Anarnak* Lacépède, 1804 by Palmer (1904: 100).

*Anarmacus* Zittel, 1893: 178.

TYPE SPECIES: *Anarnak groenlandicus* Lacépède, 1804: xxxviii, 164.

COMMENTS: Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Anarnak* Lacépède, 1804. Synonymised within *Anarnak* by Palmer (1904: 100).

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# Appendix 1. Secondary sources used to determine publication dates of particular journals and books

| Publication | Secondary source for dates |
|---|---|
| ***Journals*** | |
| *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.* | Sherborn, 1914: 366. |
| *Annals and Magazine of Natural History.* | Evenhuis, 2003a: 14. |
| *Annals of Natural History.* | Evenhuis, 2003a: 13. |
| *Encyclopédie Méthodique.* | Evenhuis, 2003b: 38; Sherborn & Woodward, 1893: 584; Sherborn & Woodward, 1906: 580. |
| *Histoire Naturelle, Paris.* | Evenhuis, 2003b: 39. |
| *Journal of Natural History.* | Evenhuis, 2003a: 57. |
| *Magazine of Natural History.* | Evenhuis, 2003a: 10. |
| *Magazine of Zoology and Botany.* | Evenhuis, 2003a: 13. |
| *Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.* | Sherborn, 1914: 367. |
| *Monatsberichte der [Königlich] Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin.* | Bauer *et al*. 1995: 22. |
| *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.* | Sherborn, 1914: 368. |
| *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London.* | Sclater, 1893: 435; Duncan, 1937: 71; Waterhouse, 1937: 78; Cowan, 1973: 293; Dickinson, 2005: 427. |
| *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.* | Fletcher, 1896: 533. |
| *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London.* | Raphael, 1970: 61. |
| *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London.* | Peavot, 1937: 83. |
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